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THE

MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE

AND

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

EDITED BY

WILLIAM B. DANA.

VOLUME FIFTY-SIX,

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TO SUBJECTS CONTAINED IN THE

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VOLUME LVI.

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

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THE

MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE

AND

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

JANUARY, 1867.

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THE COURSE OF PRICES.

One of the causes to which, with some show of reason, the existing languor of business has been ascribed, is the uncertainty which prevails as to the continuance of the high prices of all the necessaries, conveniences and luxuries of life. The books of our mercantile firms show, in many cases, a balance on the wrong side. Business men dare not at present buy for future sale, lest they should suffer from further anticipated shrinkage in values, and be unable to dispose of their goods without ruinous losses. A partial paralysis is thus developed in not a few of the vast distributing agencies which play so important a part in the social economy of every great modern nation. Our mercantile classes do business from hand to mouth. Prudent men are driven, in self-defence, to refuse business rather than take the risks. They are, not unnaturally, getting weary of the long suspense, which not only diminishes the government revenue from taxation, but what is more important still, contributes to the impoverishing of the people, and to the hampering of that unexampled enterprise, energy, versatility and productive efficiency which are the secret of that amazing growth in material wealth in which we rejoice above all other nations in the world. The question, what will be the future course of prices, then, is one which is being anxiously asked, on 'change and elsewhere, by all classes of our citizens. In every counting room, manufactory, steamboat and railroad car, we find farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, bankers, agitating this problem. And it is one on the solution of which the well-being of all of us, and the salvation from

bankruptcy of not a few, very much depends. Perhaps it may help some of us in such investigations if we glance back at the movements of prices during the past, and endeavor to trace out the reasons for the changes which have occurred. To facilitate such a review we have compiled a table of the wholesale prices of the leading articles of foreign and domestic produce during the past nine years. This list might have been with advantage enlarged, but it is sufficiently extended for the purpose we have in view, which is to suggest a few practical principles which our readers can use for themselves, and apply to their own special business—rather than to deduce from these principles a perplexing multitude of inferential details. We give the prices on the 3d January of each of the last eight years at New York :

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c
Ashes, pots ....100 lbs.	5 12½	5 00	6 25	8 50	8 50	11 75	9 00	8 50
Pearls	5 87½	5 00	6 25	8 25	9 75	13 00	11 00	12 00
Breadstuffs—								
Wheat flour, State....bbl.	4 30	5 35	5 50	6 05	7 00	10 00	8 75	11 00
Wheat, best ex Genesee....	7 50	7 50	7 50	8 75	11 00	15 00	14 00	16 00
Rye flour, "	4 00	4 00	3 87½	5 45	6 65	9 00	6 10	7 85
Corn meal, Jersey	3 90	3 15	3 00	4 00	5 65	8 80	4 25	5 00
Wheat, white Gen,.... bush.	1 50	1 45	1 50	1 60	1 80	2 60	2 63	3 10
White, Michigan	1 50	1 45	1 50	1 53	1 83	2 70	2 75	3 05
White, Ohio....	1 45	1 45	1 48	1 53	1 88	2 60	2 63	3 00
White, Southern....	1 45	1 45	1 52	....	....	2 75	2 45	2 90
Red, Western	1 30	1 38	1 42	1 48	1 57	2 45	2 05	2 60
Chicago, Spring	....	1 18	1 30	1 33	1 48	2 22	1 85	2 45
Rye, Northern....bush.	92	75	83	96	1 30	1 75	1 05	1 25
Oats, State	46½	37	42	71	93	1 06	62	69
Corn, old Western....	90	72	64	82	1 30	1 90	95	1 15
Cotton, mid. upland....lb.	11	12½	35½	68½	82	1 20	53	34
Mid. New Orleans....	11½	12½	36	68	....	1 21	53	35
Fish, dry cod.... ....qtl.	4 50	3 50	3 50	4 50	6 70	9 00	9 25	8 00
Fruit—Bunch raisins....bx.	2 52	1 75	3 20	3 50	4 00	5 85	4 40	3 85
Currants....lb.	6	4½	9	13@13½	15	21	15	13
Hay, shipping.... 100 lbs.	1 00	90	77½	85	1 45	1 55	75	1 25
Hops ....lb.	16	25	20	23	33	40	50	65
Iron—Scotch pig.... ....ton.	24 50	21 00	23 00	33 50	45 00	63 00	52 00	50 00
English bars....	53 00	53 00	57 00	77 50	90 00	120 00	130 00	105 00
Laths....per M	2 00	1 30	1 25	1 45	1 50	2 40	5 00	3 25
Lead—Spanish....ton.	5 65	5 15	7 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	10 00	7 00
Galena....	5 77½	5 50	7 12½	8 00	10 50	16 00	....	....
Leather—hemlock, sole....lb.	30	10½	20½	27	30 00	42	36	32
Oak	30	27	28	33	42	52	39	34
Lime, com. Rockland.... ...bbl.	75	75	65	85	1 35	1 15	1 10	1 70
Liquors, brandy, cog'c....gal.	3 26	2 00	4 00	5 25	....	....	....	....
Domestic whiskey....	26	19½	20½	39	94	2 24	2 27½	2 38
Molasses, N. Orleans ....gal.	53	37	53	55	70	1 43	1 15	90
Naval stores—								
Crude turpentine....bbl.	3 43¾	2 75	10 00	....	....	....	9 00	6 00
Spirits turpentine....gal.	44½	35	1 47½	2 60	2 95	2 10	1 05	67
Common rosin, N. C.... ....bbl.	1 65	1 25	6 00	10 50	30 00	28 00	6 50	4 25
Oils—crude whale ....gal.	52	51	48	83	1 10	1 48	1 60	1 30
Crude, sperm....	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 75	1 60	2 13	2 50	2 60
Linseed	57	60	86	1 27	1 47	1 50	1 45	1 34
Provisions—								
Pork, old mess ....bbls.	16 87½	16 00	12 00	14 50	19 50	43 00	28 50	19 25
Pork, old prime....	11 75	10 50	8 50	12 50	14 50	36 25	23 50	17 25
Beef, city mess....	9 00	6 00	5 50	12 00	14 00	20 50	20 00	18 00
Beef, repacked Chicago....	9 50	9 00	11 00	13 00	15 00	23 00	24 00	21 00
Beef hams, extra....	14 50	14 00	14 50	15 50	18 30	27 00	35 00	34
Hams, pickled....lbs.	9¼	8	6	8	11	20	16½	12½
Shoulders, pickled....	6½	5½	4¾	5¾	8½	18	14	13
Lard....	10¼	10¾	8¾	10	18	23	19	10
Butter, Ohio....	16	14	15	22	24	45	30	30
Butter, State	20	18	19	29	29	55	48	43
Butter, Orange County....	24	22	22	26	29	63	50	45
Cheese	11	10	7	12	15½	20	18½	17½
Rice, good.....100 lbs....	4 20	4 00	7 00	8 75	10 00	13 00	12 50	9 25
Salt, Liverpool, ground.... .sk.	1 15	65	86	1 25	1 85	2 27	2 00	56
Liverpool, fine, Ashtons.... ..	1 95	1 60	1 70	2 15	2 80	4 75	4 10	2 70
Seeds, clover ....lb.	8½	8¾	7¼	10¾	13½	27	14	14
Sugar, Cuba, good....	7¾	6¾	8¾	10	12	19	13	10
Tallow	10½	9¾	9¾	10¾	12	18	14	11
Whalebone, polar	90	88	75	1 65	1 60	25	1 55	1 37
Wool, fleece....	80	50	50	60	75	95	75	65

We have chosen for our comparative exhibit the dull season of the opening year, because, for obvious reasons, many of the perturbing influences which often derange supply and demand are then more quiescent than usual, so that the normal level of prices may be expected to be more nearly reached than at any other uniform periods a year apart. Let us now see what the review teaches us. And, first, it shows that with the exception of wheat, cotton, rosin, iron, and a few other articles, whose fluctuations in the market are partly due to causes that are not far to seek, the general course of prices was steadily upward from the commencement of the paper money era, in January, 1862, until the issues reached their highest aggregate in 1864. This rise in prices, though often explained, is still misunderstood in some quarters. It was produced in accordance with the well-known law that "redundant money is depreciated money." When a forced issue was made of paper dollars, these dollars gradually sunk in value, and of course prices were proportionately larger when expressed in such dollars. To illustrate this, we may suppose that the excessive issue had been carried, as it was in the rebel States, as well as in the War of Independence, to such a point that the dollars were only worth a dime; then it is obvious that prices would be expressed in these small depreciated dollars by a removal of the decimal point, so that $10.00 in coin would be equivalent to $100.00. All history and all experience proves the uniformity of this general law, that prices rise under a depreciated currency, whether the dilution and loss of value be produced by a debasing of the coin, as in ancient Rome under the tribunes, and in modern France during John Law's daring financial manipulations—or whether, as in more recent days, the same end has been reached by redundant issues of irredeemable paper money. This last experiment has been tried in Prussia, in France, in Austria, in England, as well as on this continent, and always with the uniform result that in proportion as the currency is overloaded and redundant it loses its purchasing power, more of it is wanted to make a given purchase, or, in other words, prices universally advance. It has been observed, however, that this advance is not uniform. Some commodities rise more rapidly than others, and sooner float on the rising current of inflation. The earliest movement is usually in gold, which is the most sensitive commodity in the market, next follow stocks, and other easily convertible property; afterwards the various necessaries and luxuries of living, then the wages of labor, and last of all real estate, with other fixed investments. Such, in brief, is an account of the effects of inflated currency on prices which was given by one of the leading writers on finance in England during the paper money period at the beginning of this century. And it reads very much like a history of what has taken place among ourselves during the last five years. But, secondly, the phenomena of advancing prices which we have endeavored to analyse are not developed without numerous spasms and violent oscillations. These are aggravated by the speculative manœuvres of shrewd men, who combine in powerful cliques to make gain by the mutations of values, and do not scruple, with that view, to resort to mischievous expedients that they may precipitate a fall or "rig the market" for a rise. In our own case, other perturbations of prices, as we have repeatedly shown, arose during the last three or four years from our excessive and badly adjusted taxation, as well

as from a number of causes which, during the war, either increased the cost of production, or gave a monoply to a few persons, or deranged in some other way the equilibrium of supply and demand.

Let us now turn to the other side of the picture. As prices rise when the currency is expanded, so they fall as it is contracted, only with this difference, that there is very much more danger of the spasms and violent movements in prices during a season of contraction, because of the derangement of public confidence and the mischief which is caused in the money-market whenever the contraction is not made skilfully, slowly and at the right time. In view of this fact there are not a few persons who look for violent fluctuations during the current year in the value of many speculative commodities, especially of such securities as are the most speculatively dealt in at the Stock Exchange. As such stormy oscillations in prices offer chances by which a large class of persons in Wall street and elsewhere hope to make large fortunes, influences are ever at work to induce the Secretary of the Treasury, the members of committees, and the leading members of Congress, to propose something which shall seem likely to unsettle financial affairs, and to provoke alternate fears and hopes as to the policy of the Treasury and its effect on the money market.

The only suggestion we shall offer as a deduction from the whole of these facts is that the people need and must have a fixed financial policy. Congress is held responsible by the country. Let the policy of gradual safe contraction, of wise remission of oppressive taxation, of publicity in all the doings of the Treasury, be settled and fixed so that every man may know what to expect in the immediate future, and then the descent from our inflated values to safer and more legitimate prices may perhaps be so slowly and gradually effected that our public interests will not be sacrificed nor our public prosperity long interrupted. Or if this is too much to realize, the present intolerable uncertainty and suspense would at least be at an end.

A SOLDIER'S REASONS AGAINST EQUALIZING BOUNTIES.

Of course a *soldier's* reasons have no need of a preamble.

1st. There is no honest, urgent demand for this measure. One of the shrewdest maxims of the Legislature is to follow not lead. It may suffer some abuses to remain after their due time, but it saves an infinite amount political romancing and knight-errantry, far more mischievious. Walpole's principle, *Quieta non movere*, was sound and just; and it was only his extension of it to oppose an actual public sentiment—probably the most powerful and unanimous that ever gathered against a British Minister —which cost him his place and so large a portion of his past fame.

There are two reasons why such a public sentiment should be the condition precedent of legislation. The first, as expressed by Macbiavelli, is that, while a people make many mistakes, they make fewer than any individual. The second, and of peculiar force in a free Government, is that upon the acquiescence or support of the people must depend the value or even safety of such enactments.

Now, of such a public sentiment there is in the present case hardly a sign. The parties to it would be two, soldiers, and the citizens at large. The latter class have no desire to be taxed fifty or or seventy-five millions a year beyond the present enormous burdens, but are ready, in their generosity and gratitude, to do anything that seems really necessary or just. Certainly no strenuous pressure can come from them. Of the soldiers it may be said that no spontaneous, earnest demand has been made or will ever be, for the equalization of bounties. The writer went into service as an enlisted man of an infantry regiment. His acquaintance with all ranks of the army is as general as four years of campaigning would naturally make it,—and yet he never heard two soldiers talking together of the proposed bounty bill as of something which was right, and should be pressed through. Nor does he believe that there has been any considerable feeling among the actual soldiers of the republic, at the bottom of all the demonstrations that have been made. The whole movement has had its origin with demagogues, generally in local primary interests, in the hope of getting soldiers' votes. Our simple-hearted veterans have been approached by these pure patriots with suggestions that they might as easily as not obtain a few hundred dollars from the public purse, by making a claim for it. If any conduct was ever litigious in the worst sense, and deserved all the common law penalties against those who make strife to profit by it, theirs has been. The whole thing has been "got up," and looks so. The men, who have urged the matter to its present point, are just as much friends of the soldier as those disreputable practitioners who excite lawsuits on shares, are friends of the community.

2d. The expense of such a donation.

I do not mean the large amount to be so distributed, but the cost over and above all the soldiers will get. This is the great argument against all unnecessary assumption by government, either of charity or business enterprise. Ancient Athens used to bestow on each citizen a largess, on Theatre days, of two *oboli*, the price of admission. The political economy of that date had not mastered the principle that the two *oboli* given, cost the reciptant three or four. The revenue of the city was derived, say, from customs taken on the Hellespont, but these raised the price of wheat at Athens far more than enough to compensate the gain. It would probably be a reasonable estimate that every dollar of taxes raised by this nation cost the consumer, in enhanced prices, two dollars. Hon. George Opdyke, in his treatise on Political Economy, (p. 211,) makes the expense of collecting revenue by customs (including the enhancement of profits, &c., as merchandise passed through its several stages of exchange) "seventy-seven per cent. on the net amount collected by government." But this is only the first effect. The cost of foreign goods thus raised, the domestic producer, himself a consumer of these, must put up his own prices somewhat to correspond. Without any attempt to determine exactly what the proportion is, there can be no doubt that the general exaggeration of prices throughout the community would be as great as has been stated. Now, a raising of prices is a good thing when it results from an enlarged demand and a widening market; but when it is caused either by taxation or speculation, its only effect on the healthful and permanent industries of the country must be evil, and thus continually.

It is, of course, a consideration of no small moment, whether the ad-

vantage to be obtained from making such a donation to our soldiers will be at all commensurate with the sacrifice to the other interests of the community. I may be very glad to give a man a dollar, says Susan Nipper, but it does not follow that I shall if it is to cost me two.

3d. Another reason against this ill-timed generosity is, that while it costs twice as much as the soldiers get, no considerable portion of it will ever be applied to a useful purpose. This is a matter that appeals to common observation. If a man gets a gratuity, how does he commonly spend it? Does he not at once think of some little luxury, elegance or indulgence which he has long wanted, but which he never would have paid for had it come from his daily earnings? What a man has no claim to, and has not expected, will always be looked at in this light. It is over and above his estimates of living, outside of his plans for the year; and will be very likely to go for some object, perhaps not hurtful, perhaps even well enough in its way, but certainly not of importance to demand that the laboring class should be more heavily burdened than at the present grievous times. And not only would the bounties (and they would be bounties indeed) be taken out of productive industry, but, in the case of each and every person receiving them, there would be a shock to the Principle of Frugality, which it is so desirable to cultivate, since from it is to arise the whole future wealth of the country. The same reason which makes it economically mischievous that a laborer should draw an hundred dollar prize in a lottery, would prove it injurious that six hundred millions should be distributed as a gratuity among any class in the community. This principle applies equally to all, and is true of the best and most discreet of our soldiers. But we well know that there are thousands and scores of thousands of our veterans, generous, gallant fellows as they are, who with three hundred dollars put into their hands by Government, would imagine they saw the finger of Providence pointing to a barroom, and be hurried away into one of those "good times" which leave only repentance and disgrace. Can we afford to spend so much money in this way, to take a sum so gigantic from our factories and farms, to lavish it on places of idle or vicious amusement?

The matter of first importance to any people is that wealth shall be applied reproductively. Upon this depends happiness, security, self-respect. Do we promote or hinder frugality by equalizing bounties?

4th. It would go far to render our National debt a perpetuity.

This is the great economical evil before us. If the people can be brought rightly to regard a national debt, which is always and only a national curse, it is now entirely practicable by strenuous effort and rigid economy to remove in a single generation the monstrous *incubus* which weighs upon our industry. Then all our interests may develop freely and strongly, political corruption will be materially lessened, and the condition of the laboring classes would more and more approach that of the ideal state.

But a glance will show that the addition of some hundreds of millions to the debt would make it far more hopeless, and would greatly discourage every effort to throw it off, except, indeed, by that way which ruins good name and fair prospects at once, repudiation. We need all the arguments we can urge, all the incentives we can apply, to bring the people to submit to that severe and painful taxation which alone can save them from the dismal financial condition of Europe. With such an addition to the debt as is here contemplated, escape would be almost impossible.

5th. It would bring in other waste of the public money. It would help every weak and foolish scheme of appropriation. As far as it has been discussed in the National or State legislatures, thus far, it has managed almost invariably to associate itself with some other attacks on the Treasury. In Congress, it went through with that savory item by which self-denying members raised their own pay seventy odd per cent at a stroke. In the Massachusetts General Court, it took along a comrade through every stage of the passage. Nor is this association accidental. Wherever it goes it will have a crowd around. It is the very restoration of the Jews to every lobby agent in Washington. This is the curse of our polities. One wasteful appropriation is an argument for another, just as much as rolling half way down hill is an argument for rolling to the bottom. There is a league between all that seek the public crib, not the less formidable that it arises not from contract but from instinct. There is notsoever the relief competition about it, since logrolling only increases to become more costly. Every plunderer thinks well of any other scheme for bleeding Uncle Sam. "There is honor among thieves"—ten times as much, indeed, as between honest men—for the interests of honest men may and do lie apart, but the pleasure of seeing "kindred and friends agree" may be had at any time for only looking into the Congressional lobbies.

At the present time, and with our American politics, a great danger lies before us. Extravagance and corruption were never more powerful and threatening than now. All good citizens, all honest men, all substantial property-holders should unite to condemn and defeat every scheme of public appropriation that does not show a sufficient and convincing reason for itself, to condemn and defeat their authors, agents and sympathizers at every point in their political career.

We have accumulated five reasons against paying out so many hundreds of millions for bounties, although we are aware that an influential weekly of New York has just discharged a new cannon of criticism; that no human institution or policy "is subject to more than two, or, in extreme cases, *three* or *four* sound logical objections." Five counts, it seems, are fatal to a scientific indictment. What a relief it would have been to "meetin'-goers" in the olden time to have known as much as this, and choke the minister off at his "fourthly" with a stern "thus far and no further." Live and learn. Meanwhile, our readers may cross out just which one of our reasons they can best spare, to make up the sacred number four, and give validity to the remainder.

No! Let the unbought men of 1861 be content with their proud preeminence among the soldiers of the Union. To accept a bounty for the service they have rendered would be to accept something of degradation, at least something of derogation. "Three hundred dollars and a cow" are not needed to make up their recompense. They bear it about in their hearts. They shall surely find it in the congratulations of their countrymen. All that the nation can give without impoverishment and its moral and social evils should be given, not as bounty, but as pension; not promiscuously to the discharged, but with discrimination to the disabled and bereaved. Double, quadruple, if you please, the scanty dole on which the shattered veterans of the war must subsist, or which only half stops the mouths of an hundred thousand orphans; but save the country this wasteful, purposeless extravagance, having its beginning in the arts of the demagogue, and its end in no good whatever.

TUNNELS.

While much which modern research claims as discovery has proved to be what the world had long since forgotten, the construction of highways through mountains and avenues beneath the surface of the earth appears to be able to maintain its claim to originality. Former engineering skill conveyed water over chasms by expensive aqueducts; and the causey of King Solomon and the roads of the Incas of Peru, are examples of the former progress in this art of makingway over the gulfs which are sometimes apparently impassable. But the present method is bolder and more aggressive. Instead of "overturning mountains from their roots," they are pierced through their very centre. Chicago has done a greater feat; that of burrowing under the bed of Lake Michigan for a distance of two miles, to obtain a supply of water pure from the contaminations of foreign matters, and ample for the wants of the millions that are yet to make up the population. London has descended below the surface of the earth to excavate a thoroughfare, and even bridged the river Thames from beneath for the purpose. Now, the people of Chicago are preparing another tunnel under their river, and the capitalists of England are estimating the feasibility of a tunnel and railway under the Channel from Great Britain to France. In a former geological period the sites of London and Paris were under the same lake; how great the contrast if they should be connected by a subterranean and subaqueous railway.

Mr. Hawkshaw, one of the most successful engineers of the United Kingdom, has actually employed two years upon an investigation into the subject of effecting a submarine passage across the English Channel. Borings have been made in the neighborhood of Dover, and likewise between Calais and Boulogne, and also in the mid-channel, to ascertain the geological structure of the crust of the earth, and the practicability of the enterprise. We have not heard of his conclusions; but he proposes the construction of a tunnel which will communicate on the French side with the North of France Railway, and on the English side with the Southeastern and London, Chatham and Dover railways, so that there will be an unbroken line of railway communication between London and Paris. The excavation itself would be made from both ends; also from shafts in the channel. At the top of the shafts powerful steam engines would be erected for pumping, for drawing up the excavated material, and for supplying power to the machinery employed.

Mr. Joseph Dixon, of the city of New York, has patented a mode of constructing submarine and underground railroads that deserves favorable attention. His plan is to have a tunnel of iron cast in parts and sections, each part and section to vary as circumstances may require. For an underground railroad he would excavate the earth from the surface to the required depth and width; lower the various parts and fit them. For loose or watery soil, or in the case of a subaqueous railway, the sections would have closed sides; the arch and sides to be supported by columns or ribs when necessary, and the joints to be by tongue and groove, and to have felt or sacking between them, so as to render them watertight. In this way both the Hudson and the East river could be traversed

from beneath with ease, safety and celerity, which are not practicable with our present ferry-boats. Mr. Dixon is now pressing this mode of construction upon the members of the "West Side Association," and others interested in the project of a Broadway Underground Railroad.

The most magnificent tunnel scheme of the age, if not in the history of the world, however, is the Lake Tunnel of Chicago. We can think of no analogous undertaking to compare with it, except the *Cloaca* of Rome, constructed in the pre-historical period, for the draining of the lake and marsh which obstructed the growth of the city. The tunnel was obtained by the amended charter of Chicago, approved February 13th, 1863, and by act of Congress, approved January 16th, 1864. A Board of Public Works was created, with power to carry it into effect. The contract was awarded for $315,139; and the ground selected for the commencement of the work at the foot of Chicago Avenue. Ground was broken on the 17th of March, 1864, with appropriate ceremonies. After sinking a shaft the required depth, and lining it with an iron cylinder to protect it from the shifting quicksand, the work of tunnelling from the shore end was proceeded with.

From the shore shaft the tunnel extends two miles in a straight line at right angles to the shore. Its width is five feet, and the height five feet and two inches; the bottom and the top arches being exact semicircles. It is lined with brick masonry eight inches thick in two rings or shells; the bricks being laid lengthwise of the tunnel, with toothing joints. It had been contemplated by the contractors to make the brick for this purpose from the clay excavated by the workmen; but it was found to be full of little calcareous stones, which on burning were transformed into quicklime, rendering the bricks unfit for use. The bottom of the tunnel is 66 feet below water level, and has a gradual slope toward the shore of two feet per mile, which enables the emptying of the tunnel in case of repairs, the water being shut off by means of a gate. The work has been laid in brick eight inches thick all round, well set in cement. The lower half of the bore is constructed in such a manner that the bricks lie against the clay; while in the upper part they are wedged in between the brickwork and clay. This prevents any dangerous reresults from the tremendous pressure, which it has been apprehended might burst in the tunnel.

On the 24th of July, 1865, the crib for the eastern end of the tunnel was launched, towed out, and sunk in its place; Governor Oglesby and other citizens being present. On the 31st of December, the workmen having sunk the shaft, began to excavate toward their fellows, who had dug their way 4,825 feet from the shore. Their progress has been uninterrupted; and so perfect were the calculations of the engineers that when the two excavations met, on the 27th of November, they varied but nine inches from a right course, and one inch on the bottom.

What now remains is to remove the tramway used by the workmen, cleanse the tunnel, and arrange for the introduction of the water. For this latter purpose the top of the cylinder at the crib will be covered with a grating to keep out the floating logs, fish, etc. A sluice will be made in the side to let in the water, and a light-house built above to protect the crib from injury by vessels, and at the same time show the way to the harbor of Chicago.

The tunnel will deliver, under a head of two feet, twelve million

gallons of water daily; under a head of eight feet, thirty-eight millions, and under a head of eighteen feet, fifty-seven millions. The velocities for these quantities will be 1.4 miles per hour under a head of two feet; 2.3 miles under a head of eight feet, and 4.2 under a head of eighteen feet. It will be competent, under the latter conditions, to supply a million of people daily with fifty-seven gallons each. The cost of this work has been about six hundred thousand dollars.

The people of Chicago have now undertaken another enterprise; that of a tunnel under the river. The contractors have agreed to finish the tunnel for $271,646 04. They propose to complete it in March, 1868. The tunnel is to be on Washington street, about 1,800 feet long, and resting on a foundation of concrete two feet thick. The masonry will be protected by a heavy sheathing of lead. That part of the tunnel beneath the bed of the river will be thirty-two feet below low water mark. It will be constructed in sections in coffer dams, so as to obstruct the channel of the river as little as possible. There will be two passage-ways for trains, eleven feet wide and fifteen feet high, and in the part under the river will be also a passage way to be reached by stairs at each end. The project is the first of the kind ever attempted in the United States.

In London the tunnelling enterprise has been perfectly successful. There were engineering difficulties to overcome such as are hardly to be expected elsewhere, the expansive character of the clay, the frequent occurrence of beds of sand and gravel, the sewers and drains—particularly the Great Fleet sewer, the gas and water pipes, the Grand Junction Canal, etc. But it was done at a total cost of $14,000,000, or $5,500,000 per mile, including the outfitting and stocking of the railway. The enterprise yields dividends; 5 per cent in 1863; 6½ in 1864, and 7 per cent in 1865. The number of passengers carried in the first six months of 1863 was 4,823,457; in six months of 1864, 5,104,385; in six months of 1865, 7,462.823; in six months of 1866, 10,303,305. The revenue has increased; in the first six months of 1863 it was £53,058, and in the first six months of the present year, £102,947. These figures would seem to demonstrate the feasibility of the proposed tunnel under Broadway as a remunerative enterprise.

The excavation of mountains to permit the carrying through them of railroad tracks is now a matter of every-day occurrence. We may very properly denominate this the Tunnel Age. The Appenines of Italy, the mountains of Provence, the numerous hills of England and Wales have been disembowelled for this purpose. The Bergen Tunnel, near Jersey City, is the admiration of engineers. The Sand Tunnel on the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad has just been cut through, a length of 4,700 feet, a thousand more than the long tunnel on the Pennsylvania Central Railway through the Alleghanies between Altana and Cresson. A tunnel is projected through the Sierra Nevada in California, a length of 1,700 feet for the accommodation of the Pacific Railroad; and fourteen months have been assigned for the time to be consumed in the undertaking.

The Hoosac Tunnel, considered by many to be the Massachusetts Folly, is after all the greatest bore of the Western Continent. Under the auspices of Governor Andrew, the State of Massachusetts has undertaken the work, and is prosecuting it with energy. The cost has been more than three millions of dollars, a pretty serious matter for a little common-

wealth of a million and a quarter of inhabitants, and as much more will be required. But it will go through.

The tunnel now in progress under the Alps at Mont Cenis is the boldest work yet undertaken. Heretofore the iron horse had not been able to emulate Hannibal and scale this barrier, although this may yet be done; but the engineer is fast opening for him a way without filling up the valley or bringing low the mountain. When finished it will be a lasting monument to the statesmanship of Cavour. At the time of the cession of Savoy to France ten million francs had been expended in the work; sixty-five millions being the estimate for the whole. A convention between the Governments of France and Italy reserved the right to the latter country of completing the tunnel, both countries dividing equally the expenditure. In the event of the earlier completion of the work than the time contemplated, France will pay a premium. A short time since it had reached 7,600 feet on the French side and 11,800 on the Italian. A thousand workmen are employed at each end of the perforation, divided into three gangs relieving each other every eight hours. They were making their way through quartz at a very slow rate; but the engineers were hoping to reach gypsum, when the work might go on faster. The entire extent of the proposed tunnel is 12,220 metres, of which on the first day of January last 6,900 remained to be perforated. Unless unforeseen circumstances happen, it is hoped that the entire perforation will be completed in three years more, and that the tunnel will be passable from one end to the other on the 1st day of January, 1870.

There lies an obstacle, however, in the way of the construction of these tunnels which bids fair to preclude future undertakings of the sort. They are too costly for private enterprise to undertake them. The tunnel through the Alps would never have been undertaken except for the boldness of Count Cavour, backed by the treasury of the Sardinian, afterward the Italian Government, aided by subventions from France. The Hoosac Tunnel would have been abandoned by the company undertaking it but for the aid granted by the State of Massachusetts. The improvements in the construction of railways and rolling-stock enable the ascent of mountains to be made. A road has already been constructed over Mont Cenis, and is about ready for travel. A part of it which has been already completed on the slope along the carriage road was passed over by a train consisting of several carriages at a rate of 11 miles an hour in ascending, and 9½ in coming down. The incline sometimes attains 8½ feet in the one hundred, and some of the turnings have a radius of only 133 feet.

Great as the importance of those projections will be to travel and commerce, there is likelihood that future undertakings of this character will be superseded by improvements in railway construction.

It has been suggested by engineers that a railroad over Hoosac Mountain would be feasible, which would, if it did not supersede altogether the occasion for the completing of the tunnel, answer for use till that event should take place. The plan of Mr. Fell for the application of steam traction to ordinary carriage-roads would answer this case admirably. Nevertheless, with all these advantages of economy of construction and earlier completion, our preference remains for the tunnel, wherever it shall be practicable, as being cheaper in the long run, safer to use, and of more permanent benefit.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR NOVEMBER.

The gross earnings of the following railroads for the month of November 1865 and 1866 comparatively and the difference (increase or decrease) between the two months are exhibited in the following statement:

Railroads.	1865.	1866.	Difference.
Atlantic & Great Western	$497,280	$614,849	Inc. $117,599
Chicago & Alton	307,919	322,749	Inc. 14,830
Chicago and Great Eastern	112,966	138,911	Inc. 25,945
Chicago & Northwestern	840,364	1,005,679	Inc.. 165,315
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	320,804	331,006	Inc.. 10,202
Erie (incl. Buffalo Division)	1,637,592	1,417,327	Dec. 220,265
Illinois Central	642,857	570,495	Dec. 72,402
Marietta & Cincinnati	116,146	110,932	Dec. 5,214
Michigan Central	447,669	414,604	Dec. 33,065
Michigan Southern	495,073	416,699	Dec. 78,389
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	226,840	244,354	Dec. 18,014
Milwaukee and St. Paul	346,717	327,926	Inc.. 18,791
Ohio and Mississippi	412,553	302,426	Dec. 110,327
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	712,362	681,552	Dec. 30,810
Toledo, Wabash and Western	361,610	354,830	Dec. 6,780
Western Union	61,770	75,248	Inc.. 13,478
Total (16 roads)	$7,541,521	$7,330,068	Dec. $211,453

The earnings of the Erie Railway for November, 1866, do not include those of the Canandaigua & Elmira Railroad which, since November 1, has been operated under contract by the Northern Central Company. Had these been included the decrease would have been much less than is apparent.

The earnings of the same roads for the eleven past months of the same years, are shown in the following tabulation:

Railroads.	1865.	1866.	Difference.
Atlantic & Great Western	$4,882,954	$5,297,877	Inc.$1,585,577
Chicago and Alton	3,603,267	3,392,381	Dec. 210,886
Chicago and Great Eastern	1,004,312	1,186,752	Inc. 182,440
Chicago and Northwestern	7,505,985	8,392,314	Inc. 886,329
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	3,221,208	3,119,278	Dec. 101,930
Erie (including Buffalo Division)	14,976,046	13,542,310	Dec. 1,433,736
Illinois Central	6,664,120	5,900,195	Dec. 763,925
Marietta and Cincinnati	1,080,357	1,113,851	Dec. 33,494
Michigan Central	4,175,677	3,851,401	Dec. 324,276
Michigan Southern	3,773,408	3,703,193	Dec. 70,215
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	1,875,808	1,885,545	Inc. 9,737
Milwaukee and St. Paul	2,363,876	2,405,870	Inc. 41,994
Ohio and Mississippi	3,503,686	3,093,970	Dec. 409,716
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	7,908,099	6,904,822	Dec. 1,003,277
Toledo, Wabash and Western	2,679,655	3,430,234	Inc. 750,579
Western Union	651,563	759,568	Inc. 108,015
Total (16 roads)	$69,875,011	$67,993,299	Dec.$1,881,712

The aggregate earnings of these sixteen roads for November, as compared with those of the previous month, show the following result:

	1865.	1866.		Difference.
November	$7,541,521	$7,330,068	Decrease	$211,453
October	8,108,023	8,284,052	Increase	175,459
Decrease in November	$567,102	$954,054	Decrease	$386,912
do do p. c	6.99	11.52	Decrease	4.53

The net aggregate result of the eleven months shows a falling off from the same months last year of $1,881,712, or 2.66 per cent. The decrease of November, 1866, from November, 1865, is 2.51 per cent.

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

COTTON, BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS, ETC.

The British Board of Trade returns for the month of October and the ten months ending October 31, received by the last mail, show more conclusively the effect of the recent panic on the trade of the United Kingdom. A high rate for money is said to stimulate exports and to discourage imports, and the statements now at hand show precisely these results. In the export trade of that country, there is a very large increase this year as compared with 1865, viz.: of about twenty-three millions sterling, and the total for the month of October is £1,600,000 greater than in the corresponding month in 1865. With regard to imports a decline has taken place as the year has progressed, viz., from £23,243,701, the highest point touched in the month of June, to £18,356,015, the total for the month of September. Taking, however, the returns as a whole, the trade for the first ten months was most satisfactory in its extent, but it does not appear to have been so remunerative as in former years. Many branches, however, have evidently been carried on at a considerable profit, for unless large profits had been made we should certainly have heard of more numerous failures from the other side.

The declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the month of October was £16,895,894, against £15,547,225 in 1865, and £12,871,491 in 1864. For the ten months, the aggregate value of the shipments was £158,832,792, whilst in the corresponding period in 1865, the total shipments were valued at £185,264,602, and in 1864 at £136,275,652. The figures for each month in each of the last three years are subjoined:

	1864.	1865.	1866.		1864.	1865.	1866.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Jan.	10,413,566	10,469,339	14,354,743	July	14,894,364	14,118,410	14,957,334
Feb.	12,696,121	11,376,214	15,116,063	Aug.	16,274,269	14,158,643	17,450,155
Mar.	13,555,674	13,770,154	17,590,354	Sept.	14,687,942	17,316,681	16,671,078
April.	13,295,039	12,071,111	15,366,414	Oct.	12,871,491	15,547,225	16,895,894
May.	14,176,640	13,194,758	15,870,181				
June.	13,978,536	13,227,063	14,630,120	Total	136,275,652	135,264,602	158,832,792

The computed real value of the imports of the principal articles of merchandize in the month of September was £10,356,015; against £21,632,731 in 1865; and £19,961,633 in 1864. The total for the nine months is £174,167,605, against £137,303,165 last year, and £160,974,110 in 1864. The following figures show the total value for each of the first nine months of the present and last two years:

	1864.	1865.	1866.		1864.	1865.	1866.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Jan.	7,520,356	6,398,922	9,847,564	July	20,458,253	18,964,190	19,597,929
Feb.	13,214,541	12,891,252	16,610,159	Aug.	21,944,048	20,997,691	20,940,303
Mar.	16,396,928	13,005,894	19,891,204	Sept.	19,961,633	21,632,731	18,356,015
Apr.	17,587,565	13,078,755	22,455,968				
May.	22,392,601	14,595,334	23,214,762	Total	160,974,110	137,303,165	174,167,605
June.	21,498,185	15,407,688	23,243,701				

With regard to this country, the following is the total value of the exports during the nine months ending Sept. 30:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
To Atlantic ports, Northern	£12,859,275	£7,335,990	£16,868,044
" Southern	257,196	279,080	21,883,970
Pacific ports	383,116	85,658	190,124
Total	£13,499,537	£7,690,678	£38,942,138

COTTON.

The imports of cotton in October were 36,000 cwts. less than in 1865, but from the United States, the arrivals showed an increase of 27,000 bales. The arrivals from Mexico and the West Indies have now ceased, and from Egypt only a small quantity of the new crop has as yet been received. Our latest advices from Egypt state that the crop had been overestimated, the total growth being expected to reach a total of 400,000 bales, or 200,000 bales less than the estimates first put forward. In the East Indies the crop is said to be looking well. The import of cotton into the United Kingdom during the ten months ending October 30 was 10,610,271 cwts., against 6,315,565 cwts. in 1865, and 6,146,796 cwts. in 1864. The particulars of these imports are subjoined:

IMPORTS OF COTTON INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN NINE MONTHS.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
From United States.....cwts.	117,726	269,215	4,109,960
Bahamas and Bermudas.....	296,874	158,607	6,413
Mexico.....	185,700	303,450	3,145
Brazil.....	279,906	351,630	546,549
Turkey.....	152,877	178,289	84,300
Egypt.....	192,419	1,256,893	785,686
British India.....	3,355,747	3,125,905	4,804,224
China.....	609,136	309,031	34,767
Other countries.....	255,411	367,545	235,267
Total.....	6,146,796	6,315,565	10,610,271

—and the computed real value of the imports for the *nine* months is as under:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
From United States.....	£1,594,489	£1,558,184	£30,424,884
Bahamas and Bermudas.....	3,422,227	1,879,306	46,816
Mexico.....	2,261,430	2,453,949	28,591
Brazil.....	3,373,959	2,670,663	4,147,497
Turkey.....	1,565,160	995,879	517,354
Egypt.....	11,354,653	8,946,915	6,951,304
British India.....	24,863,133	14,181,006	19,012,950
China.....	4,945,209	1,449,687	144,640
Other countries.....	2,955,006	2,651,766	1,564,136
Total.....	£56,334,266	£36,187,355	£83,838,122

The exports of cotton from Great Britain are about 950,000 cwts. in excess of last year, all importing countries having taken an increased supply. The total for the ten months is 3,032,450 cwts. against 2,186,456 cwts. in 1865, and 1,876,040 in 1864. These amounts are thus distributed:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
To Russia, Northern ports.....cwts	220,727	253,742	370,957
Prussia.....	12,586	36,897	55,597
Hanover.....	45,500	14,673	5,618
Hanse Towns.....	439,453	548,098	698,509
Holland.....	370,765	351,713	477,268
Other Countries.....	787,009	979,333	1,424,510
Total	1,876,040	2,186,456	3,032,450

BREADSTUFFS.

This market has now assumed an important position throughout the world, and a considerable rise has taken place in prices since the 1st of September. In England the rise is as much as 17s. 6d. per quarter of eight bushels, and in other countries the advance is equally important.

In England the crop is somewhat below an average; but a considerable proportion has been harvested in poor condition; hence, the whole of the crop is not immediately available for consumption. In the northern counties this is especially the case, and millers in those districts are therefore compelled to go south to purchase the drier and better harvested wheats produced in that quarter. The French crop is certainly not so deficient as many persons would have led us to expect, and it is now a certainty that not only will the cargoes which had been purchased at Black Sea ports be ordered to England, but that, without these, exports of flour from French to English ports will shortly take place. Large supplies of Russian flour have for the last few weeks been received into the eastern English ports, at the rate of about 25,000 sacks of 280 lbs. weight per week; but as the navigation of the Baltic would shortly close, a termination to these importations would ensue. The Prussian crop of wheat has certainly been injured by the recent war, for although prices are so high in England, the imports from the ports of Dantzic, &c., show a considerable falling off from last year. The accounts we have received from the south of Russia are confirmatory of the excellent crop produced in that quarter. As fair supplies of wheat and large supplies of flour were expected from the Baltic prior to the close of navigation, and as there were about 700,000 quarters of wheat afloat to Great Britain from the south of Russia at the date of our latest advices, there was a decided pause in the wheat trade, and millers showed no disposition to buy, except at reduced rates. But as the information at hand from this port was to the effect that very little produce was being shipped to Europe, holders of wheat and flour were very firm, and fully the recent advance in prices was demanded. The import of wheat into the United Kingdom in October was 1,830,569 cwts., against 3,058,269 cwts.; and of flour 258,623 cwts., against 295,396 cwts. last year The figures for the ten months are subjoined:

WHEAT.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
From Russia.....cwts	3,851,120	6,570,075	6,439,820
Prussia	4,165,759	4,600,582	3,522,490
Denmark	659,833	525,521	413,104
Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg	241,270	220,957	154,233
Mecklenburg	559,776	522,227	658,274
Hanse Towns	471,097	385,117	686,484
France	526,930	1,256,495	3,325,975
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia	430,249	542,257	367,443
Egypt	366,890	10,068	20,503
United States	7,577,700	951,943	440,290
British North America	1,033,572	284,316	8,789
Other Countries	379,127	850,155	2,514,597
Total	20,263,263	16,739,708	18,551,982

FLOUR.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
From Hanse Towns.....cwts	277,843	195,795	287,166
France	1,576,904	1,997,746	3,248,638
United States	1,709,898	226,964	225,584
British North America	396,477	163,064	26,822
Other Countries	103,452	140,127	261,986
Total	4,064,574	2,723,696	4,000,286
Barley	4,220,626	6,634,043	6,043,810
Oats	4,580,066	6,489,312	7,472,011
Indian corn	4,751,461	5,451,722	13,149,633

PROVISIONS.

The imports of these during the ten months were not materially in excess

of last year. Prices in England continued to rule high, but as the supply of pigs in the kingdom was very large, and as the pork season had opened at very moderate quotations, it was expected that a fall in the value of salted meats would take place. The imports in ten months are subjoined:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Bacon and hams, cwts	962,275	595,075	561,584
Beef, salt, cwts	258,267	181,526	155,315
Pork, salt, cwts	175,566	138,375	153,716
Butter, cwts	790,702	844,398	899,142
Cheese, cwts	599,716	648,453	608,021
Eggs, number	291,597,240	320,485,440	387,164,400
Lard, cwts	199,333	99,193	230,995

LIVE STOCK.

There has been no abatement in the value of butcher's meat in England, consequently prices remain at a high point. The cattle plague cannot be said to have died away, for several cases have recently been reported; and as such have occurred, fears are entertained that in the event of the Government modifying or cancelling the present regulations in reference to the cattle traffic of the kingdom, further serious outbreaks will take place. Some of the leading farmers, who have even incurred much loss and inconvenience, are strongly in favor of an adherence to the existing rules for a further period of six months. The following are the figures relating to the imports of live stock for the ten months:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Oxen, bulls and cows....head	120,568	170,008	177,480
Calves	41,174	45,625	25,506
Sheep and lambs	374,710	689,398	717,888
Swine and hogs	58,928	99,359	65,678

EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The following table shows the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to this country during the first ten months of the present and last two years:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Alkali	£321,947	£356,025	£303,121
Beer and ale	38,982	37,852	60,057
Coals	117,966	95,014	78,194
COTTON MANUFACTURES—			
Piece goods	1,598,851	1,772,488	2,715,794
Thread	177,164	184,864	284,052
Earthenware and porcelain	366,920	346,397	6 9,632
Haberdashery and millinery	784,281	695,765	1,016,170
HARDWARES AND CUTLERY—			
Knives, forks, &c	104,901	115,473	260,209
Anvils, vices, &c	77,902	75,876	82,430
Manufactures of German silver, &c	239,210	241,956	608,599
LINEN MANUFACTURES—			
Piece goods	2,172,648	2,562,392	3,498,420
Thread	169,111	118,746	199,592
METALS—			
Iron—Pig, &c	208,790	128,199	250,622
Bar, &c	687,229	148,948	471,585
Railroad	798,832	332,864	642,226
Castings	13,919	3,793	16,242
Hoops, sheets and boiler plates	212,841	71,900	286,759
Wrought	225,633	115,127	182,735
Steel—Unwrought	435,355	256,085	547,338
Copper, wrought	14,240	32,612	37,585
Lead, pig	218,273	115,966	149,176
Tin plates	47,040	43,086	340,374
Oilseed	47,074	43,086	340,374
Salt	38,178	47,118	96,890

SILK MANUFACTURES—			
Broad piece goods	72,199	56,021	118,155
Handkerchiefs	17,270	1,404	8,012
Ribbons of silk only	27,963	34,907	33,137
Other articles of silk only	75,189	97,156	90,295
Other articles mixed with other materials	37,215	34,646	74,839
Spirits, British	10,874	11,131	16,263
Wool	37,942	11,689	13,700
WOOLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURES—			
Cloths of all kinds	691,982	398,735	880,613
Carpets and druggets	274,580	251,845	708,618
Shawls, rugs, &c	60,765	25,533	42,718
Worsted stuffs of wool only, and of wool mixed	1,963,885	2,839,942	3,948,205

SHIPPING.

The following figures relate to the shipping trade between this country and the United Kingdom for the month of October and the ten months ending Oct. 31:

AMERICAN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED INTO AND FROM ALL PORTS.

	Number.	Tonnage.
Entered in October, 1864	24	23,136
do do 1865	38	37,971
do do 1866	17	16,270
Entered in ten months, 1864	378	406,159
do do 1865	267	295,361
do do 1866	359	375,104
Cleared in October, 1864	48	50,636
do do 1865	49	52,578
do do 1866	45	51,081
Cleared in ten months, 1864	374	404,154
do do 1865	307	314,097
do do 1866	458	461,804

VESSELS OF ALL NATIONALITIES ENTERED AND CLEARED INTO AND FROM AMERICAN PORTS.

	Number.	Tonnage.
Entered in October, 1864	80	64,641
do do 1865	84	86,761
do do 1866	73	77,970
Entered in ten months, 1864	998	891,182
do do 1865	493	549,341
do do 1866	1,341	1,214,042
Cleared in October, 1864	69	82,943
do do 1865	113	118,769
do do 1866	142	152,931
Cleared in ten months, 1864	968	1,018,622
do do 1865	782	878,492
do do 1866	1,315	1,280,862

SOUTHWESTERN (GA.) RAILROAD.

The Southwestern Railroad leaves the Central of Georgia (Savannah to Macon) at Macon, and extends to Albany, giving off branches to Butler (where the Muscogee Railroad commences, and runs to Columbus), and to Eufala and Fort Gaines. The following shows the length of these several constituents:

Main line—Macon to Albany		106.10 miles.
Branch—Fort Valley to Butler	22.00	"
" Smithville to Eufala	59.08	"
" Cuthbert to Fort Gaines	21.89—102.97	"
Total length of road and branches		209.07 "

The Fort Gaines Branch, from which the iron had been taken dur-

ing the war, was not in use for the fiscal year 1865-66, and hence the length of road operated was only 187.18 miles. The relaying of that branch, however, has since been accomplished.

The motive power on the road during the year consisted of 20 locomotives, besides which the Company have two others not in use. The car stock at the commencement of the year embraced 13 first-class and 7 second-class passenger cars, 8 mail and express cars, 12 conductors' cars, with 103 box, 53 platform, 4 stock and 3 provision cars. During the year the Company purchased from the United States Government 32 box and 15 platform cars, increasing the rolling-stock by that number.

The business of the road in 1865-66, as compared with that of 1859-60, shows, as might be expected, a considerable falling off. The total quantity of cotton transported during the year 1865 66 was 87,250—in 1859-60, 206,307 bales; a decrease of 119,057 bales. The quantity received at Macon in 1865 66 was 29,133 bales; in 1859-60, 32,641; a decrease of 3,508. Of this, the quantity from Columbus was in 1865-66, 1,660 bales; in 1859-60, 138 bales; an increase of 1,522 bales. The great loss has, therefore, been the receipts from the Southwestern Railroad proper; and the general loss on the quantity carried South to Eufala and Fort Gaines on the Chattahoochee for shipment to the Gulf.

The number of passengers carried during the year 1865-66 was 115,787, being an average of 317 per day. The average in 1859-60 was 353. The receipts from traffic, compared with those of 1859-60, were more favorable than the material business. The following statement shows the whole in detail, thus:

	1865-66.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
Up-freight, through	$114,730 64	$99,604 24	$15,121 40	$.....
" Way	214,214 98	104,209 51	110,005 47	.....
Down-freight, through	66,479 72	111,897 66	.....	45,417 97
" Way	111,864 14	102,372 41	9,491 73	.....
Up-passengers, through	30,338 20	39,649 65	.....	9,308 45
" Way	16,983 85	73,923 36	.....	56,939 51
Down-passengers, through	130,569 20	46,993 18	83,576 02	.....
" Way	130,163 25	68,634 11	61,529 14	.....
United States Mail	.....	23,082 55	.....	23,082 55
	$815,343 98	$670,368 67	.....	$144,715 31
Miscellaneous earnings	41,501 62	6,527 20	34,974 42	.....
Total	$856,845 60	$676,895 87	$314,698 18	$134,748 78

—making a net increase of receipts in 1865–66 of $179,949 73.

Total freight earnings in 1865-66, were	$507,289 48
" passenger " "	308,054 50
Miscellaneous " "	41,501 62
Total receipts	$856,845 60
Current expenses same year	513,044 13
Net earnings same year	$343,801 47
To which add new bonds issued for construction	58,000 00
Making a total sum of	$401,801 47

From this the following were paid, viz.:

February dividends of four per cent	$127,936 00	
Interest on bonds to date	73,513 34	
Revenue tax	26,934 85	
Bonds paid to date	60,500 00	
Annuity three years to city of Macon	3,750 00	
Paid for construction	40,804 20	
Paid for 47 freight cars	36,598 00	
Macon depot	60 00	—370,096 39
Leaving a surplus of		$31,705 39

Included in these payments are the bonds due in 1862–3–4–5, amounting to $60,500, which had not been presented as they fell due; also the interest coupons accrued prior to 1865, and retained in the hands of holders upwards of $50,000 and the cost of freight cars $36,598, being together an extraordinary addition to charges of $147,098.

The financial condition of the company as shown on the general ledger as of the 1st August, 1866, is shown in the following statement:

Share capital	$3,308,400 00	Construction	$3,350,605 67
Funds for extending RR.	66 00	Locomotive engines	110,660 14
Bonds (20 years)	328,000 00	Passenger cars	24,000 00
" (10 years)	58,500 00	Freight cars	131,598 00
" endorsed (20 years)	51,000 00	Macon depot	51,629 63
Fare tickets issued	21,020 00	Tools and machinery	10,300 00
Freight earnings since August 1, 1865	513,178 64	Lands and negroes	83,185 00
			$3,761,978 44
Passenger earnings since Aug. 1, 1865	323,152 33	Current expenses '65–'66	513,044 13
Due other roads	5,105 63	Other payments '65–'66	104,198 19
Unclaimed dividends	111,550 00	Stocks of other comp'ies	39,173 66
Premium and discount	1,093 57	Agents and others	9,469 52
Bills payable	12,539 04	Suspense account	99,761 42
Profit and loss	179,919 79	Dividend No. 25, paid	101,908 00
		Balance	179,019 63
Total	$4,808,552 99	Total	$4,808,552 99

The balance consists of—

Cash on hand, as per Cash Book	$37,641 38	
" deposit at Bank	18,227 45—	55,868 83
" (Confederate money) in Central RR. Bank		102,443 68
Bills receivable		20,707 12
Total		$179,019 63

This is a very fair showing, but only such as might be expected from such a company which from the first has been conducted with great economy. The road is a first class one for the South, and was built and equipped for cash (chiefly share capital subscribed almost wholly within the State) at a cost of $18,000 per mile. On this sum it had never failed to pay dividends until that of August, 1866, which was passed because of the large extraordinary expenses disbursed on account of bonds and coupons past due. For the future the Board sees no reason why regular dividends should not be declared and paid to the stockholders of at least eight per cent per annum." To meet the exigencies of the times, however, the tariff of charges for freight and passengers has been raised fifty per cent above that of 1860, and this will have to be maintained until the prices of labor and material warrant a reduction.

LIFE INSURANCE—RIGHTS OF SOUTHERNERS WHOSE LIVES WERE INSURED IN NORTHERN COMPANIES.

A decision was lately rendered by Judge Robertson of this city in an action against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York which defines the rights of Southerners whose lives were insured in Northern Companies on the breaking out of the war. It seems that the plaintiff, a resident of the State of Alabama, had a policy on his life for $1,000 insured by the defendant. That during the war he continued to pay the

premium to the company's agent in Alabama, in confederate currency, and as soon as practicable after the war closed offered to pay the premium due in that year to the defendants, who refused to receive it, claiming that the policy had become forfeited by non-payment of the premiums for the four previous years (1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864.) The plaintiff then tendered, in the year 1866, the amount of premiums for five previous years, with interest from the time when they became due, which the defendants refused.

The defendants demurred to the complaint setting forth these facts assigning for cause: 1. That the court had no jurisdiction of the subject of the action. 2. That the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The questions raised on this demurrer having been argued Judge Robertson delivered the opinion of the court which was in substance as follows:—No obligation was imposed upon the plaintiff by the terms of the policy in question. It bound the defendants only to pay to his representatives a certain sum after his death, upon the performance by him of certain conditions, which were entirely at his option. The only means they had to secure the performance of such conditions was his own sense of self-interest, in not losing the advantages of their contract, as such conditions consisted mainly of periodical payments of certain sums of money, he was required to relinquish all right to reclaim any money previously paid by him, in case at any time he should neglect to pay those payable subsequently.

The rights of the plaintiff under the policy, and by virtue of his membership of the corporation of the defendants, with the exception of his right to a share of the profits of the latter, and that of his representatives to the payment of the sum insured in case of his death are so nearly identical, that they must be governed by the same principles. No case is made for claiming such share by alleging profits, the equitable allotment of a share of them to the plaintiff by the Trustees of the Company under the 13th section of the charter, or a demand for them and non-payment. Of course, while the plaintiff is alive, any contingent right of his representatives cannot be determined in advance.

I do not see very clearly what or upon what this Court can adjudicate under these circumstances. I mean make an adjudication; not merely promulgate an opinion. The objection perhaps does not rank very precisely as one of those to jurisdiction over the subject of action, but it is rather one to the sufficiency of the cause of action stated. No account can be decreed of profits made by the defendants for the reasons already stated. The Court cannot make a declaration or proclamation of its opinion to the world now, to be of any avail to the plaintiff's representatives in recovering the amount insured hereafter; no transfer or vesting or divesting of rights would ensue from such a declaration, and nothing could now be decreed to be done as a consequence of such a declaration. Rooke *vs.* Ld. Kensington, 2 Kay & J. R., 753. Grove *vs.* Bastaid, 2 Ph. Ch. Ca., 619. Jenner *vs.* Jenner, Law Rep., 1 Eq., Pt. III., 361, Baylies *vs.* Payson, 5 Allen Rep., 488.

Such a judicial declaration appears to be only known to the system of jurisprudence peculiar to Scotland. Bell's Principles, &c., §2,252.

If the present complaint were directed to the restoration of any rights

of membership in the corporation of the defendants of which the plaintiff is deprived, this Court could give no relief even as a Court of Equity, since the proper remedy is by *mandamus* to restore him to such rights, of which the Supreme Court alone has jurisdiction. So that the only jurisdiction the Court could exercise would be to order a repayment of, or in other words, enable the plaintiff to rescind the contract and recover back past payments made by him, upon the ground that being past payment of an entire consideration, the defendants have either refused to perform their part of such contract or thrown such obstacles in the way of the plaintiff's performance of those conditions which would enable him to claim the advantage of it, as to entitle him to be restored to the condition in which he was before it was made.

Even assuming, however, that the policy was an entire contract to insure for a life time defeasible on non-payment was a condition subsequent and entitled to greater favor than a condition precedent, and that the present is a case of releasing the rigors of the law in regard to performing such condition. The policy and its acceptance constituted something more than a contract; they conferred a membership of the corporation of the defendants, and gave the plaintiff a right to a share of the profits of the defendants, including such very payments.

The defendants were a partnership, whose business it was to receive compensation for entering into contingent obligations, which either formed the capital by means of which such obligations were to be discharged, or profits to the partners, in case they exceeded the amount necessary to discharge such obligations. The plaintiff, by becoming a member, was adopted as a partner in an existing partnership, agreeing to contribute to its capital the sums necessary to entitle him to a continuance of the contract which made him a member, which at the same time formed the consideration for such continuance, he receiving back as a member of such partnership while he continued to contribute a share of the very sums so contributed by him as profits. But he also agreed that a failure to continue such contributions should deprive him of his membership and all right to reclaim as an individual with whom the partnership has made an unfulfilled contract the sums paid as a consideration therefore. It is manifest that such a relation stands on an entirely different footing as to the relaxation of the strict performance of conditions from that of a mere obliged or obligee. The whole business for which the partnership was formed must end, if every one availed himself of obstacles to a performance on his part to insist on the continuance of the contract. As it was entirely a matter of option with the insured to continue the contract of the company, the latter could not know why he had failed to perform the condition, by whose performance they were to be notified of such election, and would be at a loss, in entering into new and similar obligations to know on what to rely for the means of discharging them. This would be so entirely subversive of the purposes, mode of operation, and vitality of such a partnership, that such a relaxation of the rule would defeat the whole value of the contract and could not be supposed to have entered into the contemplation of the parties to it. The waiver of all right to claim such relaxation in any event is by implication as much a part of such contract as if it had been expressly stipulated in it.

But assuming this policy to be a mere contract between strangers to

each other, and that this court could make a decree or judgment available and binding on the parties, and that unexpected obstacles difficult to overcome were an excuse for the want of strict performance of the condition subsequent contained in such policy, the question still remains whether the existing state of war between the Government of this country and the insurgents, Confederate States as they termed themselves, was a justifiable excuse for the non-payment of the premiums in question. Such an excuse has two aspects—first, the physical impossibility of paying such sums, by reason of the difficulty of communication between the two parts of the country; and secondly, the prohibition of any dealings by the inhabitants of the loyal States with the rebels, or those inhabiting the country over which their dominion extended. I do not think the complainant undertakes to allege that the payment of such sums was physically impossible. Its allegations are merely that "communication was suspended," a very indefinite phase, and "that all payments of premiums were impossible." It does not state how or why they were impossible, whether the plaintiff ever possessed the means to pay, or whether he made any effort. Possibility too often depends upon the will, the means and the effort to accomplish an end, for the court judicially to know that there were insurmountable obstacles to a payment, without which it is not to be considered legally impossible. (Beebe vs. Johnson, 19 Wend. Rep., 500.)

The history of the war shows, that however difficult and circuitous the mode was, such payments were feasible. I apprehend the plaintiff is not at liberty to substitute his own conclusion as to an impossibility for a statement of the facts which he considered as producing it so as to enable the court to judge of the impossibility. A mere state of war does not necessarily produce it physically, and can only do so when such is its legal effect.

It is, perhaps, a question not entirely free from difficulties, how far the performance of conditions subsequent by an obligee to prevent a contract from being forfeited or rescinded during a state of war, between the Government of such obligee and that of the obligor in the country of the latter is lawful. Of course no action can be maintained during a state of war by an alien enemy, nor while it subsists can any valid commercial contracts be made between the subjects of hostile powers. (Griswold *vs.* Waddington, 16 J. R., 438.)

But contracts made before can be enforced after such war, which only suspends the right of action, has ended. It has been held that it was not unlawful for a citizen of the United States within its territory to perform, during a war with a foreign Power, an act in pursuance of a contract made before such war for the benefit of a subject of such foreign Government. (Buchannan *vs.* Curry, 19 J. R., 237. How far this would extend to the act of an alien enemy or his agent within the United States to prevent a contract for his benefit with citizens of the United States from lapsing, is perhaps open to discussion. Or although such alien enemy might not be allowed to perform such acts during such war, perhaps a neutral merely domiciled in the country of the enemy might; although his goods, equally with those of an alien enemy, are liable to capture and condemnation by the adverse belligerent. (Elbers *vs.* United States Ins. Co., 16 J. R., 128.)

But whatever may be the settled law on the subject, it does not aid the present plaintiff, who must be held, if he were allowed to tender the

amount during the war, and was not prevented by invincible necessity from doing so, not to have a sufficient excuse for not doing so; or else if such necessity was created by the illegality of dealings between subjects of belligerent governments during the war, he is not entitled to avail himself of a common calamity, which operated equally on both parties. He could not, in the latter case, be placed in a better light than if the Legislature of the State had rendered the payment and reception of such premiums illegal, and subsequently repealed such an enactment. In such cases both parties are deprived of a right in order to meet a public necessity, and although such *vis major* may excuse the performance of a covenant, it cannot be the performance of a condition which is to keep alive a contract. It is the State that in such cases, confiscates for and sacrifices to the public interest, not the other contracting party, who makes, forfeits all the benefits of the contract, if continued. It has been deemed necessary even to provide, by express statute, that the continuance of a war between the United States and a foreign power should be no part of the Statute of Limitations, where the plaintiff had been a citizen of the country so at war with the United States. (2 Rev. Stat., 295, § 32; Code of Procedure § 103.)

For the several reasons, therefore, that no judgment can be given by the Courts to affect the rights of parties; that the partnership of the plaintiff with the defendants was terminated by his non-contribution of capital or profits, contrary to the terms of the partnership agreement, and there is no equity which entitles him to be restored; that he has not stated obstacles to the performance of the conditions required of by him, so as to enable the Court to pass upon their sufficiency, and that a mere state of war between the existing authorities of the country in which he resided and the United States formed no excuse for not complying with such condition.

I think judgment should be rendered for the defendants, with the usual leave to plaintiff to amend.

INTEROCEANIC COMMUNICATION—ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANALS AND RAILROADS.

On March 13, 1866, the United States Senate called upon the Secretary of the Navy to furnish, through a report of the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, an account of the various proposed lines of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans—especially by Tehauntepec, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Atrato—with a statement of the relative merits of the routes "as practicable lines for the construction of a ship canal." The object was to obtain such accurate knowledge in the premises as would prevent the waste of money on infeasible plans. In response to this call, Rear Admiral Davis has presented a report which admirably sums up the whole case, and lays before the country in succinct form a full digest of all surveys and other accounts of the countries in question. We give below his account of the more important routes under their respective heads, in order that the argument

and objection for and against each may be fairly seen. The route of the Isthmus of Darien is praised above all others, and at the same time that the Admiral declares that that route has not been satisfactorily explored, he still gives it as the result of all his inquiries that "it is to the Isthmus of Darien that we are first to look for the solution of the great problem of an interoceanic canal."

At the outset of the report, Tehauntepec and Honduras are excluded from consideration because they "posess little merit as a practicable route for a ship canal." Thus the only localities discussed at length are the last named three, Nicaragua, Panama and Atrato;—

NICARAGUA.

There has been a time when the transit from ocean to ocean, on a line following the river San Juan del Norte, either in its bed or on its banks, crossing Lake Nicaragua and thence to the Pacific, has enjoyed special favor and attention. From Greytown to the lake the mode of proceeding has been the same in most of the plans. It has included the improvement of the navigation of the river San Juan, where possible, by excavations in its bed and by the construction of dams, which, with the rapids of the river, were to be passed by the means of locks and canals. But, from the lake to the Pacific outlet, various branches have been proposed. Three of these pass through lake Managua; a fourth terminates at Brito; a fifth at San Juan del Sur; a sixth proceeds by the Sapoa river to Salinas Bay; a seventh, keeping in the southern part of the State of Nicaragua, proposes to cut from the river San Juan through the State of Costa Rica to Nicoya gulf. Only two of these routes have been carefully surveyed, those terminating in Brito and San Juan del Sur.

There are so many difficulties attending all these routes, which detract from their "relative merits as practicable lines for a ship canal," that I should feel authorized, under ordinary circumstances, to pass over this region in a few words; but so much has been said and written about it by eminent authorities that I feel called upon to present some descriptive details.

A variety of circumstances have concurred to concentrate public opinion and favor upon this route. I refer particularly to the accidental settlement of Greytown; to the establishment of a transit through Nicaragua; the actual navigation of the San Juan river and of Lake Nicaragua; the connection of eminent names, including that of the present French Emperor; and the agricultural and mineral wealth of the Chomtales region. And to these circumstances may be added the advances seemingly made by nature in offering the water communications of San Juan and the lakes, which reduce the isthmus to one-tenth of its whole breadth. Extravagant expectations have been fostered, and hasty schemes have been formed, including extensive plans of colonization—schemes that never have reached maturity.

The late Admiral Fits Roy, in the first paper which he presented to the Royal Geographical Society on the isthmus of America, entered into a careful examination of this line and its branches, and maturely considered the value of the statements made by its advocates, and the feasibility of the project with reference to the natural difficulties to be overcome. The conclusion at which he arrived was unfavorable.

I take the pains to cite the authority of this distinguished hydrographer, because it will be received with the highest respect by all who are acquainted with his useful labors and great abilities. It is not worth while to follow him over the same ground; to discuss the statements of Mr. Bailey, on the data of the French Emporor, or to dwell upon the unfavorable conditions arising from climate, earthquakes, volcanoes, etc. I will base what I have to say upon the report of the survey made by Messrs. Childs and Ray, in the years 1850–'51, for the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company.

The line selected by Colonel Childs proceeds from Lake Nicaragua by a short and easy route to the harbor of Brito. It traverses the lake directly to its outlet at Fort San Carlos; it employs slack water navigation on the San Juan river for a distance exceeding ninety miles, and then pursues a canal, independent of the river, to the harbor of San Juan del Norte. This plan of operation requires fourteen locks to descend from the lake to the Pacific ocean, and fourteen locks to descend from the lake to the Caribbean sea, in which last enumeration are included light locks at dams on the San Juan. There are seven dams on the river. Costly improvements, possessing the character of artificial harbors, will be necessary at the two points of departure from the lake. The seaports of Greytown and Brito, at the two ends of the line, will require costly and extensive improvements in the way of excavations, piers, jetties, breakwaters, &c. The total length of the line is a little more than one hundred and ninety-four (194) miles. It may be safely asserted that no enterprise, presenting such formidable difficulties, will ever be undertaken with even our present knowledge of the American isthmuses. Still less is it likely to be entered upon while such strong and well founded hopes are entertained by the promoters of the union of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans of finding elsewhere a very much easier, cheaper and more practicable route for a canal, in every way suited to the present demands of commerce and navigation. The relative merits of the Nicaragua route as "a practicable line for the construction of a ship canal" do not require further consideration.

I have taken Childs' survey as a standard. I will therefore mention that it is regarded by Squier and other competent authorities as the authentic and reliable survey of the Nicaragua route; and, further, that in March, 1852, his drawings, reports and estimates were submitted to the examination of Colonels Abert and Turnbull, United States engineers. Squier's language in regard to the survey is very emphatic; he says, "Childs' survey is the only one to be accepted as conforming to modern engineering requirements." Childs' report was further submitted by the Earl of Malmesbury to English engineers, who also questioned its author personally. They reported that, "presuming Colonel Childs' data and statements to be correct, the harbor of Brito is, in size and shape, unworthy of this great ship navigation."

CHIRIQUI.

The next line in the order of our enumeration is Panama; but there lies between Nicaragua and Panama another isthmus which has been

thought of more than once as a convenient place of transit—the Isthmus of Chiriqui.

The best information concerning this route is derived from the examination made by the Chiriqui commission commanded by Commodore Frederick Engle, United States navy, of which Commander Jeffers was the hydrographic engineer, and First Lieutenant J. St. Clair Morton, who fell at Petersburg, the topographical engineer. Commodore Engle describes the harbor of Chiriqui as "large, deep and well protected." Commander Jeffers confirms the accuracy of the survey of Captain (now Rear-Admiral) Barnett, royal navy, and adds: "No finer harbors can be found than those on the Atlantic side, Shepherd's harbor included. He says also of Golfito, in Golfo Dulce, on the Pacific side, that "it is unsurpassed in natural facilities, * * * three streams, the Golfito, Coisal and the Canaza enter the harbor and afford an ample supply of fresh water." Lieutenant Morton landed at Frenchman's creek and crossed the isthmus twice, in doing which he explored a swamp of great extent, and discovered a hitherto unknown pass through the Cordilleras. His examination resulted in "the conviction that it is entirely practicable to connect the harbors by a line of railroad adapted to commercial purposes." But since Lieutenant Morton describes his work as a reconnoissance merely, made with the Schmalcalder compass, and has left no map, journal or note book in the archives of the War Department, I am unable to trace his route precisely, and have accordingly laid it down on the general map with a broken line.

Mr. Evans, the geologist of the Chiriqui commission, made examinations to ascertain the extent and value of the coal deposits on the Chriqui lands. He found "coal seams varying in quality from lignites to semi-bituminous and semi-anthracite coals." * * * "The supply is abundant." He found "gold and ores of iron, copper and platinum, * * a rich mineral region." The plains are described as being fertile and abounding in timber. Concerning a portion of the province of Chiriqui known as the Territory of Burica, we have some interesting information from J. H. Smith, of Panama, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. I have cited him among my authorities for the convenience of the future student or explorer, when the region is again brought under examination.

PANAMA.

There is no part of the American isthmus with which we are so well acquainted as the old route of Porto Bello or Chagres to old or new Panama, the established line of communication since the year 1532—that is, since twenty three years after the first settlement in America. The surveys made by the engineers of the Panama railroad have established the important fact that the difference between the mean level of the two oceans is either nothing, or so slight as to present no obstacle to the construction of a canal. The difficulties pertain altogether to the climate, to the elevation, the nature of the soil and the supply of water.

The harbors which would form the termini of the canal are, on the Atlantic side Navy Bay, and on the Pacific side the bay of Vaca del Monte. We know that Navy Bay is an insecure anchorage at certain periods of

the year, and the harbor on the Pacific is altogether insufficient for vessels of even moderate draught. M. Garella is obliged to include in his estimates the sum of a million and a quarter of dollars for the improvement of this harbor. I have entered into these details of M. Garella's project because it presents a fair representation of the difficulties to be overcome in the construction of a navigable ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama proper; and in order to render this subject still more intelligible to the general reader, I have added Colonel Hughes' survey of the Panama Railroad in map No. 6, which contains the topographical features and profile of the route.

I have spoken of the Isthmus of Panama proper. Geographers have given the name of Darien to that part of the isthmus which is contained between the Panama line and the province of Choco. On this Isthmus of Darien, as we shall call it, between the Panama line and the province of Choco, there are three other lines or places which have always commanded great interest, but which have never received the attention they merit. These three routes are from the Chepo or Bayanos River to San Blas or Mandinga (also called Gulf of Manzanilla) bay, from the Gulf of San Miguel to Caledonia Bay, and from the Gulf of San Miguel to the southern part of the Gulf of Uraba or Darien, or else to some point on the lower part of the Atrato below the mouth of the Cacarica. I will take up these three in the order now mentioned.

The first of these lines, from Chepo to San Blas, has always been the subject of special curiosity on account of the jealous exclusion by the Indians of all strangers from their territory. Our accurate knowledge of the geography of the coasts on both sides, enables us to determine that here is the narrowest part of the isthmus. This is of itself an important fact, and added to this a rumor or report has been received from the Indians in this vicinity that they are in the habit of hauling their canoes on wooden slides across the Cordilleras from the Mandinga River, and launching them in the waters of the Bayanos. This rumor, which is noticed by many writers, is particularly noticed by Mr. Oliphant, the Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, in a paper read before that society on the 24th of April, 1865. The writer of that paper made a journey from Panama to the Chepo or Bayanos River simply for a reconnoissance, and he says that the tide of the Pacific extends to within fifteen miles of the northern coast, and that he saw from Chepo a remarkable depression in the mountain chain about ten miles distant. He makes the remark, in which all will concur, that it is a discredit to the civilization of the nineteenth century that this part of the isthmus should not have been explored. This is not owing, however, to a want of effort. Attempts to cross the isthmus at this point were made by Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Wheelwright. They were both driven back by the aborigines.

It is very gratifying to have it in my power to say that this discredit to the civilization of the nineteenth century has been removed by the indefatigable zeal and enterprise of Mr. Frederick M. Kelley, of New York, of whom it was justly said by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, that he "had produced more intelligible information towards the solution of this problem, of such vast importance to the commercial and political interests of the world, than had hitherto been given;" and of whom Sir R. Murchison, Vice-President of the Royal Geographical

Society, also said that he "heartily wished he might succeed in this great and philanthropic project, which so deeply interested all civilized nations." After having spent a great deal of labor and money upon the examination of the Atrato and San Juan rivers in search of a suitable route for an interoceanic canal across the province of Choco, Mr. Kelley and his friends, in 1864, took up the long deferred, but much coveted, exploration of the route from the Chepo to Gulf of San Blas. The results of this exploration are given in the annexed map, numbered 7.

From Mr. Kelley's plans it will be perceived that the whole length of the route from ocean to ocean is only thirty miles. On the north there is the admirable, spacious and deep harbor of San Blas; and on the south the channel leading into the bay of Panama has not less than eighteen (18) feet of water at mean low tide, while the ordinary rise of tide is sixteen (16) feet. I give these figures from Mr. Kelley's survey; but I must observe that this result of the examination by his engineer of the entrance of the Chepo is entirely unexpected, and does not accord with the Admiralty charts. But the most striking feature of the project, as of M. Garella's, is a tunnel, similar in its length and in other respects, to the great tunnel through the Alps at Mont Cenis, which is nearly one-half cut through, and in which the progress is so satisfactory that the period of its completion can be definitely fixed.

When the tunnel through Mont Cenis, and the still greater one through Mont St. Gothard, are finished and in use, such undertakings will cease to be regarded with the aversion we now feel towards them.

It must be observed, however, with regard to Mr. Kelley's survey, that owing to its being a private affair it was necessarily accomplished at the least expense and with the utmost expedition. It pursued a single line, without deviating to the right or left, although the surveyors were satisfied that they saw evidences of greater depression to the westward of their course; and there can be no doubt whatever that a deliberate examination, made under such advantages as would pertain to a governmental survey, would lessen the difficulties, and, perhaps, lead to the discovery of such a route through the valleys as would render a resort to tunnelling unnecessary. This subject will be resumed in the general remarks and recommendations with which the report will be concluded.

THE GREAT PRACTICABLE ROUTE—THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN—FROM THE GULF OF SAN MIGUEL TO CALEDONIA BAY.

The next place in order is the line between the Gulf of San Miguel and Caledonia Bay. We have here, at both ends of the line, harbors spacious and admirable in every respect, and, on the south side, there is a height of tide suited to the construction of docks for repairs, &c. It is held by many persons that no line of interoceanic canal merits serious attention unless it possesses this indispensable requisite of good natural harbors, requiring no artificial improvements, except those for the ordinary conveniences of commerce, such as wharves and docks. Certainly it will add very much to the difficulties and embarrassments, as well as to the expense of this great enterprise, to mix with it any doubtful questions of harbor improvement.

The greatest interest has always centered in this particular line on other

accounts. The first settlement in all America was in this vicinity, and the next settlement on the isthmus was at Ag.a, a few miles inland, on Caledonia bay. It was through this district of country that the buccaneers made frequent incursions upon the Spanish settlers, who had opened and were working mines at Cona, or Cana, and Espiritu Santo. The history of the buccaneers furnishes us with many interesting accounts of their incursions into this region. But since their topographical descriptions are not full enough to be traced on any modern map, it is sufficient merely to refer to them. It was, no doubt, owing to the success of buccaneers that Paterson was induced to settle at Darien with his Scotch colony. He derived the information on which he acted, in part, from personal intercourse with the surviving buccaneers. In one of his letters to the Court of Directors of the "Indian and African Company," cited by Dalrymple in his Memoirs of Great Britain, vol. 2, page 115, he says:—"Gold may be gotten in very many places. No mines are worked or looked after that yield so low as half an ounce per day to the laborer. Often they yield four ounces per day. The mine of Cana is worked by a thousand negroes."

In our own time this line of communication has received more attention than any other, except the Panama line. The governments of Great Britain, France and the United States have each undertaken its exploration with a singular want of success. One English surveyor, Mr. Gisborne, entered the country from Caledonia bay, and, after reaching the summit of Cordillera, turned back. Captain Prevost, of the royal navy, led the exploring party which ascended the Savannah from the Gulf of San Miguel to the head of navigation, and thence cut his way through the woods and swamps until he reached the Cordillera, when he also turned back. He says in the official report of his proceedings, under date of January 4, 1854:—"Although finding ourselves in the centre of the Cordilleras, and, I believe, within a few miles of the object of our search, yet, having already exceeded the limits of my stay, it became my duty to rejoin the ship without delay, still feeling confident that had time and our provisions allowed us, we should eventually have reached the Atlantic shores, and that easily, by following one of the several rivers or streams which appear to exist in this range of hills, forming certain passages to the sea."

The expedition of Strain, though it called out a remarkable display of courage and endurance under the most fearful trials, was even less fruitful of knowledge than those of Gisborne and Prevost.

I have appended a map, numbered 8, of the joint exploration of the two English gentlemen here mentioned, taken from Gisborne's report to the Royal Geographical Society. It will be perceived that the routes of these two gentlemen join on to each other. Sections of both tracks are given on the map.

The only person in our time who claims to have crossed the isthmus directly between the two great bays is Dr. Cullen. Dr. Cullen says that on his first journey into Darien, in 1849, he was totally ignorant of the existence of the Savannah River until after he saw it, after entering Boca Chica, "when," he continues, "finding the great depth of water at its mouth, and that it flowed almost directly from the north, I became convinced that I had at last found the object of my search, viz: a feasible

route to the Atlantic; and thereupon I immediately ascended it, and crossed from Cañasas to the seashore at Port Ecocés, and back; and subsequently, in 1850, and also 1851, crossed and recrossed at several times and by several tracks the route from Savannah to Port Escocés and Caledonia Bay, notching the barks of the trees as I went along with a *machete* or cutlass, always alone and unaided, and always in the season of the heaviest rains. * * * And I had not the least hesitation in deciding that that must be the future route for interoceanic communication for ships.

The principal point of interest in this exploration is, of course, the pas sage of the Cordillera. Concerning this, Dr. Cullen says:—"From the seashore (Port Escocés), a plain extends for nearly two miles to the base of a ridge of hills, which runs parallel to the coast, and whose highest summit is about 350 feet. This ridge is not quite continuous and unbroken, but is divided by transverse valleys, through which the Aglaseniqua, Aglatomate and other rivers have their course, and whose highest elevations do not exceed 150 feet. The base of this ridge is only two miles in width, and from its south side a level plain extends for thirteen miles to a point on the Savana, called Cañasas, which is about twenty miles above its mouth."

No language could be more simple, explicit and direct than the language of this statement. Admitting it to be literally correct, we have to go no further; for the object of our search, the existence of a practicable route for an interoceanic ship canal, has been discovered.

Dr. Cullen's map, numbered 9, of the series appended to this report, presents a line of communication which combines all the advantages required by the engineer. It possesses the indispensable requisite of harbors of perfect security, sufficient depth of water and large capacity at both termini—that on the Pacific side having a rise of tide which adapts it to the construction of building and repairing docks, a circumstance the value of which cannot be over estimated. It cuts the Cordilleras at a depression at least thirty feet below any that has been reported, and several hundred feet below any that has actually been surveyed, or that has been approximately determined by trustworthy observers. The course of this line is direct, free from obstructions, and exceptionally healthy, while its outlets open upon coasts where violent storms are rarely known. The plains on each side of the dividing ridge are of easy slope and readily penetrated. The Savana River itself would form a part of the canal. And, finally, accepting the particular statement of Dr. Cullen as fully reliable, a ship canal may be cut on this line without locks, and even without tunnel, and yet not surpass either in difficulty, in labor, or in the amount of time or money consumed in its construction, several other monuments of human genius and enterprise in past times and in our own day.

Thus, for example, the Mexican Desague, of which Humboldt says, "in its actual state it is undoubtedly one of the most gigantic hydraulic operations ever executed by man. We are filled with admiration when we consider the nature of the ground and the enormous breadth, depth and length of the aperture. If the cut were filled with water to the depth of ten metres (328 feet) the largest vessels of war could pass through the range of mountains which bound the plains of Mexico to the northeast." (Humboldt, New Spain, volume 2d, pp. 110, 111.) "This wonderful work,"

says Admiral Fitz Roy. "200 feet deep and 300 feet wide for nearly a thousand yards, and above 100 feet deep, through an extent of 3,000 yards, (making altogether two miles of distance, in which that vast excavation would be capable of concealing the masthead of a first rate man-of-war,) executed within the last three centuries within Central America, should induce us to listen respectfully to the plans of modern engineens, however startling they may appear at first.

A ship canal twenty-six or twenty-seven miles in length, on such a line as that described by Dr. Cullen (pp. 24 *et seq.*), with a cut of two miles only through hard rock, would, in all respects of time, money and difficulty fall far short of that tunnel which is now in progress under the Alps at Mont Censis, for the purpose of connecting France and Italy by a continuous railway. The length of this tunnel is seven miles and 1,044 yards. At Mont Cenis it is, in section, twenty-six feet three inches, and twenty feet eight inches high above the rails. Throughout the whole line it passes through rock, and in some places very hard rock. This, by far the greatest and boldest work of the kind ever yet undertaken, with its covered drain throughout, its lining of masonry, its recesses at the distance of every fifty metres (164 feet), and its chambers ten or twelve feet square, at intervals of 1,650 feet, may well spur us on to engage in this enterprise, which has for its object the union not of two adjacent countries, but of remote continents; the promotion, not of interior traffic in one or two districts, but of commerce and intercourse between all the people of the habitable globe. I say this because the construction of an interoceanic ship canal is—to borrow the thought of an eloquent writer on this subject—the same thing as if by some revolution of our globe the eastern shores of Asia and the southern continent were brought nearer to us.

Such are the prospects which the statements of Dr. Cullen offer to us. But it is with extreme reluctance I am compelled to say that these statements stand in Dr. Cullen's book as mere assertions, unaccompanied by notes or measurements. I cannot but join with Admiral Fitz Roy in his regret that Dr. Cullen has not given to the world the journals and details of his repeated explorations; such, for example, as are given by Gisborne and Prevost on or about the sam e line. However, it is a great satisfactiou to observe that Admiral Fitz Roy gives Dr. Cullen credit for "valuable information gleaned from archives, maps, books, oral accounts and his own personal observation, and for being the first to ascertain the existence of a low summit level." He adds that Dr. Cullen's statement "is corroborated by Gisborne;" and ascribes to Dr. Cullen the merit "of recommending from personal observation the Savana as preferable to the Chuquanaque on account of its nearer approach to the north coast."

It is also gratifying to perceive that Airiau, who has made a careful study of this subject, has arrived at the same conclusion; that is, that the proper line for an interoceanic canal is from the Bay of San Miguel up the river Savanna to its junction with the Lara, and from this point straight across the plain to the foot of the Cordileras. (Prevost's route, approximately.) "With regard to the Cordillera, in proportion as it advances, proceeding from the base of the Isthmus, it descends a good deal, and is only, so to speak, a range of hills or isolated peaks, the bases of which are intersected by ravines which point out to the engineer the true route of the canal. The Indians in the neighborhood of Caledonia Bay make use

of these passages. One of them is elevated about fifty metres (164 feet), and is covered with a luxuriant growth of mahogany, palm, ebony and other trees."

The same writer describes the country on the north of the Cordillera as a slope, gradually descending to the water's edge. No special authority is given for this description of the Cordillera, though Gisborne and other travellers are generally quoted; and it is further to be remarked that Airiau's estimates—(chap iv.)—are based upon probabilities, not on actual measurement, and those probabilities are deduced from Garella's survey, as from the statements of Gisborne and others.

Besides Cullen and Airiau, there are other high authorities who have regarded the Isthmus of Darien as the place where we are to look for the consummation of our wishes. Admiral Fitz Roy, who at the period when he last wrote, 1853, had made a more careful and accurate study of the whole subject than any man then living, and whose opinions no one experienced in the hydrography of the globe will lightly question, has said: "A strong conviction remains on all our minds that Darien should be surveyed without delay. The illustrious Humboldt declares himself thoroughly satisfied that the Isthmus of Darien is superior to any other portion of the entire neck for a canal."

But we can go further back in our authorities. The incursions of the old buccaneers, Dampier, Ringrose, Sharp, Wafer and Davis, which can be followed on the old Spanish maps, have made us strangely familiar with some parts of this region, abounding in the gold that was the object of their search. The well known and productive mines of Cona and Espiritu Santo, partly on account of these very incursions, were long since abandoned. We also follow without difficulty the direct route (1788) of the Spanish officer, Don Manuel de Milla Santa Ella, from Caledonia harbor to El Principe, thence down the Savana river to the harbor of Darien, up the Tuyra, and again up the Chuquanaque to the sources of its upper tributaries, whence he crossed to his station at Caledonia Bay. (Cullen, pp. 192 *et seq.*)

And, lastly, we must adduce the testimony of that very remarkable man, William Patterson, who cried with him in his settlement at Caledonia Harbor ample stores of information collected from the Buccaneers, who, during his long residence, had leisure and opportunity to make himself acquainted with the surrounding district, and who made at least one journey into the interior, the journal of which is given in his papers. One hundred and seventy years ago the far-reaching mind of Paterson had contemplated the Isthmus of Darien with the same enlightened views as the statesmen and political economists of the present time. He originated and partly executed the project of settling a great colony in this then remote region for the purpose of "removing distances and drawing nations nearer to each other." In one of his letters to the Darien Company, he says (which is as true now as it was then), "the time and expense of navigation to China, Japan, the Spire Islands and the greater part of the East Indies, will be lessened more than one-half, and the consumption of European commodities and manufactures will soon be more than doubled * * * Thus this door of the seas and key of the universe, with anything of a reasonable management, will, of course, enable its proprietors to give laws to both oceans and become arbitrators of the commercial world."

This, however, is not said in any narrow spirit of selfishness; for, he adds, "You may easily perceive that the nature of these discoveries are such as are not to be engrossed by any one nation or people to the exclusion of others." And he denounced the contrary policy as being no less ruinous then niggardly.

I might extend these and similar quotations almost indefinitely. A glance at the list of authorities on this subject of interoceanic communication, appended to this report, will suffice to show how easy it would be to so stretch out this paper to any extent by historical, geographical hydrographical, statistical and descriptive passages and illustrations. I am however, free from any temptation to do so; for I am well aware that I shall best answer the end of the call under which I am writing by confining myself as strictly as possible to the actual state of our knowledge of the great isthmusses, and to the channels into which new attempts are to be directed. But I will not forbear to mention that it is interesting to the American statesman of the present day to see in what light the possession of the isthmus was regarded by a British statesman of the latter part of the last century. (*Vide* Dairymple's Memoirs, vol. 2, page 111.)

I have still one more exploration in this region to mention, the last one of which we have any accurate knowledge, but by no means the least interesting and profitable. I refer to the expedition of M. Bourdiol, civil engineer, who was employed in 1864, by a French society, to conduct a new exploration on the Isthmus of Darien. For the greater convenience of supplies for his party, he found it expedient to begin on the Pacific side. His expedition comprised twenty-five persons, of whom one was an Indian and nine were negroes. M. Bourdiol's course lay from the mouth of the Lara across the isthmus to the river Chuquanaque, which he reached at a point a little below the Sucubti. Here he was obliged to turn back, all the natives having abandoned him through fear of the hostile aborigines (the *bravos*) on the northern slope of the Cordilleras. This expedition of M. Bourdiol is full of instruction for the future surveyors of the isthmus, not only on account of the manner in which it was conducted, but on account of its failure to reach the Atlantic shore. M. Bourdiol had made better preparation than any of his predecessors. He introduced into his work, accuracy, zeal and laborious industry. He encountered great hardships, and yielded only when the obstacles to his progress became insurmountable.

His narrative in the Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Paris 1864, will be attentively read by every one who is to follow in his track But the principal lessons to be derived from it may be summed up as follows:—

First, The imperative necessity of taking provision in a concentrated form, on which I dwell more than once in this report, is very clearly shown. The want of provisions was one of the insurmountable obstacles that obliged him to turn back. It appears to have been impracticable to supply the party from the vessel when they had reached the interior.

The second and equally important lesson is that the proper season is to be selected. Bourdiol attempted to make his exploration in the month of May. At one time he was in danger of having his retreat cut off by the enlargement of the streams, and by the torrents created by the abundant rains. At another time he was wading up to his waist in water; and, in

order to make sure of a safe return across an inundated plain, he left, as he advanced, his people stationed at intervals like live beacons. But for this precaution he might never have found his way back; and, in spite of it, he came near losing one of his men.

Thirdly, I speak elsewhere of the necessity of providing the means of clearing the way through the dense and matted undergrowth by steel and by fires. (Pages 18–19.) M. Bourdiol's experience on this point is exceedingly instructive. The native may be employed with their *machetes*. They are strong, active and enduring, but they are very timid, and not to be relied upon.

Fourth and lastly, Suitable preparation must be made for encountering the hosttlity of the Indian bravos who inhabit the Atlantic declivity.

This is the proper place to call special attention to the benefits which have been conferred upon the world by all previous explorers, whether their labors have been carried on systematically and to an end, or have been cut short by accident, hostility, or a want of proper equipment.

Every successful and complete survey, like those of Tehuantepec, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, &c., which has proved the unfitness of the route for an interoceanic communication by canal, has benefited us by eliminating these points from our consideration, and thus narrowing down our field of inquiry. Every unsuccessful attempt has conferred a benefit by teaching us the precautions we are to observe and the errors we should avoid.

FROM SAN MIGUEL TO GULF OF URABA, OR DARIEN.

The remaining line on this part of the Isthmus is that which ascends the Tuyra and crosses to the valley of the Atrato. It is satisfactory to know that a plan for a survey of this route is already on foot. Mr. Gogerza, a resident of New Granada, has recently communicated the discovery of a short and easy transit across the Cordillera at this point. According to his statement the monntain is depressed to an elevation of 58 metres (190 feet) above the level of tidewater; the distance between the waters, navigable by canoe, on two sides of the mountain is only three miles.

Since the verification of these estimates is about to be undertaken by competent authority, it is not expedient to say anything further on this route than this, that it is expressly pointed out by Fitz Roy, and drawn on his general map, and that it is also mentioned at length by Trautwine. A regular survey by the government would be desirable, whether the present private enterprize on foot should make any important discoveries or not.

THE ATRATO ROUTE.

For many years explorations have, from time to time, been carried through the valley of the Atrato to various points on the pacific coast, in search of a suitable path for effecting a union of the two oceans by a ship canal without locks. These explorations have, in one respect, been satisfactory. They have been conducted by able engineers who enjoyed the confidence of the public, and they have been given to the world in the most useful and intelligible form. We are now sure that we are well acquainted with the region, especially in those particular parts over which the surveyors have passed. Whoever will take the pains to study the

maps and reports of Trautwine, Kennish and Col. Michler, of the United States Engineers, will be able to form an independent opinion with regard to the practicability of finding in this direction the means of fulfilling the world's expectation of a passage through the great American isthmus. It is well known that we are indebted to one gentleman, principally, for all these trustworthy contributions to our geographical knowledge.

In the year 1852, Mr. Kelley, of New York, influenced by the early reports of Humboldt (who, however, it must be remembered, does not here speak from his own knowledge, but merely recites what is communicated by others), and inspired by the grandeur of the object, commenced a series of surveys, beginning at the mouth of the Atrato River, and crossing the Cordilleras at several points. Of these surveys I will here give a brief account, in order to show precisely where we stand in regard to this region. What is here said concerning the early history of these undertakings is taken, in part, from a paper communicated to the Royal Geographical Society of London, by its Secretary, Dr. Norton Shaw, in 1856.

The first expedition, undertaken at the expense of Mr. Kelley and other gentlemen, was placed under the direction of Mr. J. C. Trautwine, an engineer of Philadelphia, who had already acquired distinction in Honduras and in the work of the Panama Railway. Mr. Trautwine surveyed the mouth of the Atrato, and then ascended the river to Quibdó, examining several of its tributaries in passing. Above Quibdó he followed first the tributary Quito, and then the tributary Pato to its source; here he crossed the dividing ridge of the Cordilleras and took a canoe on the river Baudo, which he traced to its mouth on the Pacific. Returning on his steps, he turned off from the Baudo at the mouth of the Pepé, which river he ascended to its source, and crossed the mountains on a second track to the river Surucco, one of the headwaters of the San Juan, and proceeded along the last-named river on a third track. He crossed from San Juan to Quibdó, which track leads across the water-shed said to have been intersected by the famous Raspadura Canal. The existence of this canal is now disproved, if the word canal is intended to signify a practicable artificial water course constructed and employed for the passage of boats or vessels.

This route was again traversed by Mr. Trautwine when he returned from Quibdó, and navigated the river San Juan throughout its length to the Bay of Chirambria, on the Pacific coast. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Trautwine during his expedition crossed the Cordillera at three different places. A copy of Mr. Trautwine's map is included in the appended series and numbered 10; it embraces his plan and elevation of the dividing ridge between the Atrato and San Juan rivers.

In 1853 another expedition was fitted out by Mr. Kelley, at his own expense, and placed in charge of Mr. Lane and Mr. Porter, civil engineers, of New York, with instructions to extend and follow up the investigations of Mr. Trautwine. Mr. Porter pursued the route previously taken by Mr. Trautwine, ascending the Atrato, and crossing over the dividing ridge to San Pablo, on the San Juan. His observations harmonized entirely with those of his predecessors. Mr. Lane, after examining the Atrato to Quibdo, took the eastern course along the Atrato to the Andagueda, whence he crossed the dividing ridge to the San Juan. He also examined the supposed Raspadura canal. Throughout his expeditions his results agree with those previously reported by Mr. Trautwine.

We may sum up the results of these surveys, so far as the question of an interoceanic canal is concerned, in the following declaration:—The examination of the head-waters of the Atrato, of the intervening water shed and of the head-waters of the San Juan, satisfactorily proved that nature forbids us altogether to entertain the idea of a union of the two oceans in this direction.

Mr. Kelly's indefatigable spirit of inquiry took a new course. Humboldt had been told that from the Bay of Cupica eastward, for a distance of fifteen or eighteen miles, the ground was level and suitable for a canal, which would terminate on the river Nappi. It was represented to him that between this part of the coast and the valley of the Atrato the chain of the Andes is entirely broken, and on this point he quotes the authority of an intelligent Biscayan pilot. A number of other authorities are cited by Fitz Roy, particularly Lieutenant Wood, Royal Navy, and Captain Illingsworth (Journal Royal Geographical Society, 1851, page 178), who give color to the correctness of this statement by circumstantial facts, and, in addition to all this, the opinion is so current in the country that the native Indians are in the habit of passing, freely and without difficulty, between the Pacific coast and the tributaries of the Atrato, that it probably has some better foundation than we are aware of.

Acting upon these reports, Mr. Kelley fitted out two other expeditions in the year 1854, one of which, under Mr. Lane, was despatched to the Truando, and the other, under Mr. William Kennish, was directed to commence operations on the side of the Pacific. Mr. Kelly's instructions to Mr. Kennish were drawn up in accordance with the preceding information. He was to follow the coast from Point Garachine southward to 7 deg. north latitude (Cupica Bay is 6 deg. 41 min. 19 sec. north), and to look for any depression in the range of the Cordilleras which held out the prospect of an open cut without resorting to locks, and on observing any such place he was to institute a thorough survey, for which the means and instruments were provided.

Mr. Kennish, after passing the bold and mountainous region to the northward of Punta Ardita, met with a remarkable depression opposite that portion of the coast which lies to the southward of that point, and between it and Punta Marzo. Mr. Kennish says in his report: "In this interval the country loses its mountainous character entirely, and assumes the appearance of a gradual rise or slope, with hills of little elevation in the distance."

Opposite this depression of the Cordilleras he discovered an inlet not before described, but now known as Kelley's Inlet, affording convenient shelter and anchorage, into which the Paracuchichi empties its waters.

Encouraged by these favorable conditions and by the best information he could obtain from the natives, he determined to cross from that point to the Atrato by the shortest course. The party, following the course of the streams on the west of the water shed, crossed the summit at a height of 540 feet, and descended over a series of falls to the Nerqua, a tributary of the Truando, along which rivers they proceeded to the Atrato. The information furnished by Mr. Kennish's survey, particularly tending as it did to strengthen the previous reports of Humbolt and other travellers, was received everywhere with attention.

In England the subject was taken up by the Royal Geographical Socie-

ty and by the Institution for Civil Engineers, and freely discussed in all its bearings. In the United States the government thought it worth while to ask for a special appropriation to defray the expenses of an expedition to the same region for the purpose of verifying Mr. Kennish's explorations.

This expedition was placed under the direction of Lieutenant (now Brigadier General Michler, of the engineers, and Lieutenant (the late lamented Commander) T. A. Craven, United States Navy; the hydrographic work being assigned to the latter, and "the explorations and verifications of surveys already made near the isthmus of Darien" to the former. The reports of Mr. Kennish were confirmed in all essential particulars; but beyond this—and what perhaps is more important—General Michler's work was conducted with all the advantages which the best instruments and the most thorough education can confer. His topography and his levels furnish us with a complete representation of this region, reliable in all its details, and not subject to any of those painful doubts which belong to mere reconnoissance or primary exploration. It is in the highest degree satisfactory to know precisely what we are to expect in this part of the Cordilleras, which has given rise to such ardent hopes in the minds of numerous writers and explorers, from Humboldt and his native correspondents, who first drew his attention in this direction, down to Kelley and Michler. General Michler, it is very interesting to know, is struck with the same promising but deceptive appearance of the mountain range when viewed from the ocean. He says:—"In looking back from the ocean upon the country through which the party recently travelled, the depression in the Cordilleras becomes plainly visible. It seems, in reality, to lose the mountainous character entirely, and assumes the character of a gradual rise or slope, with hills of a little elevation in the distance. The dense growth of timber which mantles the crests of the hills makes the resemblance to a low flat region still more apparent; and when beheld from a little distance out at sea the view must be still more strikingly so. One can easily, therefore, conceive why a preference should have been shown to this section by those interested in explorations of a route for a ship canal." (Report, p. 93, Ex. Doc. No. 9, 36th Congress, second session, Senate.)

Both Trautwine and Michler have, through their experience, given us some lessons upon the conduct of expeditionary parties in these regions. Both of these gentlemen were, in spite of their best precautions, exposed to considerable hardship and privation. (See their reports, *passim*.) I should fail to profit by these lessons if I were not to point out the necessity for providing all future surveying and exploring expeditions with provisions in a concentrated form. This a matter not to be overlooked.

Before concluding this branch of the subject, I must not omit to mention an important point in which Trautwine and Michler fully concur, and that is, the docile and tractable character of the native Indians. Neither of them had any difficulty in securing aid, and never failed to receive from them kindness and good will. "I never," says Trautwine, "in all my New Granada experience, felt myself to be among ruffians. Among the Indian tribes through which I passed I laid aside my pistols and armed myself with a pocketful of cigars. A present of an empty sardine box was more effective than a two edged sword, and a lump of sugar to a papoose was a better passport than my government could afford."

The following table shows the saving in distance from New York to the following places, by the Isthmus of Panama, over the Cape routes:—

From New York to	Distance via Cape Good Hope. Miles.	Distance via Cape Horn. Miles.	Distance via Isthmus Panama. Miles.	Saving over route by Cape Good Hope. Miles.	Saving over route by Cape Horn. Miles.
Calcutta	17,500	23,000	13,400	4,100	9,600
Canton	19,500	21,500	10,600	8,900	10,900
Shanghai	20,000	22,000	10,400	9,600	11,600
Valparaiso	....	12,900	4,800	....	8,100
Callao	....	13,500	3,500	....	10,000
Guyaquil	....	14,300	2,800	....	11,500
Panama	....	16,000	2,000	....	14,000
San Blas	....	17,800	3,800	....	14,000
Mazatlan	....	18,000	4,000	....	14,000
San Diego	....	18,500	4,500	....	14,000
San Francisco	....	19,000	5,000	....	14,000
Wellington, N. Z.	13,740	11,100	8,480	5,260	2,620
Melbourne, Australia	13,230	12,720	9,890	3,340	2,830

The following figures show the trade of the United States that would pass through the Isthmus canal, if now finished; taken from the official returns for the year 1857:

Countries traded with.	Exports and imports.	Tonnage.
Russian North American possessions	$126,537	$5,735
Dutch East Indies	904,550	16,589
British Australia and New Zealand	4,728,068	52,105
British East Indies	11,744,151	177,121
French East Indies	98,432	3,665
Half of Mexico	9,601,063	24,673
Half of New Granada	5,375,354	131,708
Central America	425,081	36,599
Chile	6,645,634	68,749
Peru	716,679	192,131
Equador	48,979	1,979
Sandwich Islands	1,151,849	33,876
China	12,752,062	123,578
Other ports in Asia and Pacific	80,143	4,549
Whale fisheries	10,796,090	116,730
California to east United States (exclusive of gold dust)	35,000,000	861,698
Value of cargoes	$100,294,687	1,857,485
Value of ships	92,874,250	at $50 per ton
Total value of ships and cargoes	$193,168,937	92,874,250

Whale ships and coasting vessels have been estimated generally throughout this appendix at $40 per ton. The United States and European commerce around the capes is conducted in first class ships, which often cost $80 per ton; $50 have therefore been taken as the fair average value in the construction of this table, which does not include coasting trade.

Table showing the trade of England that would pass through the Isthmus canal, if now finished; taking from the official returns for the year 1856:

Countries traded with.	Exports and imports.	Tonnage.
Half of Mexico	$2,775,187	$11,833
Half of Central America	1,244,817	5,615
Half of New Granada	2,437,605	10,188
Chile	15,488,114	116,311
Peru	20,473,590	244,319
Equador	360,015	1,820
China, Java, Singapore — Outward: only 40 days saved by canal.	7,077,890 / 3,821,410 / 4,364,070	68,530 / 16,003 / 16,500
Australia and New Zealand	76,246,095	522,426
Sandwich Islands	520,500	1,950
California	2,878,105	11,800
Value of trade	$139,184,834	$1,029,295
Value of ships	51,464,750	at $50 per ton
Total value of trade and ships	$190,649,584	$51,464,750

Table showing the trade of France that would pass through the Isthmus canal, if now finished; taken from the official returns for the year 1857.

Countries Traded With.	Exports and Imports.	Tonnage.
Chile	$10,000,000	$25,688
Peru	13,160,000	35,096
Half of Mexico	2,790,000	10,004
Half of New Granada	1,090,000	2,889
Equador	440,000	1,051
Bolivia	100,000	1,000
California	2,073,859	3,997
China, outward only	2,180,000	2,028
Dutch East Indies, outward only	4,440,000	20,400
Sandwich Islands	2,000,000	4,119
Philippine Islands	1,000,000	1,463
Australia	19,800,000	50,000
Value of cargoes	$59,073,859	162,735
Value of ships	8,136,759 at	$50 p. ton
Total value	$67,210,609	$8,136,750

Table showing the total tonnage that would pass yearly through the Isthmus Canal, if now finished, from official returns:

	Tons.
United States	1,857,485
England	1,029,295
France	162,735
Other countries	44,555
Total	3,094,070

Table showing the general results of the foregoing tables:

Tonnage and trade of United States	$193,168,937
Tonnage and trade of England	190,649,584
Tonnage and trade of France	67,210,609
Tonnage and trade of other countries	16,802,000
Total trade affected by the canal	467,831,130

Table showing the saving in money to the trade of the United States that would result from the use of the Isthmus Canal, according to the official statistics for the year 1866 :

Insurance on vessels and cargoes saved	$3,863,378
Interest saved on cargoes	3,008,840
Saving of wear and tear of ships, five per cent	4,643,712
Saving of freight money (by time)	11,250,000
Saving of wages, provisions, crew, &c	13,230,000
Total yearly saving to United States	$35,995,930

Table showing the yearly saving in money to the trade of England, as ascertained by the official returns for 1856, if the trade passed through the Isthmus Canal instead of round the capes:

Insurance on vessels and cargoes	$1,906,495
Interest on cargoes	1,858,826
Saving of wear and tear of ships	2,573,237
Saving of wages, provisions, &c	3,611,790
Total yearly saving to England	$9,950,348

Table showing the saving in money to the trade of France that would result from the use of the Isthmus Canal, according to the official statistics for the year 1857 :

Insurance on vessels and cargoes	$753,000
Interest saved on cargoes	452,084
Saving of wear and tear of ships	325,470
Saving of freight money, estimated by time	276,949
Saving of wages, provisions and outfit of ships	376,427
Total yearly saving to France	$2,183,930

Table showing the saving to the trade of the world that would result from the use of an Isthmus Canal :

United States	$35,995,930
England	9,950,348
France	2,183,930
Other countries	1,400,000
Total	$49,530,208

POSITION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

One of our London exchanges, in commenting upon monetary affairs in England, states that since the month of May they exhibit one of the most striking vicissitudes which that or any country has witnessed. In May money was not to be had. The banks were even in greater straits for it than the public. The public had lost faith in the banks and called for payment of their deposits; and the banks, thus pressed for a supply of currency, had (with the exception of the Bank of England) to contract their liabilities by stopping their usual discounts and loans.

A glance at the position of the Bank of England immediately before

the crisis, during the crisis, and at the present time, will show how great was the convulsion and how striking have been the vicissitudes. On the 9th of May, the very day before the first calamity of the crisis, the position of the bank was as follows: Note circulation, £22,344,395; gold in both departments, £13,156,140; reserve, notes and coin, £5,811,745; loans and discounts, £20,844,217; bank rate, 8 per cent.; private deposits, £13,515,537.

On the afternoon of the very day after these returns were drawn up the great firm of Overend, Gurney & Co. suddenly stopped payment, and on the 11th panic reigned supreme in the city. Mark the consequences in the next return of the Bank of England (May 16): Note circulation, £26,120,995; gold in both departments, £12,323,805; reserve, notes and coin, £1,202,840; loans and discounts, £30,943,259; bank rate, 10 per cent.; private deposits, £18,620,672.

Finally, let us show the position in which the bank has been left after the crisis was over. The bank returns for the 28th of November were as follows: Note circulation, £22,486,750; gold in both departments, £18,175,570; reserve, notes and coin, £10,358,918; loans and discounts, £19,186,008; bank rate 4 per cent.; private deposits, £13,515,537.

Thus the first effect of the crisis in May was to add 10 millions (50 per cent.) to the bank's loans and discounts, fully 5 millions to its private deposits, and nearly 4 millions to its note issues. Hence it appears that of the 10 millions of advances required from the bank, half of that amount was not withdrawn from the bank at all; it simply remained at the credit of those parties who had got the loans. Of the remaining five millions, £3,776,000 were taken from the bank in the form of notes, and £810,000 in coin. It is also to be noted (as shown by the return obtained by Ald. Salomons) that of the 3¾ million of notes thus withdrawn, the greater part were large notes—not meant for currency, but either for hoarding on the part of the public, or for the payment of deposits by the banks.

These facts throw great light on the nature of the difficulty experienced by the bank in May. The demands upon it were of two kinds: (1) from merchants who, owing to the stoppage of Overend's and other establishments, and the general cessation of discounting by the London banks, could not get their usual accommodation from the old quarters, and had to take their securities to the bank to be converted into banking currency, or at least into banking credit. But (2) by far the larger part of the extra demand then made upon the Bank of England came, not from the public, but from the other banks. Many of these establishments had to withstand a "run" for deposits which they could only meet by suddenly converting their assets into currency to a much larger extent than usual. And this could only be done by taking these assets to the Bank of England, which is the only establishment which is permitted by law to increase its note-issues. The requirement of the banks was two-fold. In the first place, they had to meet payment of the checks drawn upon them and passed through the Clearing House; and, as the settlements in the Clearing House are made by drafts on the Bank of England, the banks had to increase their deposits at the bank to meet the exceptional demand to which they might be exposed. No more currency was required for this, neither did it involve any withdrawal of capital from the bank. On the contrary, as we have seen, the only effect of this was to add fully 5 millions to the private deposits in the bank—which doubtless shifted about a good

DAILY PRICES OF GOLD AT NEW YORK FOR FIVE YEARS.

The tables which follow exhibit a concise review of the Gold Market at New York, from the suspension of specie payments, at the close of 1861, to the close of the year 1866, embracing a period of five years. From January 1, 1862, to and including June 20, 1864, the prices are based on the daily sales at the New York Stock Exchange, from June 21, 1864, to June 30, 1865, on the sales at the Gold Room. This change of the sources of information was rendered necessary by the total cessation of sales at the Stock Board immediately after the passage of the Gold Bill in Congress, and the infrequency of sales thereat up to the present day.

1862.

Day of month.	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1	*Holiday*	103¼-103⅜	102⅜-102½	101⅜-10[illegible]	102⅜-102⅝	S.	108⅜-109¼	115⅜-115⅝	116⅛-117	122 -123¾	129⅜-131¼	128⅜-131½
2	....	S.	S.	102 -102⅜	102¼-102⅜	103⅛-103⅝	108⅜-109⅜	115 -115¼	116⅛-116⅝	122¾-123	S.	131 -131⅜
3	....	103⅜-103½	102 -102⅜	101⅜-101⅞	102⅜-102⅝	103⅛-103⅜	109¼-109⅜	S.	117⅛-118	123⅜-123½	130⅜-131⅜	131 -132
4	....	103⅜-103½	101⅞-102	101⅛-101⅜	S.	103⅜-103⅝	*Holiday.*	114⅜-115	117⅜-117⅞	123¼-123	129⅜-131⅛	133 -134
5	S.	103⅜-103⅜	102 -103	101⅞-102	103⅜-103⅝	103⅝-104	109¼-109⅞	114⅜-114⅜	118¼-119⅜	S.	131⅜-132⅜	131⅜-132½
6	....	103⅜-103⅜	102 -102⅜	S.	102⅜-103⅜	104 -104⅜	S.	114⅜-114⅜	118⅜-119⅜	122⅜-124⅜	131⅜-132	130½-132
7	....	103⅜-103⅜	102 -102⅛	102⅛-103⅜	102⅜-102⅜	104 -104⅜	110 -110⅛	114 -114⅜	S.	123 -123⅜	131⅛-132	S.
8	....	103⅜-103⅜	101⅜-101⅜	101 -102⅜	102⅜-103	S.	111⅛-111⅜	112⅜-114	118⅜-119⅜	124¼-124⅜	132 -132⅜	131⅜-131⅜
9	....	S.	S.	101⅜-101⅜	103⅜-103⅜	104⅛-104⅜	113⅜-116⅛	112⅜-112⅜	118⅜-118⅜	125⅜-126⅜	S.	132⅜-133
10	....	103⅜-103⅜	102 -102	101⅜-101⅜	103⅜-103⅜	104⅛-104⅜	115⅜-117⅜	S.	118⅜-118⅜	127⅛-129	132⅜-133⅛	132⅜-132⅜
11	....	103⅜-104	101⅜-101⅜	101⅜-102	S.	103⅜-104⅜	114⅜-116	112⅜-113⅜	118⅜-118⅜	128 -128⅜	131 -132⅜	133⅛-132⅜
12	S.	104 -104⅛	101⅜-101⅜	101⅜-102	103⅜-103⅜	104⅜-105⅛	113⅜-114⅜	113⅜-114⅜	118⅜-118⅜	S.	131⅜-132	131⅜-131⅜
13	103 -103	104⅛-104⅜	101⅜-101⅜	S.	103⅜-103⅜	105⅛-105⅜	S.	114⅜-114⅜	118 -118⅜	129 -129⅛	131⅜-132	131⅜-132
14	102⅜-103⅛	104⅜-104⅜	101⅜-101⅜	101⅜-101⅜	103⅜-103⅜	105⅜-105⅜	115⅜-116⅜	115⅜-115⅜	S.	131 -133	131 -132	S.
15	102⅜-102⅜	104⅜-104⅜	101⅜-101⅜	101⅜-101⅜	103⅜-103⅜	S.	116⅜-117	114⅜-115⅜	117⅜-117⅜	132 -133⅜	131⅜-132	131⅜-132⅜
16	102⅜-102⅜	S.	S.	101⅜-101⅜	103 -103⅛	106⅜-106⅜	116⅜-117⅜	114⅜-114⅜	116⅜-117⅜	132 -133⅜	S.	132 -132⅜
17	101⅞-102	103⅜-103⅜	101⅜-101⅜	101⅜-101⅜	103 -103⅜	106 -106⅜	117⅜-118⅜	S.	116⅜-117⅜	132 -133⅜	132 -133⅜	132⅜-133
18	101⅜-102	103⅜-103⅜	101⅜-101⅜	101⅜-101⅜	S.	105⅜-105⅜	119 -119⅜	115⅜-115⅜	116⅜-116⅜	130 -130⅜	131⅜-133	132⅜-132⅜
19	S.	103 -103⅜	101⅜-101⅜	101⅜-101⅜	103⅜-103⅜	106 -106⅜	118⅜-118⅜	114⅜-115⅜	116⅜-117	S.	130 -131	133⅜-133⅜
20	102⅜-102⅜	103⅜-103⅜	101⅜-101⅜	101⅜-101⅜	103⅜-103⅜	106⅜-106⅜	S.	115 -115⅜	116⅜-117⅜	128⅜-129⅜	130⅜-130⅜	133 -132⅜
21	102⅜-102⅜	103⅜-103⅜	101⅜-101⅜	101⅜-101⅜	103⅜-103⅜	106⅜-106⅜	119⅜-120	115⅜-115⅜	S.	128⅜-129⅜	130⅜-130⅜	S.
22	102⅜-102⅜	103 -103	101⅜-101⅜	101⅜-101⅜	103⅜-103⅜	S.	119⅜-120⅜	115⅜-116⅜	117⅜-117⅜	133 -133⅜	130⅜-130⅜	132⅜-132⅜
23	102⅜-103⅜	S.	S.	101⅜-101⅜	103⅜-103⅜	106⅜-108	119 -119⅜	115⅜-115⅜	117⅜-116⅜	133⅜-133	S.	133⅜-132⅜
24	103⅜-103⅜	101 -103⅜	101⅜-101⅜	101⅜-101⅜	103⅜-103⅜	108⅜-108⅜	117 -118⅜	S.	118⅜-119	131 -132	130⅜-130⅜	132 -132⅜
25	103 -103⅜	103 -103⅜	101⅜-101⅜	101⅜-101⅜	S.	108⅜-108⅜	114⅜-116⅜	115⅜-115⅜	120 -120⅜	130 -131⅜	129⅜-130	*Christmas*
26	S.	102⅜-103⅜	101⅜-101⅜	101⅜-101⅜	104 -104	108⅜-109⅜	117 -117⅜	115⅜-115⅜	120⅜-120⅜	S.	129⅜-129⅜	131⅜-132
27	103 -103⅜	102⅜-102⅜	101⅜-101⅜	S.	104 -104⅜	109⅜-109⅜	S.	115⅜-115⅜	121⅜-121⅜	130 -131⅜	*Thanksg'g.*	131⅜-132⅜
28	103⅜-103⅜	102⅜-102⅜	101⅜-101⅜	101⅜-101⅜	103⅜-104	109 -109⅜	116⅜-117⅜	115⅜-115⅜	S.	131⅜-132⅜	129⅜-129⅜	S.
29	103⅜- 03⅜	. .....	101⅜-101⅜	101⅜-101⅜	103⅜-103⅜	S.	115⅜-116⅜	116 -116	121⅜-123⅜	131⅜-131⅜	129 -129⅜	131⅜-132⅜
30	103⅜-103⅜	.....	S.	103 -102	103⅜-103⅜	108⅜-100⅜	114⅜-115⅜	115⅜-115⅜	121⅜-124	130⅜-130⅜	S.	132⅜-133
31	10 ⅜-103⅜	.....	101⅜-101⅜	.....	103⅜-103⅜	.....	114⅜-115⅜	S.	.....	129⅜-130	.....	133⅜-133⅜
	0. -103⅜	103⅜-104⅜	101⅜-102⅜	101⅜-102⅜	103⅜-104⅜	108⅜-109⅜	108⅜-120⅜	112⅜-110⅜	116⅛-124	122 -133⅜	129 -133⅜	123⅜-134

DAILY PRICES OF GOLD FOR 1863.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1.....	*Holiday.*	S.	S.	156 -157¾	150¾-151¼	146 -147¾	144¾-145	129¾-130¾	126¾-127¾	140¾-140¾	S.	148¼-148¾
2.....	133¾-135¾	156¾-159	171¾-171¾	153¾-157	149¾-150¾	146¾-147¾	143¾-144¾	S.	127¾-128	142½-143¼	145¾-146¼	148¾-149¾
3.....	133¾-134½	154¾-155¾	171 -171¾	153 -153¾	S.	146¾-146¾	144 -144¼	127½-127¾	129¾-134¼	142¾-143¾	146¾-146¾	151½-152¾
4.....	S.	157 -158¾	169 -168	154¾-155¾	148¼-150	146 -146¾	*Holiday.*	128¼-125¾	133¾-134¼	S.	146 -146¼	152¾-152¾
5.....	134¾-135¼	176¾-159	157 -158	S.	148¾-151¾	146 -146¼	S.	127¾-127¾	131½-131¾	144 -144¾	146¾-147¼	151¾-152
6.....	134 -134¾	157¼-158¾	150 -154	151 -152¾	152¼-154	145¾-145¾	138 -139¼	*Thanksg'g*	S.	146 -147¼	148 -148¾	S.
7.....	134 -135	156¾-157¾	154¾-155½	150 -152¾	154¼-154¾	S.	138¾-139¾	127 -127¾	133 -133¼	146¼-146¾	146¾-147¾	151 -152¾
8.....	135¾-137	S.	S.	145¾-147	154¼-154¾	143 -143	131¾-131¾	126¾-126¾	138 -132¾	145¾-146	S.	148¾-149¾
9.....	138 -138¾	154¾-156¾	155¾-157¼	146¼-148	149 -150¼	143¼-143¾	131¼-131¾	S.	132¾-132¾	146¾-147	146¼-146¾	148¾-148¾
10.....	136¾-138¾	152¾-153¾	160 -163	146¾-149	S.	140¼-140¾	132¼-132¾	126¾-126¾	131¼-131¾	148¾-148¾	145 -145¾	148¾-149¾
11.....	S.	152¼-153¾	157¾-158¾	150¾-152¾	148¾-149	141¾-142	132¼-132¾	126¼-126¾	129¾-129¾	S.	145¾-145¾	151 -151¼
12.....	140¾-142¼	154¼-154¾	158¾-160¾	S.	148¾-149¼	141¼-141¾	S.	126½-126¾	128¾-129	149¼-150¼	146¾-147	150¼-150¾
13.....	142 -144	153¼-156	159 -161¼	157 -157¼	149¾-149¾	142¼-142¾	131¼-131¾	126¾-127	S.	153¾-155	147 -147¾	S.
14.....	146¼-148	155¼-156	157¾-158¾	155 -155¾	149¾-150	S.	131¼-131¾	125¼-126¼	130¾-131¾	152½-153¾	146¾-147	149¾-150¾
15.....	148¾-148¾	S.	S.	152 -154	149¾-150	144¼-146	129¾-129¼	125¾-125¾	131 -132¼	156 -156¾	S.	150¾-150¾
16.....	145¼-145¾	155¾-157¾	154¼-153¾	152 -153¾	149¾-150¾	147¾-148¾	126 -126¼	S.	131¾-131¾	154½-154¾	147 -147¼	149¼-149¾
17.....	146¾-147¾	158¼-159¼	154¾-155¼	153¾-153¾	S.	145¼-145¾	125¾-126	125¾-123¾	132¼-132¾	149¼-150	147¾-148¾	150¼-150¾
18.....	S.	160¼-162	153¾-155	151¼-152¾	149¾-150	143¼-144¾	125¼-125¼	123¾-126¾	133 -133¼	S.	149½-150	151¾-152¾
19.....	147¾-149¾	161¾-164	154¾-155¾	S.	148¾-149¼	143 -145¾	S.	124¼-125¾	133¾-134	150¾-151¾	151 -152¾	151¾-159
20.....	147¾-148¾	162¾-161¾	154¼-155	148¾-150¼	148¼-149	143¾-143¾	123¾-125¾	124¼-124¾	S.	149¾-149¾	152¾-153¼	S.
21.....	147¾-148¾	162 -163¼	153¾-154¾	146 -147	148¾-150	S.	126 -127¾	125¼-125¾	139 -139¼	149¾-146	153¾-154	152¼-15 ¾
22.....	147¼-148¾	S.	S.	143¾-147	148¼-149¾	143¾ 143¾	124¾-125¾	124¾-124¾	137¼-138¾	142¼-144¾	S.	152¼-152¼
23.....	147 -148	163¾-161¾	151 -153¼	148¾-150	148¾-149¾	143¾-143¾	125¾-126¾	S.	137¾-138¾	145¾-146¾	153 -154	152 -152¾
24.....	148¾-150	167¾-171¾	145¼-159	151¼-152	S.	143¼-144	126¼-126¼	124 -124	136¾-137	146¾-147	150¼-152	151¾-151¾
25.....	S.	171¾-172¾	139¾-141¾	152 -154	145¾-146¾	144¼-145¾	125¾-125¾	123¼-123¾	138 -138¼	S.	148¾-149	*Christmas.*
26.....	148¾-151¾	169¾-172¾	139 -140¼	S.	143¾-145	144¾-145	S.	122¾-123¾	139 -139¼	149¼-149¾	*Thanksg'g*	151¾-151¾
27.....	153¾-154¾	167¾-171	140 -140¾	150 -153¾	143¾-144¾	145 -145¼	127¾-128	124¼-124¾	S.	146 -147¼	148 -145¾	S.
28.....	152¾-154	171¼-172¾	142¼-143¾	149¾-150¾	143¾-143¾	S.	127¾-127¾	124 -124¾	139¼-139¾	145¾-146¾	144¾-144¾	151¾-152¾
29.....	153 -153¼	.....	S.	150 -150¾	144¼-145¾	146¾-147¼	127¼-127¾	124¾-124¾	142¾-143¾	147 -148	S.	152¾-153¾
30.....	153 -158¼	.....	144¼-147¼	*Nat'l Fast.*	144¾-145¾	146¾-146¾	127¾-127¾	S.	141¼-143	146 -146¾	148¾-148	151¾-152¾
31.....	159 -160¾	.....	148¾-150	.....	S.	.....	128¼-129	127 -128¼	.....	145¾-145¾	.....	151¾-151¾
Month.	133¾-160¾	152¾-172¾	139 -171¾	145¾-157¼	143¾-154¾	140¾-148¾	123¼-145	122¾-129¾	126¾-143¼	140¾-156¾	143 -154	148¼-152¾

DAILY PRICES OF GOLD FOR 1864.

Day of month.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1	*Holiday.*	157¾-157¾	159 -160	166¾-168¾	S.	.....	222 -230	251 -259	243 -248¾	190 -193¾	220 -221¾	225¼-229
2	151¾-152	157¼-157¾	159¾-	166¾-166¾	176 -177¾	.....	230 -250	256 -258¼	248¾-254¾	S.	229¾-246	220¼-223¾
3	S.	157¾-158	160¾-161	S.	177 -179¼	.....	S.	256¾-258¾	236 -243¾	189 -191¾	227¼-236¾	223¼-231
4	.....	158 -	160¾-161¾	166¼-166¾	179¾-179¾	.....	*Holiday.*	.....	S.	190 -192¾	231¾-236¾	S.
5	151¾-151¾	157¾-158¼	161¾-161¾	167¾-167¾	177¼-177¾	S.	225 -249	257¾-261¼	235 -243½	189¼-191¼	235¾-244¾	227 -229¾
6	151¾-	.....	S.	168¾-170¾	174 -176¾	194 -	248 -261¾	259¾-261¾	240¼-242	192¼-197	S.	230 -234¾
7	151¾-152¼	S.	161¾ 161¾	170¾-171	178¾-178¾	.....	262 -272	S.	240½-242¾	198 -204	238¾-245¾	233¼-241
8	151¾-152¾	158¾-159¼	162½-163¼	169¾-	S.	196 -198¾	266¾-276¼	259¾-259½	235¾-241	195¾-203¾	245¼-246¾	239 -242¾
9	.....	159¾-159¾	167 -167¾	169¾-	169¾-171	.....	260 -276	262¼-255¾	234¼-236	S.	246 -240	239¼-242¾
10	S.	159¼-	164¾-	S.	168 -168¾	198¾-198¾	S.	254¾-255¾	218 -228¾	196 -199	243 -253	234¼-239¼
11	152¾-152¼	159¾-159¼	164¼-164¾	.....	174¼-176¾	.....	276 -285	253¾-256¾	S.	198¾-203¾	236¾-244½	S.
12	153¾-154¼	159 -159¼	160¼-162	173¾-175	173 -174¼	S.	271 -292	255¼-257½	213¾-225	202¼-204¾	242¼ 245	232¼-237¾
13	153¾-153¾	159¼-159¾	S.	175¾-175¾	170 -173¾	195¾-	268¾-273	254¼-256¾	217¼-225	203¼-209¾	S.	233¾-236¾
14	154¼-154¼	S.	160¾-160¾	176 -177¼	172 -172¾	.....	268 -268	S.	223¼-228	208 -217¾	243 -246¾	235¾-236¾
15	155¼-155¾	159¾-160¾	162¼-162¾	173¼-173¾	S.	197¾-	244 -250	255¾-256¾	228¼-230½	213¼-220	248¾-244	234¼-237¾
16	155¾-156¾	160¼-161	161¾-162	171 -171¾	173¾-173¾	197¼-	248¾-261¾	255¾-256¾	224¼-228	S.	228¾-240	236¾-2 4¾
17	S.	159¾-160	161¼-161¾	S.	177 -178	198¾-198¾	S.	255¾-257	230½-225¾	218¼-222¾	218¾-236¾	235¼-38 ¾
18	159¼-159¼	159¾-	163 -	170¾-	181¼-181¾	195¾-195¾	254¼-261¾	257 -258	S.	206¼-215	210 -219	S.
19	159¼-159¾	158 -158¾	163 -	167 -168	S.	.....	258¾-268¾	257 -257¾	223¼-226¾	207½-211¾	216 -225½	212¾-217¼
20	158¼-158¾	159¼-159¼	S.	167 -162½	181 -	198 -198¼	261 -263¾	256¼-257½	228 -226¾	206¼-211¼	S.	220½ 227
21	156¼-157	S.	.....	166¾-167¾	181¼-	199 -206	256¼-260	S.	220 -223	207½ 209	217¾-221¼	222¼-226
22	156¾-157½	159 -	.....	173¼-174¾	S.	210 -220	260¼-267¾	256¼-257¼	216 -221¼	209¾-213¾	224 -229	221 -224¼
23	156 -156¾	157¼-157¾	164¼-165½	174½-177¼	188¾-	205 -223	258¾-256	257½-258¼	211 -217	S.	220¾-228½	220¼-22 ¾
24	S.	157¼-157¼	160¾-	S.	.....	213 -217	S.	254½-257	200 -213	212¼-216¾	*Thanksg'g*	220½-222
25	157¾-157¾	158¼-158¾	*G'd Frid'y*	179 -182¼	184¾-184¾	214 -220	255½-258¾	254¼-255¾	S.	214¼-218¾	216¾-221¼	*Christmas.*
26	158 -158¾	157¼-158¾	160¾-169¾	181¼-181¾	183 -183¾	S.	257¾-259¾	253¾-256	195 -196¾	212¾-217	219½-224¾	*Holiday.*
27	157 -	157¼-158¾	S.	181 -181¾	186 -186¼	221 -240	254 -257¼	245 -253	192¼-195	214¼-216¾	S.	216 -218
28	157¼-157¼	S.	.....	177¾-180¼	186 -	224 -240	244 -252	S.	195 -205	215½-217¾	226¼-233¾	216¼-224
29	156¾-157¼	159 -159¼	165¼-165¾	.....	S.	235 -250	250 -253½	235½-245	194¾-202	217¾-221¼	232 -236¾	222 -225¼
30	156¾-157¼	.....	168¾-164¼	179¾-180	.....	245 -250	253 -258	231¼-236	191 -194¼	S.	227¼-233	226 -229¼
31	S.	.....	164¼-	.....	190 -	.....	S.	234 -243	.....	221¾-227¾	.....	224¼-227¾
Months.	151¾-159¾	157¼-161	159 -169¾	155¼-134¾	168 -190	193 -250	222 -285	231¾-261¾	191 -254¼	189 -227¾	210 -260	213¾-243¾

DAILY PRICES OF GOLD FOR 1865.

Day of month.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1	S.	209⅛-205⅝	199⅛-201	151 -152	142⅝-145⅛	*Fast Day.*	139⅝-141	143⅞-145⅛	144⅞-145	S.	145⅛-145⅞	148 -148⅛
2	*Holiday.*	203⅜-206	196⅛-198	S.	140⅜-142⅜	137⅛-138⅜	S.	144⅞-145⅛	144⅜-144⅝	144⅛-144⅜	146 -146⅜	147⅛-148⅜
3	226 -230⅛	205⅛-209⅜	198⅛-199	145⅜-146	141⅛-141⅞	136⅜-137	138⅛-140⅛	144⅛-144⅝	B.	144⅛-144⅜	148⅛-147	S.
4	231 -234⅜	208⅜-214⅜	199 -200	146⅜-148⅜	148 -148⅜	S.	*Holiday.*	143⅝-144⅛	143⅝-144⅜	144⅜-146⅜	146⅜-147⅛	147⅝-148⅛
5	226⅜-229⅛	S.	S.	148 -154⅛	143⅜-143⅞	135⅛-136⅜	139⅜-140⅜	143⅛-143⅜	144⅛-144⅛	148⅜-147⅛	S.	146⅛-146⅜
6	227 -225⅛	212 -214⅛	198 -199⅛	150⅛-152⅜	142⅜-142⅝	136⅜-137⅛	139 -139⅞	S.	144⅜-145	146⅜-149	147 -147⅜	146⅜-148
7	226⅜-227⅛	212⅛-216⅜	197⅛-199	147⅛-150⅛	S.	137 -137⅛	139⅛-139⅜	143⅛-144	144⅛-144⅜	148 -145⅞	146⅜-147⅛	*Thanksgiv'g*
8	S.	210⅜-213⅜	195⅜-197⅜	148⅜-150⅜	138⅛-143	137⅛-138	139⅛-140⅜	144⅛-144⅜	144⅛-144⅜	S.	146⅛-147⅜	145⅛-146⅜
9	226⅛-227	211⅛-214	193⅜-196⅜	S.	135⅜-137⅛	137⅛-138	S.	143⅜-144⅛	144⅛-144⅜	145⅛-146⅜	146⅛-146⅜	144⅛-145⅜
10	223⅛-228⅜	210⅜-211⅞	186⅜-191⅛	143⅛-145⅝	131⅛-135⅜	137⅛-137⅜	139⅛-140⅛	142⅛-143⅜	B.	144⅛-145⅜	146⅜-146⅝	S.
11	220 -224⅜	204⅛-209	188⅛-191⅛	146 -147	128⅜-131⅜	S.	139⅛-140	140⅛-141⅛	144⅛-144⅝	144⅛-145⅛	146⅜-146⅝	144⅜-145⅛
12	216⅛-219⅜	S.	S.	145⅛-146	130⅝-136⅛	138⅛-141	140⅜-142	140⅞-142	143⅝-144⅛	145 -145⅞	S.	144⅛-145⅜
13	218⅛-222	205⅛-207	185⅛-191⅛	146 -147⅛	129⅛-130⅜	140⅛-142	141⅞-142	S.	143⅜-143⅜	144⅛-144⅞	146⅛-147⅛	145 -145⅛
14	217⅜-221	207⅛-208⅜	177⅜-185	*Pres't assass.*	S.	141⅝-142	142⅛-143⅛	142⅛-142⅞	143⅛-143⅜	144⅛-144⅞	147 -147⅜	145⅜-146⅜
15	S.	204⅜-206⅛	174⅜-178⅞	*Holiday.*	129⅜-130⅛	143⅛-147⅛	142 -142⅝	140⅛-141⅞	142⅛-143⅛	S.	147⅛-147⅝	146⅜-146⅝
16	218⅛-221⅛	208 -205	170⅜-176⅞	S.	130⅜-131⅜	142⅛-145⅛	S.	141⅛-142⅛	143⅜-143⅛	146 -145⅛	147⅛-147⅜	146 -146⅜
17	214⅛-217	203⅛-204⅛	160 -169	148⅛-158	129⅜-131⅞	143⅜-145⅛	142 -142	141⅜-142⅛	B.	145⅛-146⅝	146⅜-147	S.
18	215 -217	204 -205⅛	168⅜-166⅛	148⅛-147⅜	129⅞-131	S.	143 -143⅝	142⅛-143⅜	143⅜-143⅜	146 -146⅜	146⅜-147	146⅛-146⅝
19	208 -214⅜	S.	S.	*Holiday.*	130⅛-131⅛	140 -143⅛	142⅛-143⅜	143⅝-144⅛	143⅛-144	146⅜-147	S.	146⅜-146⅝
20	201⅜-207⅜	198⅛-202⅛	160⅛-167⅜	*do do*	130⅛-131	137⅜-139⅛	142⅜-142⅜	S.	143⅛-144	146 -146⅜	146⅛-147	146 -146⅜
21	197⅛-206	196⅜-190⅜	154⅜-159⅛	147⅛-149⅛	S.	139⅛-141⅞	143⅛-142⅜	144⅛-144⅜	142⅞-144⅜	145⅜-146⅜	146⅜-146⅜	145⅞-146⅜
22	S.	*Holiday.*	156 -149	149⅛-150⅜	130⅝-131⅛	140⅛-141⅜	142⅛-142⅜	143⅛-144	143⅛-142⅜	S.	146⅛-147	145⅛-146⅛
23	197⅜-202⅜	198⅜-200⅛	150⅜-157	S.	131⅛-132⅞	141⅛-142⅛	S.	142⅜-142⅜	143⅛-143⅜	146 -146⅜	146⅛-147	145⅞-146⅜
24	197⅜-203⅜	198⅜-200⅛	148⅛-152⅛	*Holiday.*	135 -136⅛	141⅜-142⅛	142⅛-143⅛	143⅛-145⅞	B.	146 -146⅜	146⅜-146⅝	S.
25	204⅛-207⅛	198 -199⅞	153⅜-157⅛	*do do*	136 -138⅛	S.	143 -143⅞	143⅛-144	143 -143⅞	145⅛-146⅜	146⅜-147⅛	*Holiday.*
26	202 -207	S.	S.	150⅛-152	135⅜-138	140 -141⅝	142⅞-143⅛	144 -144⅜	143⅜-143⅞	144⅜-146⅝	S.	145⅛-145⅝
27	208⅜-215	199⅛-201⅜	158 -155⅛	147⅛-149⅜	135⅞-136⅞	141⅛-143	142⅜-145⅛	S.	143⅝-144⅜	145⅜-145⅞	147⅛-147⅝	145⅛-145⅞
28	218 -220	200⅛-203⅜	153⅜-154⅛	146⅜-148	S.	139⅛-141⅜	144⅛-146⅛	143⅞-144⅛	143⅛-144⅛	145⅛-145⅝	147⅛-148⅜	145⅞-145⅝
29	S.	.....	151 -152⅝	146 -146⅜	136 -137	138⅛-139⅛	142⅜-145⅞	144⅛-144⅞	142⅛-144⅛	S.	148 -148⅜	145⅛-145⅞
30	211 -214⅜	.....	149⅛-151⅛	S.	137⅛-138⅜	139 -141⅛	S.	144 -144⅛	144 -144⅛	145⅛-145⅜	147⅛-148⅜	144⅛-145
31	202 -211	.....	151⅛-151⅞	.....	136⅛-137⅛	.....	143⅛-144⅛	144⅜-145	.....	145⅛-146⅛	.....	S.
Month	197⅛-234⅜	196⅜-216⅜	143⅛-201	143⅜-154⅛	128⅜-145⅛	135⅛-147⅝	138⅛-146⅛	140⅛-145⅛	142⅝-145	144⅛-149	145⅜-148⅜	144⅜-148⅜

DAILY PRICES OF GOLD FOR 1866.

Day of Month.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1	*Holiday.*	139¾-140¼	135¾-136¼	S.	125½-127	140¼-141	S.	148¾-149	145¾-147¼	145¾-146¾	146¾-147¾	140¾-141¼
2	144¼-144¾	139¾-140¼	135½-136½	127¼-128¼	126¾-128¾	140¾-141⅞	153¾-155¾	147¾-149½	S.	147¾-148¾	146¾-14[illegible]	S.
3	143¾-144¼	139¾-140¾	133¼-134⅞	127¾-128¾	127¾-128¾	S.	152¾-153¾	147¾-148¾	144¾-145¾	147¼-148¾	147¼-148¾	140¼-141¾
4	142¾-143½	S.	S.	127¼-12[illegible]	127¼-127¾	140¼-144	*Holiday.*	146⅞-148	145¾-146¾	148¼-14[illegible]	S.	140¾-141¾
5	142¾-143¼	139 -140¼	132¾-134¼	127¾-127⅞	127¼-127¾	143¾-146¾	153¼-153¾	S.	146¼-147½	148¾-149¾	147¼-148¾	138¾-140¾
6	142¾-143	139¼-139¾	133¾-133¾	127¼-128¼	S.	143¾-145¾	153¾-154¾	147¼-148	145¾-146¼	148¾-149¾	147¾-14[illegible] ¾	138¾-139¾
7	S.	139¼-139¾	133¼-133¾	127 -127¾	127¾-128¾	144¾-145¼	153¾-154¼	147¾-148	145¾-146¼	S.	147 -14[illegible]	138¾-139
8	139¾-141¼	139¾-140¾	131¼-132¾	S.	128¼-129¼	138¾-141¾	S.	148 -149	146¼-147½	148¾-149¾	146 -146¾	137¾-138¾
9	136¾-139¼	139¼-140¾	130¼-131¾	125 -127¾	128¾-129¾	139¼-140	151¾-153¼	148¾-148¾	S.	148¼-149¾	146 -146¾	S.
10	138¼-139¾	138¾-139¾	129¾-131¾	125¼-126¼	128¼-129¾	S.	148¼-149¾	148¼-148¾	116¼-146¾	149¾-151¾	144¼-146½	137 -137¼
11	138¼-139¼	S.	S.	126¼-127¼	128¾-127¼	137¼-139¾	149¾-150¾	148¾-149	145¼-146¼	151 -158¾	S.	136¾-137¼
12	139¾-139¼	138¾-139	130¼-132¾	127 -127¾	128¾-129¼	141¼-143¼	149¼-151¾	S.	145¼-146¾	150¾-153¼	143¾-144¾	137¾-138¾
13	139 -139¾	138¾-138¾	129¼ 130¾	126¼-127	S.	142¾-126¼	152¼-153¾	149½-149¾	145¾-146¾	153¾-154¾	144¾-145¾	137¼-137¾
14	S.	137¾-138¾	130¾-131¼	125¾-126¾	130¼-130¾	145¾-147¾	153 -153¾	149½-150¼	144¼-145¼	S.	144¾-145¾	137¾-138¼
15	139¾-139¾	137¾-137¾	130¾-131¾	S.	129¾-130¾	147¼-149¾	S.	150¼-153	144¼-144¾	150¾-153¾	143¼-145¼	137¾-137¾
16	139 -139¼	13[illegible]¼-137¾	13[illegible] ¼-131	125¾-126	130 -130¾	154 -160	148¾-149¾	151¾-152¼	S.	147¾-150¾	141¼-143¼	S.
17	139¾-140¼	137¾-137¼	129¼-130¾	125¼-126¾	129¾-130¾	S.	149 -151¾	150¾-151¾	144¾-145¾	147¾-148¾	141 143¼	137¾-138¾
18	139¾-140	S.	S.	126¾-127¾	129¾-130¾	155¾-167¾	149 -150¾	148¾-151	144¼-145¾	148¾-148¾	S.	137¾-138¾
19	137¾-138¾	136¾-137¼	127¾-129¼	126¾-127¾	130 -130¾	149¼-154¾	150 -150¾	S.	145 -145¼	147 -149¼	140 -141¾	136¾-137¾
20	138¾-139¼	136¾-137¼	127¾-128¾	126¾-127¼	S.	151¾-153¾	149¾-150¾	148¼-148¾	144¾-145¾	145¾-147	141¾-141¾	134¾-136¾
21	S.	136¾-137¾	128¾-129¾	126¼-127	130¾-130¼	148¼-151¼	148¾-150¾	147¼-148¼	143¼-144	S.	139¾-141¼	133¾-134¾
22	138¾-139¾	Holiday.	127¾-128¾	S.	130¾-134¾	148¾-149¾	S.	147¾-149¾	143¼-143¾	145¾-146¾	137¾-138¾	132¾-133¾
23	138¾-137¼	136¾-137¾	126¾-129¼	126¼-126¾	133¾-133¾	151¾-153¾	150¾-151¼	149¾-151	S.	145¾-147¼	138¾-139¾	S.
24	139¾-139¾	135¾-137	124¾-126¾	126¾-126¾	137¾-139¾	S.	150 -150¾	148¾-150¾	143¾-144¾	147 -148¾	133¾-139¾	133¾-133¾
25	139¼-139¼	S.	S.	126¾-127¼	139¾-141¼	152 -153¾	149¾-150¾	146¾-148	144¼-144¾	146¼-148	S.	*Christmas.*
26	139¾-139¾	136¾-137¼	125¾-126¼	127¼-128	138 139¾	154¾-157	149¾-150	S.	144¼-145¼	147 -148¾	138¾-141¾	131¼-133¾
27	139¼-139¾	136¾-137	126¼-128¾	128¾-129¾	S.	154¾-156	149¾-150¾	146¾-148¾	144¾-145¾	145¾-146¾	140¾-144	131¼-139¾
28	S.	136 -137	127¼-128¾	128¼-129¾	137 -137¾	151¼-154	150 150¾	148¾-149¾	144¾-145¾	S.	140¾-143¼	132 -133¾
29	139¾-140¼	.....	127¾-128¼	S.	137¾-138¾	153¾-155	S.	148¼-148¾	145¾-146¾	145¾-146¾	*Thanksgiving.*	132¾-134¾
30	140¾-141¾	.....	*Good Friday.*	125¾-127¾	138 -138¾	152¾-154	147 -148	147¾-148¼	S.	146 -146¾	140¾-141¾	S.
31	139¾-141¼	.....	127¾-128½	.....	138¾-140¾	.....	148¾-149¾	147¾-148	.....	145¾-146¾	.....	133 -134
Month.	136¾-144¾	135¾-140¾	124¾-136½	125 130¾	125¾-141¾	137¼-167¾	147 -155¾	146¾-153¾	143¾-147¼	145½-154¾	137¼-148½	131¾-141¾

The above table of daily prices show the following monthly changes:

STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE RANGE OF PRICE MONTHLY AND YEARLY.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.		1862.	1863	1864.	1865.	1866.
January	101¾-103¾	153½-160¾	151¾-159¾	197¼-234¾	136¾-144¾	August	112½-116¾	122¾-129¾	231¾-261¾	140¾-145½	146¾-153¾
February	102½-004¾	152½-172½	157¾-161	196¾-216¾	145¾-140¾	September	115¼-124	126¾-148¾	191 -254¾	142¾-145	148¾-147¾
March	101½-102½	139 -171¾	159 -169¾	148¾-201	194¾-136¾	October	122 -133¾	140¾-156¾	189 -227¾	144½-149	145¾-154¾
April	101¾-102¾	145¼-157¾	166¾-184¾	143¾-154½	125 -129¾	November	129 -133¾	143 -154	210 -260	145¾-148¾	137½-148¾
May	102¾-104½	143½-154¾	168 -190	128¾-145¾	125¾-141½	December	128¾-134	148¾-152¾	212¾-241	144¾-148¾	131¾-141¾
June	103¾-109½	140¾-148¾	198 -250	135¼-147¾	137¾-167¾	Year	101¾-134	122½-173½	151½-265	128½-234½	124½-167¾
July	108¾-120½	123¾-145	222 -265	138¾-146¾	147 -155¾						

RATES OF SHORT-TIME EXCHANGE ON LONDON—1866.

The statement which follows gives the daily and monthly fluctuations of Short-time Exchange on London, the quotations being for prime bankers' paper:

Day of month,	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1	*Holiday.*	109¾-109¾	109 -110	S.	109¾-110¼	110¾-111	S.	108¾-109¼	106¾-107¼	109 -109¾	110¼-110½	110¼-110¾
2	110½-109¾	109¾-110	109¾-109¾	107¾-107¾	110¼-110¾	110¾-111	109¾-110¼	108¾-109¼	S	108¾-109	110¼-110¾	S.
3	110¾-110¼	109¾-110	109¼-109¾	107 -108	110 -110¾	S.	109¼-110¾	108¾-109¼	106¼-107¼	108¾-109¼	110¾-110¾	110¼-110¾
4	110 -110¾	S.	S.	107 -108	110 -110¾	111¼-111¼	*Holiday.*	108¾-109¼	106¼-107¼	108½-109	S.	110¼-110¾
5	110¼-110¼	108¾-109¾	109¾-110¼	107¼-107½	110 -110¾	111¾-111¾	110 -110¾	S.	106¾-107¾	108¾-109	110¼-110½	110 -110¼
6	110¼-110¾	109 -109¾	109¾-109¾	107¼-107¾	S.	111¾-111¾	110¼-110¾	108¾-109¼	106¾-107¼	108 -108¾	110¼-110¾	109¾-110¼
7	S.	109 -109¾	109¾-110¼	107¾-107½	110¾-110¾	111¾-111¾	110¾-110¾	108¾-109¼	106¾-107¼	S.	110¾-110¾	109¾-110¾
8	110 -110¼	109 -109¾	109¼-110	S.	110¼-110¾	111¼-111¼	S.	108¾-109¼	106¾-107¼	107¼-108¾	110¾-110¾	109¾-110¾
9	109¾-110¼	108 -109	109¾-110¼	107¼-107¾	110¼-110¾	111¾-111¾	110¼-110¾	108¾-109¾	S.	107¾-108¾	110 110¼	S.
10	109¾-110¾	108 -109	109¾-110¼	108 -108¾	110¼-110¾	S.	110¼-110¾	108¼-109¼	106¾-107¼	107¼-108	110 110¼	110 110¼
11	109¾-110	S.	S.	108¼-108¾	110¼-110¾	111 -111¼	110¼ 110¾	108¼-109¼	107 -107¾	107¾-107¾	S.	110¼-110¾
12	109¾-110¼	108¾-109¼	109¾-110	108¼-108¾	110¼-110¾	111 -111¼	110¾-111	S.	108 -108¼	107¾-108	110 -110¼	110¼-110¾
13	109¾-110¾	109 -109¾	109¼-110	108¾-108¾	S.	111 -111¼	110¾-111	108¼-109¼	108 -108¼	107¾-108	109¾-110¾	110¼-110¾
14	S.	109 -109¾	110¾-110	108¾-108¾	110¾-110¾	111 -111¼	110¾-110¾	108¾-109¼	110¾-108¾	S.	109¾-110	110¼-110¾
15	110 -110¼	109 -109¾	109¼-110	S.	110¾-110¾	110¾-110¾	S.	108¾-109¼	107¾-108¾	107¾-108¾	109¾-110	110¾-110¾
16	109¾-110¼	109 -109¾	109 -110	108¾-108¾	110¾-110¾	110¾-110¾	110¼-110¾	108¾-109¼	S.	108¾-109¼	109¾-110	S.
17	109¾-110¼	109 -109¾	109 -110	108¾-109	110¾-110¾	S.	110¼-110¾	108 -108¾	107¾-108¼	108¾-109¼	109¾-110	110¾-110¾
18	110 -110¾	S.	S.	108¾-109	110¼-111	109¾-110	110¼-110¾	108 -108¾	107¾-108¼	109¼-109¾	S.	110¾-110¾
19	109¾-110¼	109¼-110	108¾-109¼	108¾-109	110¾-111	108¾-109¾	110¼-110¾	S.	107¾-108¾	109¼-109¾	109¾-110	110¼-110¾
20	109¾ 110¼	109¼-110	108¾-109	108¾-108¾	S.	108¾-109¾	110¼-110¾	108 -108¾	108 -108¼	109¼-109¾	109¾-110	110 -110¾
21	S.	109¼-110	108¾-109	108¾-108¾	110¾-111	108¾-109¾	110¼-110¾	108 -108¾	108 -108¾	S.	109¾-110	110 -110¼
22	109¾-110	*Holiday.*	108¾-108¾	S.	110¾-111	109 -109¾	S.	108 -108¾	108 -108¾	109¾-110	109¾-110¼	109¾-109¾
23	109¾ 110	109 -110	108¼-108¾	108¾-108¾	110¾-111	109 -109¾	110¼-110¾	108 -108¾	S.	110 -110¼	109¾-110¼	S.
24	109¾-110¼	109 -110	108¼-108¾	108¾-108¾	110¾-111	S.	109¾-110¾	107 -108¾	108¾-108¾	110 -110¼	109¾-110¼	109¾-110
25	109¾-110¼	S.	S.	108¾-109¼	110¼-110¾	109 -110¾	109¾-110¾	107¼-107¾	108¾-108¾	109¾-110¼	S.	*Xmas.*
26	110 -110¼	109¾-110¼	108¼-108¾	109 -109¼	110¾-110¾	110¼-110¾	109¾-110	S.	108¾-109¼	110¼-110¾	110 -110¼	110 -110¼
27	109¾-110¼	109¾-110¼	108¾-108¾	109 -109¾	S.	110¼-110¾	109¾-110¼	107¼-108¼	109 -109¾	110¾-110¾	110 -110¼	109¾-109¾
28	S.	109¾-110¾	108¼-108¾	109 -109¾	110¼-111	109¾-110¾	109¾-110¾	107¼-108	109 -109¼	S.	110¼-110¾	109¾-110
29	109¾-110	.....	108 -108¼	S.	110¾-111	109¼-110¾	S.	107¼-108	109 -109¼	110¾-110¾	*Thanksgiv'g*	110 -110¼
30	109¾-110	.....	*G'd Friday.*	109¾-109¾	110¾-111	109¾-110¾	109¼-110	106¾-107¼	S.	110¾-110¾	110½-110¾	S
31	109¾-110	.....	108 -108¼	.....	110¾-111	.....	108¾-109	106¾-107¼	.....	110¾-110¾	.....	110 -110¼
Month	109¾-110¼	108¼-110¼	108 -110¼	107 -109¾	109¾-111	108¾-111¼	108¾-111	106¾-109¼	106¼-109¾	107¾-110¾	109¾-110¾	109¾-110¾

COURSE OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD—1866.

The past year, although not marked by the extreme fluctuations in the prices of securities which distinguished the last years of the war, has, nevertheless, been one of considerable activity at the Stock Exchange. For some of the railroad shares, especially, the quotations show a wide range. In the record below the course of the market through the year may be readily traced:

Statement showing the Lowest and Highest Sale-Prices of Shares at the New York Stock Exchange Board in each month.

STOCKS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	November.	December.
RR. shares, viz.:												
Buff. N. Y. & Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 - 85	.....	.....
Buff. & State Line	195 -195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catawissa	57 - 59	.....	.....	.....	80 - 80¾	77 - 79	79 - 79¾	79 - 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
do pref.	83¼- 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central of N. J.	114 -119	113 -114	104 -107¼	106½-110	110 -117	115¼-117	116 -120	120 -128½	127 -129	127¼-130	128 -132½	124 -127
Chicago & Alton	103 -105½	102 -119	83 -112¾	84 - 90¾	91 - 99	95 - 99	98¾-105½	102½-109	105 -113¾	110¾-113¾	106 -113	108 -110¼
do do pref.	105 -107	103 -120	94¼-118	93 - 96	100 -101	102 -102	104½-106	105 -109½	106¾-113½	113 -113½	109½-1 3½	110¾-111
Chic. B. & Quincy	109¼-114	112 -112	113¾ 115	115 -117½	113 -117	116 -121	124 -125	129 -130	128 -138¾	132¼-137	131 -133¼	130 -134
Chic. & Great East.	....	.....	.....	40½- 42	43 - 44	.....	.....	45 - 45	45 - 50	49¾- 52½	30 - 45	33¾- 35
Chic. & Milwaukee	60 - 67½	.....	.....	58 - 60	63 - 63	.....	.....	70 - 70	.....	70 - 70	79 - 79	68 - 68
Chic. & N'western	27 - 36½	26¾- 29½	25 - 27½	24 - 30½	26¾- 29¾	28¼- 31½	30 - 37	35¾- 37¾	34 - 37¼	33 - 60¼	37¾- 62½	42 - 55¼
do do pref.	53½- 62¾	55¾- 56¾	52 - 57¾	52½- 59¾	55¾- 61¾	58 - 61¾	59 - 66¾	63 - 68¾	65¾- 72¼	72½- 81¾	69¾- 82	65¼- 84¾
Chic. & R'k Island	96½-109½	98 -107	104¾-118¾	107 -123¾	89¾- 96½	91 - 95½	....	102¼-110½	108¼-112½	105¼-111¾	100 -112¼	102 -105¾
Cinn., H. & D'ton	....	.....	.....	100 -100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 - 85	.....	.....
Cleve., Col. & Cin.	110 -123	114 -115	111 -115	114½-115	114 -115	116 -118¾	110 -113	110 -111¾	111¾-115	113 -115	111¼-113¾	109 -112
Cleveland & Pitts	74¾- 87	76 - 82½	75¾- 82	76½- 84¾	80¾- 99	80 - 87½	79¾- 88	85¾- 88¾	86¾- 90	87¾- 94¾	84½- 94½	83¾- 93¼
Cleveland & Toledo	103 -113¾	105 -108¾	107 -113	99¼-105¼	103 -105¾	104¼-107	106¾-116¼	115¼-117	114¼-128	113¾-123½	111¾-121¾	111¾-126
Del., Lac. & West	149 -158	140 -145	124 -125¾	130 -130	135 -140	144 -147	142 -150	160 -162¾	150 -155	150 -152	150 -150	141¾-144¾
Erie	80¾- 93	76 - 85¼	74¾- 87	71¾- 79¾	55¾- 75	57¾- 65¾	62 - 77¾	66¾- 74¾	68¾- 80¼	81¼- 95	70½- 86¾	65¾- 74¼
do preferred	81 - 88½	80 - 82¼	80 - 81	.....	74 - 80	72 - 76	72½- 78¾	72¾- 79	75 - 81¾	79¾- 87	82 - 86¾	82 - 86
Han. & St. Jos.	....	.....	.....	.....	30 - 31	32 - 35	30 - 37	35¾- 36½	36¾- 36¾	38 - 51	54 - 60	56 - 59
do do pref.	..... 52½- 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 - 52	....	.....	52 - 53	54 - 62	65 - 69	63 - 63
Hart. & N. Haven	170 -170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 -175	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River	98¾-109¼	99 -104½	102¾-100¾	102¾-110⅝	108 -113¾	110 -113¾	112¾-120¾	118¼-122	119 -125	118 -128¾	118 -126¾	118¾-137
Illinois Central	115 -131¾	112¼-116¼	114¾-119½	114 -124	115 -122¾	117 -124	115¾-123¾	121¼-124½	121 -123¾	123¾-129	116 -126¾	115¾-120
Indianapo. & Cin.	.....	70 - 70	55 - 55	.....	70 - 76	60 - 70	72 - 72	73 - 7	75 - 76	80 - 84	84 - 93	87 - 88

Joliet & Chicago							95 - 95		100 -100	95 - 95						
Little Miami				110½-110½												
Long Island	72½- 76			75 - 75	68 - 68	60 - 60					60 - 60	55 - 60	60 - 60	60 - 60		
McGregor Western					20 - 21½	22 - 22	20 - 22	20 - 20								
Mar. & C., 1st prf				40 - 40	39 - 43	37 - 43½	42½- 46½	40¼- 44		39¾- 42	40 - 44½	39 - 42	36 - 38½			
do 2d prf		25 - 27		20 21	18 - 20	19 - 20	20 - 20½	20 - 21½		19¾- 20¾	19¾- 22	20 - 21½	20 - 20			
Michigan Central	101½-108¾	100¾-103¼	101 -104	101¼-107½	106 -109½	102¼-104¼	104¾-112½	109¾-114		110¾-115½	113 -117¾	109 -117½	105¼-109¼			
Michigan Southern	66½- 75½	66¾- 71¾	69¼- 88	78 - 96¾	77 - 81¼	78¾- 80¾	78¾- 84¾	83¾- 87		82¾- 88¾	87¼- 98	78¾- 94	79¼- 83¾			
do guar			140 -140	140 -140												
Mil. & P. du Chien	90 - 97	90½- 98	91 - 91	93 - 94												
do 1st pref		97 - 98	96½- 97	95 - 96	92 - 94											
do 2d pref		85 - 88	85 - 85			82 - 85	85 - 85	84½- 92½		85 - 87	85 - 90	90 - 90				
Mil. & St. Paul		45 - 46¼	41 - 46	42 - 47	50 - 59	55 - 59	56 - 57¾	55 - 57½		51½- 55	54 - 63	50 - 64	49¼- 56			
do pref				55 - 58	60 - 75	69¼- 75	68¾- 73¾	70 - 73½		65½- 75	72 - 79	64 - 76¼	68¾- 70¾			
Morris & Essex	99 -103½	99¾-100	88¾- 90	79 - 85	85 - 91		80 - 80					85 - 85	80 - 80			
New Jersey	145 -145	135 -135		120 -120	128 -128	129¾-129½		130 -130								
New York Central	90¼- 98	86¾- 93	90¼- 93¾	90¾- 93¾	91½- 98¾	97 - 99¼	98¾-106¼	102¾-105¾		103 -114½	111¾-121¾	106¼-128½	107½-114			
N. Y. & Harlem								85 - 85			99 - 99					
do Pref																
N. Y. & N. Haven				96 - 97	95 -110	109 -112	110 -112	110¾-115		111 -112	112 -115	115¼-118	114 -120			
Nor. & Worcester	96 - 96½	95 -108	108 -105		103½-103½					107 -110	110 -115	115 -115				
Panama	235 -245	240 -243		250 -251		260 -260	250 -260	260 -260		260 -265		265 270	258 -265			
Phila. & Reading	97½-107	97¼-103¾	96¼-103¼	98¾-105¾	105¾-111¼	107 -110¾	104¾-111¾	111 -117½		112¾-117¾	114¾-118½	110¾-117¾	102¾-107¾			
Pitts., F.W. & Chic	91¼-104½	91¼- 95¾	88¾- 93	88 -100¾	99¼-100¾	95 -100	95¾-103	103¼-106¾		103 -108¼	106 -111¾	101¼-111¾	104¾-107¾			
Rome & Waterto'n		98 - 98					96 - 96			90 - 90						
St. Louis, A. & T.H	33 - 33	30 - 36	29 - 35	30 - 38	30 - 34¼	30 - 33	31 - 35	34 - 41		36½- 38	38¾- 50¼	38 - 58	37¾- 41			
do Pref	56 - 71	58 - 61	57 - 67	61 - 68	61 - 66¾	61½- 63	64¾- 66¾	67½- 73¾		71 - 71½	72¾- 78	67 - 78	65 - 65			
Sixth-av., N. Y	135 -137	136 -136														
Ston. (N.Y., P.&B)	115 -117	110 -110	105 -105	100½-101	101 -109½	110 -111	110 -110	109¾-110		111 -112	100 -100	105 -105	96 -102			
Tol., Wab. & West	42 - 42	31 - 40	31¾- 33	39 - 39	33¾- 37½	35 - 36	35 - 40	39 - 47¼		43¾- 46¾	44 - 55	40 - 54½	40½- 45¾			
do Pref				63 - 63			61 - 61	67½- 70		71 - 73½	73 - 75	73 - 75½				
Warren													91 - 91			
Coal Shares, viz.:																
American	65 - 69	58 - 60½	59 - 66	61 - 66	62 - 65	60 - 63	61 - 61	57¾- 64		60 - 60	63 - 74½	67 - 73	60 - 63			
Ashburton	13 - 14½		13 - 14½	12 - 14	14 - 18		13 - 16½	16¾- 19½		16 - 19¾	14 - 16	13 - 17	10½- 10½			
Butler	13 - 13¾	13½- 16¾	15 - 15								13½- 20	19¾- 21½	17 - 20¼			
Central	43¼- 53	41¼- 43½	40½- 47¾	42 - 45	42 - 44½		43 - 45½	45 - 54		53 - 53	51 - 57	54 - 57	50 - 50			
Consolidated (Md.)												35 - 35				
Cumberland	41½- 47½	41¾- 45¾	42 - 45½	42¾- 46½	43 - 49	44½- 47¾	44¾- 47	46 - 48¾		46 - 56¾	53½- 67½	64 - 71	64¾- 90			
Del. & Hud. Canal	134¾-139¼	133¾-136¾	132½-135¾	133 -136	141¾-150½	145¾-155	146½-150	150 -155½		151 -154	152½-160	155 -160	153 -155¾			
Lehigh & Susquehanna		5¼- 5¾						8 - 5		4¼- 4¾		4 - 4½				
Maryland Ant'racite		15¼- 15¾	15 - 17¾													
Pennsylvania	167½-170½	155 -162¾	141½-150	131 -135	140 -146	142 -148	150 -157			155 -156½	153 -155	150 -150				
Schuylkill	13¾- 16¼	15¼- 17¾	12 - 16								8 - 8					
Spring Mountain	55 - 56½		44 - 45¼	42 - 55	39¾- 54	32½- 39½	33 - 38				75 - 80	75 - 84	70 - 70			

COURSE OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD.—*Continued.*

STOCKS.	January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	November.	December.
Spruce Hill	.....	.....	3 - 4¼	4¼- 7	4 - 6	4 - 4¼	4 - 4¼	3¾- 5	4 - 4¾	4 - 4¾	3½- 4¾	.....
Wilkesbarre	60 - 60	60 - 60	50 - 50	48 - 48	48 - 52	53 - 55	53 - 55	54½- 54½	52 - 57	58 - 71½	63 - 75	55 - 63¼
Wolf Creek	82¼- 97¼	92½- 96¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Valley	50 - 53¾	49 - 52½	44 - 44	37 - 41	39½- 40	40 - 40	37½- 40	40 - 40	40 - 40	36 - 40	36 - 37	.....
Gas shares, viz.:												
Citizens	118 -118	.....	.....	105 -105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125 -125	125 -125	.....
Manhattan	....	.....	.....	....	150 -150	.....	.....	135 -135	138 -138	.....	150 -150	.....
Mining shares, viz.:												
Copake Iron	0¾- 0¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa Gold	12¾- 15	10¾- 13	11¾- 12¾	11¾- 13½	11 - 13¾	10½- 12¾	10¾- 12¾	11 - 12¾	11 - 15½	13¾- 14¾	13 - 15¼	13 - 13
do Pref.	16 - 19½	15 - 17¾	16½- 18¾	17¾- 25¼	19¾- 26½	21 - 26¾	23 - 27½	26¼- 28¾	27¾- 35¾	27½- 32¾	24½- 31	27½- 32½
Minnesota Copper	.....	.....	.....	10 - 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	17¾- 17¾	.....	.....	.....
Quartz Hill Gold	.....	.....	5 - 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quicksilver	36¾- 44¼	39½- 43	40 - 43¾	40 - 58	49 - 56¾	48 - 53	47¾- 53¾	47¾- 51¾	49¾- 54½	54 - 56¾	44 - 56	43 - 46¾
Rutland Marble	13¾- 17½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 - 23¾	23¾- 32½	29 - 33½	23 - 29½	21 - 21
Smith & Parm. Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....	9¾- 10½	9¼- 9¾	8¾- 10	.....	9¾- 11¾	11¾- 14½	7¾- 12½	8¾- 8¾
Improv't shares, viz.												
Boston Water Pow.	.....	.....	.....	34¾- 43½	34¾- 51½	33¾- 51¾	31¾- 36	28 - 34	30½- 35	31¼- 34	27½- 33¾	28½- 32
Brunsw'k City Land	8 - 8	.....	5½- 6½	7¾- 12	8¾- 10	8 - 8½	8 - 9½	.....	.....	7¾- 8¾	7 - 9	7¼- 8
Canton	42 - 45½	43 - 44¾	43¾- 48¾	47 - 57½	55½- 62	58¼-261¼	51 - 55½	51¾- 51¾	52 - 56¾	53¾- 57¾	44 - 57½	44 - 50½
Cary	.....	.....	.....	14 - 14	13 - 14½	12½- 18	.....	14 - 14¾	14 - 14	.....	14 - 14¾	... .
Tel'ph shares, viz.:												
West. Union	44¾- 58	54 - 70	57¾- 69	52 - 59	57 - 64	49¾- 62	51 - 57½	55 - 59½	54¾- 58½	51¾- 56½	44 - 53	43 - 50
do do (Rus. Ext.)	.....	.....	108 -109	106½-109	107 -108	105 -107½	106 -110	102 -108	95 -100½	97 - 98	96¾- 97½	96¾- 97½
St'ms'p shares, viz.:												
Atlantic	108 -135	102 -136	128 -133½	121¾-133	122¾-132¾	124 -130	111 -125	112 -115	110 -117½	108¾-116	94 -132	103 -113
Pacific*	180 -210	185 -212	205 -215	215 -227	225 -225	210 -212½	208 -216	213 -223	219 -232	215 -224	205 -246	160 -171
do (Scrip)	160 -203	165 -200	190 -200	190 -209	216 -218	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Am. Nav	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109 -111	110¾ 113½
Union Navigation	100 -100	100 -100½	100 -105	105 -106¾	100¾-106¾	.....	.....	.....	104 -108	108½-104¾	113 -114	101 -107¾
Express shares, viz.:												
Adams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	85 -104	73¾- 84	61 - 73½
American	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 -105	79 - 87	75 - 82
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 - 80	70 - 78
Miscel's shares, viz.:												
Central Am. Transit	15 - 28	22 - 22	18 - 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 - 20	.....	23 - 23
New York Guano	22 - 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Trust	.....	.....	90 - 92½	.....	95 - 95	.....	97 - 97	100 -100	105 -105	105 -105	.....	.....

* After November 20 the Pacific Mail Steamship shares were sold, ex-dividend 5 per cent., and stock distribution 33⅓ per cent., from which date to the end of the month the sales ranged from 170@190.

| | | |

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract statement, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Treasury Department, on the 1st of November, 1st of December, 1866, and the 1st of January, 1867, comparatively :

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
6 per cent. bonds	$198,091,350	$198,091,350	$198,091,350
" " of 1867 and 1868	16,088,742	15,837,942	15,763,442
" " of 1881	283,739,750	283,740,000	283,740,850
" " 5.20's	823 944,000	861,64 .300	891,125,100
Navy Pension Fund	11,750,0 0	11,750,000	11,750,000
	$1,333,558,842	$1,371,068,592	$1,400,490,742

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

6 per cent. bonds	$9,882,000	$10,302,000	$10,632,000
3-year Compound Interest Notes	148,512,140	147,887,140	144,900,840
3-year 7.30 notes	734,014,300	699,933,750	676,856,600
	$892,408,440	$857,622,890	$832,379,440

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.

Various bonds and notes	$36,988,909	$32,605,794	$16,518,590

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States Notes	$390,195,785	$395,441,949	$380,497,842
Fractional currency	27,588,010	28,620,249	28,732,812
Gold certificates of deposit	10,896,980	19,636,500	16,442,690
	$428,680 775	$433,698,598	$425,673,334
Aggregate debt	$2,681,636,966	$2,684,995,875	$2,675,062,505
Coin and Currency in Treasury	130,326,96	135,364,637	131,737,333
Debt, less coin and currency	$2,551,310,000	$2,549,631,238	$2,548,325,172

The following statement shows the amount of coin and currency separately at the dates in the foregoing table :

	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
Gold Coin	$99,413,018	$95,168,816	$97,841,968
Currency	30,913 942	40.195,821	33,895,765
Total gold coin and currency	$130,326,960	$135,364,637	$131,737,633

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK FOR 1866.

We are able now to publish a full review of the commerce of New York for the past year, having received from the Custom House the returns for the last quarter, and revised our own figures of receipts, exports, &c.

RECEIPTS, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

The movement of domestic produce the past year shows considerable changes over the figures for the previous twelve months, as our readers have probably noticed in our weekly tables. In the matter of breadstuffs we have frequently called attention to the diminished receipts. This is, of course, due in great part to the falling off in the shipments East at the West, but in part also to the fact that the direct shipments to Boston and elsewhere have increased during 1866 Below we give our tables of receipts and exports for the year :

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR 1865 AND 1866.

[Of the items left blank in 1865 no record was made.]

	1866.	1865.
Ashes, pkgs	5,924	17,210
Breadstuffs—		
Flour, bbls	2,780,735	3,650,490
Wheat, bush	5,911,511	9,162,680
Corn	22,696,186	15,505,905
Oats	8,699,339	9,710,625
Rye	1,304,799	888,135
Malt	526,818	.....
Barley	4,861,903	*2,902,785
Grass seed	141,528	.....
Flaxseed	66,177	.....
Beans	47,474	.....
Peas	414,543	.....
Corn meal, bbls	195,344	†280,875
Corn meal, bags	272,073	.....
Buckwheat & B. W. flour, bags	82,089	.....
Cotton, bales	657,388	792,675
Copper, bbls	17,003	.....
Copper, plates	7,312	.....
Dried fruit, pkgs	28,461	.....
Grease, pkgs	6,581	.....
Hemp, bales	2,958	.....
Hides, No	367,030	.....
Hops, bales	19,289	28,690
Leather, sides	2,285,351	2,124,900
Lead, pigs	6,819	.....
Molasses, hogsheads. and bbls	23,704	.....
Naval Stores—		
Crude turp., bbls	36,886	29,150
Spirits turp	59,002	18,462
Rosin	401,460	133,682
Tar	48,118	19,452
Pitch	8,162	.....
Oil cake, pkgs	108,952	.....
Oil, lard	4,155	.....
Oil, petroleum	1,057,299	558,540
Peanuts, bags	17,914	.....
Provisions—		
Butter, pkgs	454,049	658,470
Cheese	736,142	615,615
Cut meats	102,389	104,505
Eggs	150,401	.....
Pork	131,668	218,120
Beef, pkgs	70,076	102,630
Lard, pkgs	102,956	100,330
Lard, kegs	8,481	.....
Rice, pkgs	4,544	.....
Starch	77,790	.....
Stearine	8,228	.....
Spelter, slabs	3,967	.....
Sugar, hhds. & bbls	5,591	.....
Tallow, pkgs	7,356	12,580
Tobacco, pkgs	167,368	.....
Tobacco, hhds	63,624	.....
Whiskey, bbls	103,314	69,750
Wool, bales	119,946	186,580
Dressed hogs, No	88,552	.....
Rice, rough, bush	.....	.....

* Including barley malt. † Including bags reduced to barrels.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS OF CERTAIN LEADING ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE YEAR:

	1865.	1866.
Breadstuffs—		
Wheat flour, bbls	1,402,144	914,695
Rye flour, bbls	2,673	7,552
Corn meal, bbls	127,600	148,006
Wheat, bush	2,527,626	522,607
Rye, bush	198,348	268,508
Oats, bush	94,567	222,129
Barley, bush	.....	1,329,842
Peas, bush	98,899	282,992
Corn, bush	4,549,810	11,147,731
Candles, bxs	86,287	70,334
Coal, tons	22,539	67,592
Cotton, bales	221,069	382,092
Hay, bales	36,070	33,053
Hops, bales	13,674	3,046
Naval Stores—		
Crude turp, bbls	4,831	12,532
Spirits turp, bbls	939	21,413
Rosin, bbls	51,742	222,064
Tar, bbls	8,815	22,450
Pitch, bbls	1,150	2,757
Oils—Whale, galls	16,809	20,919
Do. sperm, galls	470,735	219,103
Do. lard, galls	27,403	28,823
Do. linseed, galls	13,405	92,081
Provisions—		
Pork, bbls	118,865	92,081
Beef, bbls	41,910	55,310
Do tcs	51,838	28,749
Cutmeats, lbs	35,743,035	29,478,691
Butter, lbs	9,718,079	2,082,723
Cheese, lbs	41,668,218	39,069,500
Lard, lbs	22,793,384	28,306,600
Rice, tcs	83	81
Do. bbls	19,196	9,879
Tallow, lbs	16,550,552	14,901,800
Tobacco, crude, pks	167,447	104,975
Do manf., lbs	4,155,889	5,691,557
Whalebone, lbs	294,151	647,413
Petroleum, galls	14,593,556	33,788,937

The imports of leading articles of commerce for two years may be seen in the following table:

IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT NEW YORK FOR 1865-6.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	1866.	1865.
Buttons	5,770	4,039
Coal, tons	231,029	312,792
Cocoa, bags	16,413	6,468
Coffee, bags	724,646	742,185
Cotton, bales	2,007	29,819
Drugs, &c.		
Bark, Peruvian	9,667	5,502
Bleaching powd'rs	24,739	18,931
Brimstone, tons	16,214	8,932
Cochineal	1,090	2,270
Cream Tartar	1,248	1,177
Hardware	13,651	5,670
Iron, R.R. bars	243,288	218,200
Lead, pigs	463,577	225,888
Spelter, lbs	10,217,828	4,781,071
Steel	197,764	95,615
Tin, boxes	800,471	621,890
Tin slabs, lbs	6,692,672	7,183,095
Rags	44,067	33,419
Sugar, hhds, tcs & bbls	375,546	286,875
Sugar, boxes & bags	434,003	443,487
Tea	684,118	659,551

	1866.	1865.
Gambier	24,098	4,715
Gums, crude	14,445	8,361
Gum, Arabic	4,356	4,451
Indigo	3,478	6,300
Madder	8,196	5,094
Oils, essence	4,234	2,754
Oil, Olive	99,016	37,581
Opium	793	1,094
Soda, bi-carb	141,462	67,180
Soda, sal	36,434	10,019
Soda, ash	39,949	29,604
Flax	9,461	12,622
Furs	4,653	6,182
Gunny cloth	26,022	4,696
Hair	4,878	3,315
Hemp, bales	188,289	88,683
Hides, &c.		
Bristles	2,476	1,494
Hides, dressed	11,564	7,092
India rubber	26,817	26,861
Ivory	1,808	2,582
Jewelry, &c.		
Jewelry	801	726
Watches	1,208	1,023
Linseed	243,562	114,934
Molasses	131,893	147,168
Metals, &c.		
Cutlery	5,600	3,218
Tobacco	24,868	31,439
Waste	14,823	12,991
Wines, &c.		
Champagne, bkts	112,805	68,026
Wines	388,103	117,143
Wool, bales	57,755	57,515
Articles reported by value.		
Cigars	$1,251,891	$961,372
Corks	168,828	140,074
Fancy goods	4,284,510	3,413,147
Fish	890,832	978,643
Fruits, &c.		
Lemons	520,295	252,715
Oranges	311,621	332,415
Nuts	1,009,202	1,031,985
Raisins	1,152,943	825,328
Hides, undressed	6,728,819	5,427,761
Rice	776,470	1,094,949
Spices, &c.		
Cassia	174,008	228,075
Ginger	50,618	50,517
Pepper	220,522	149,128
Saltpetre	156,744	107,575
Woods.		
Fustic	33,911	74,228
Logwood	153,919	196,865
Mahogany	120,427	241,817

The following is a detailed import table, showing total imports of each item during 1866, which will be found very useful for reference:

Imports of Merchandise other than Dry Goods at the port of New York for the year 1866.

(The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

	Quantity.	Value.
China, Glass & E. ware—		
Bottles		$68,922
China	18,328	965,259
E ware	69,004	2,943,521
Glass	441,745	890.685
Glassw're	15,840	472,644
Glass pl	7,375	1,590,774
Drugs—		
Acids	2,172	250,044
Alkali	5,974	131,369
Asphaltum		5,588
Albumen		13,130
Aloes	41	3,629
Alum	957	77,146
Aluminous cake		9,101
Ammonia, car.	10	365
Ammonia	757	35,400
Ammonia, sal	805	58,354
Annatto	63	14,465
Aniline		84,086
Aniline cols.	11	10,787
Arrowroot	726	8,229
Argols	2,276	192,806
Assafoetida		2,799
Arsenic	207	10,589
Bark, Peruv	9,660	290,255
Barytes	14,748	121,882
Bismuth	6	7,655
Bleach p'r.	24,739	433,023
Blue galls.		1,594
Blue vitrol	40	11,452
Borax	175	9,649
Bromine		2 207
Brimstone (tons)	16,214	460,161
Castor oil	8,377	76,393
Camphor	3,507	105,116
Capsules		4,062
Cham'le flowers		727
Cantharides		4,446
Carmine	28	7,112
Cha k		14,800
Colocynith		670
Cream tart'r	1,248	235,080
Chickory	4,908	104,714
Copperas		9,584
Cochineal	1,090	240,694
Cubebs		6,854
Cudbear	475	37,761
Cutch	7,668	50,137
Divi divi		1,008
Ergot of rye		586
Ext of Hyperic		4,426
Ergot		705
Flor sulphur	150	4,748
Gelatine		1,337
Gambier	24,098	214,124
Gumarabic	4,356	312,924
Gums, crd.	14,445	461.151
Gum, copavi	809	37,046
Gum copal	2,7 9	64,686
Glue	564	19,595
Gypsum	550	14,559
Indigo	3,478	461,071
Iodine	5	8,101
Iodine pot	176	29,731
Ipecac	3	13,397
Ipecacuanha		2,170
Insect powder		3,651
Herbs		1,000
Isinglass	2	3.595
Jalap	28	9,162
Lactine	10	2,593
Lac dye	540	26,871
Leeches	180	4,369
Licorice r.	33,380	134,791
Licorice, paste	13,505	399,289
Madder	8,196	1,378,743
Magnesia	917	15,050
Manganese		1,111
Manna	113	5,153
Muriat pot'sh	419	54,719
Morphine	13	801
Naphtha		682
Nitrate soda		400,146
Nutgalls		16,648
Nitrate potash		6,661
Nitrate lead		1,438
Oils, uninspected	2,628	202,980
Oil, cod	951	44,769
Oil, seal	1,551	107,429
Oil, ess	4,234	347,432
Oil, linseed	14,278	1,330,608
Oil, olive	59,836	404,184
Oxide, cobalt		1,195
Oil, palm	526	37,476
Opium	793	306,426
Orris root		1,893
Oxide of zinc		11,875
Orchilla weed		16,583
Paints		1,074 988
Paris white	166	1.305
Persian berr's	5.51	5,035
Potash, chlo	182	22,773
Potash, bic'm	208	57,793
Potash, hyd	747	34,549
Phosphorous	605	29.014
Plumbago		15,835
Prus. potash	486	84,180
Quinine	489	60,345
Quicksilver	20	41,174
Reg. anti'y.	1,807	79,692
Rhubarb	446	58,259
Saffron		902
Safflower	19	21,107
Santorina	3	9,840
Saltpetre		156,744
Sarsaparilla	1,454	39,693
Scammony		2,134
Senna	10	7,463

	Quantity.	Value.
Shellac	3,921	84,209
Soda, bicarb.	141,462	564,918
Soda, sal	36,434	254,509
Soda, caus	53,543	327,588
Soda, ash	39,949	1,314,270
Squills		790
Sponges	2,994	135,193
Sugar of lead	731	43,733
Sulphur		6,897
Sumac	39,700	189,462
Sulph cop'r	1,656	70,955
Sulph zinc	146	3,457
Tarqua beans	19	1,412
Ultra marine		5,724
Vanilla beans	70	19,352
Verdigris	60	38,938
Vitriol		5,959
Vermillion	970	90,725
Vitriol of cop'r.		15,869
Vinegar		453
Whiting	4,077	18,937
Worm seed.		2,708
Yellow och.	2,100	15,019
Yellow berries		19,173
Drugs, unsp.		361,337
Furs, &c.—		
Felting	686	15,777
Furs	4,652	2,600,378
Hatters'gds	86	27,509
Fruits—		
Bananas		50,479
Citron		116,750
Currants		342,135
Dried fruits		46,550
Dates		2,497
Figs		58,811
Lemons		530,295
Nuts		1,001,302
Oranges		311,121
Preserved ginger		29,362
Pineapples		66,552
Plums		143,350
Prunes		273,461
Raisins		1,152,943
Sauces & pres.		312,633
Grapes		6,700
Other fruits		13,567
Instruments—		
Chemical	2	467
Mathematical	92	19,270
Musical	3,234	579,574
Nautical	24	7,233
Optical	293	104,648
Surgical	13	3,244
Jewelry—		
Jewelry	8,001	1,952,684
Watches	1,206	2,387,765
Leather, hides, &c.—		
Boots&sho's	459	66,861
Bristles	2,476	674,069
Hides,dres	11,564	4,734,735
Hides, undressed		6,728,819
Horns		30,65g
Leather	1	605
Leather, pat.	116	69,692
Liquors, Wines, &c.—		
Ale	13,570	139,346
Brandy	33,849	730,123
Beer	3,001	26,020
Bay water	20	1,508
Cordials	3,281	21,874
Gin	5,494	107,664
Mineral waters	115	346
Porter	8,445	73,536
Rum	1,597	96,403
Whiskey	2,809	86,572
Wines	883,106	3,330,059
Champagne	112,805	1,101,182
Metals—		
Brass goods.	308	48,378
Bronzes	334	52,344
Chains and anchors	8,669	318,490
Copper	317	665,309
Cutlery	5,600	2,463,207
Drain pipes		4,270
Gas fixtures	29	5,022
Gems	3,074	463,647
Hardware	18,653	1,831,731
Iron Hoop tons	4,073,200	088
Iron, pig, tons	52,810	879,733
Iron, RR., bars	943,238	1,492,633
Iron, sheet, tons	3,752	606,948
Iron tubes.	8,97	45,543
Iron, other, tons	46,697	2,200,949
Lead	463,577	2,485,840
Metal g'ds.	2,303	536,410
Nails	917	28,517
Needles	734	304,129
Nickel	332	180,698
Old Metal		172,113
Plated ware.	296	81,446
Platina	29	65,603
Percussion Caps	678	125,539
Saddlery	339	93,528
Steel	197,764	2,949,349
Spelter	10,217,828	452,759
Silver ware	41	11,412
Tin plate, box	800,471	5,092,423
Tin slabs, lbs	6,692,672	1,130,722
Wire	1,934	93,007
Zinc, lbs	10,285,212	611,436
Spices—		
Cassia		174,609
Cinnamon		1,921
Cloves		31,856
Ginger		50,618
Mace		9,811
Mustard		33,013
Nutmegs		102,138
Pepper		230,522
Pimento		46,861
Other Spices		6,199
Stationery—		
Books	5,224	851,683
Engravings.	607	140,219
Paper	36,215	1,458,560
Other stationery	4,343	453,481
Woods—		
Brazilian wood.		81,338
Camphor wood.		4,189
Cedar		30,376
Cork		80,734
Fustic	1,871	33,911
Lignum vitæ		24,638
Logwood.	28,357	153,919
Mahogany		120,427
Rattan		61,258
Rosewood		42,171
Japan wood		409
Willow		68,436
Palm leaf		4,381
Other woods		233,039
Miscellaneous—		
Alabaster		11,199
Animals		4,838
Baskets	4,660	198,743
Bags		57,742
Bone dust		745
Boxes		57,782
Bricks		11,380
Blacking		687
Buttons	5,770	1,389,383
Building stone.		43,719
Burr stones		26,160
Candles		11,148
Carriages	3	4,928
Clay		54,585
Cheese	5,068	188,841
Cigars		1,251,891
Coal (tns)	231,029	553,298
Corks		168,838
Cotton	2,007	157,118
Clocks	845	119,028
Cocoa (bg)	16,413	318,380
Coffee bags	778,894	12,808,788
Emery		21,305
Fancy goods		4,224,510
Farina	1,660	14,086
Fans		3,697
Feathers		136,608
Fire crackers		183,157
Fish		890,832
Flax	9,461	439,453
Flour		23,425
Furniture	158	38,366
Grain		17,356
Grindstones	2	17,770
G'nny cl'th	26,022	628,646
Gutta percha.	66	5,800
Guano	9,522	166,565
Gunpowder		2,556
Hair	4,878	622,336
Hair cloth	621	300,537
Hemp	188,289	2,203,297
Honey	3,241	110,519
Hops	7,801	515,673
Horses	2	2,750
Ind. rub'r.	26,817	1,992,331
Ivory	1,308	283,514
Lith stones		1,344
Machinery.	8,338	561,313
Marble and mfd do	478	174,907
Matches	62	2,210
Maccaroni	18,612	49,773
Molasses	131,893	3,616,165
Oakum	200	678
Oil paintings	855	470,462
Onions		19,120
Pap hang's	1,781	117,596
Personal effects		227
Perfumery.	3,342	314,095
Plaster		17,817
Pitch		1,040
Pipes		398,644
Potatoes		82,176
Provisions	839	164,829
Rags	44,167	1,928,925
Rice		776,470
Rope		147,814
Rosin	56	289
Sago	543	19,340
Sago flour		13,598
Salt		403,056
Seeds, unspec.		241,528
Castor s'd	15,150	55,481
Linseed	243,563	1,043,481
Soap	60,723	157,392
Stationery	12	67,967
Starch		36,949
Sugar (hhds, bbls & tcs)	375,546	16,047,265

	Quantity	Value.
Sugar, (boxes & bags)	454,008	5,533,859
Tar	200	744
Tapioca	1,097	19,617
Trees & plants.		19,218
Tea	684,118	3,065,899
Twine	601	38,599
Toys	13,228	597,154
Tobacco	94,868	664,139
Tomatoes		7,265
Waste	14,823	615,061
Whalebone	494	65,453
Wax		2,344
Wool (bls)	57,755	5,065,043
Other misc		64,697
Grand total.		$170,812,300

We now bring forward our figures showing the total foreign commerce at this port for a series of years.

EXPORTS.

The exports for the year show an increase over 1865, but still do not equal the figures for 1864. It should be remembered, however, that for the past two years, and especially the last twelve months, the foreign shipments direct from Southern ports have been large, so that New York exports do not now represent nearly as large a proportion of the exports of the country as during the years of the war. The shipments of cotton alone from the South direct to foreign ports for 1866 amounted to over one million bales. If to this we were to add tobacco, naval stores, &c., we would discover one reason why we have been able to import so largely the past year without working serious disturbance to monetary affairs by reason of our foreign balances. The following statement exhibits the quarterly exports for the past six years. As the shipments of merchandise are reckoned at their market price in currency, we have given in the same connection the range of gold.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE.

	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1st quarter	33,477,742	32,075,568	50,614,908	41,429,756	46,710,118	60,972,531
Price of gold	par	101¼-104¾	152½-173⅛	151¼-169¾	196¾-234½	124½-145¾
2d quarter	33,123,489	29,793,344	41,046,736	48,446,686	24,216,567	46,766,336
Price of gold	par	101¼-109¾	140½-157¾	166¼-250	128¼-147¾	125-167¾
3d quarter	30,075,918	45,313,299	38,825,537	79,519,134	40,521,493	38,381,202
Price of gold	par	108¾-124	123½-145	191-285	133¾-146½	143⅛-147¼
4th quarter	41,917,752	49,747,611	40,224,747	52,426,966	67,178,421	46,009,435
Price of gold	par	112-134	140¾-156¾	189-260	148¾-145¾	131¼-154½
Total	138,594,901	156,934,822	170,718,768	221,822,542	178,626,599	192,329,554

We now annex our usual detailed statement showing the exports of domestic produce, foreign dutiable and free goods, and specie and bullion, during each month of the last six years:

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
January	$10,277,925	$12,053,477	$14,329,398	$11,448,953	$16,023,621	$19,764,997
February	10,263,820	10,078,101	17,780,586	13,662,218	15,042,505	16,768,120
March	10,580,907	8,985,176	16,137,689	14,410,051	13,898,565	23,291,485
April	9,255,648	8,002,094	11,581,933	13,263,712	7,220,709	22,526,822
May	10,855,709	9,887,693	13,188,510	14,610,498	7,882,565	12,281,623
June	10,270,430	10,048,832	14,780,072	17,996,495	8,079,802	9,601,089
July	9,552,789	14,050,437	15,298,078	26,251,673	12,521,246	13,057,476
August	9,652,301	13,046,389	10,666,959	26,617,850	14,500,860	12,646,004
September	9,877,909	14,734,993	11,717,761	15,595,548	12,763,484	1,635,610
October	12,904,350	19,476,047	14,513,454	16,740,404	20,986,836	14,593,664
November	14,109,763	14,060,340	11,413,591	12,015,064	22,763,327	13,651,464
December	13,661,444	14,805,112	12,846,151	19,248,528	22,562,534	16,817,615
Total	131,235,995	149,179,591	164,249,177	201,855,969	174,347,154	186,655,969

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN FREE.

January	$399,940	$27,193	$73,111	$42,282	$105,421	$38,801
February	137,950	49,099	43,880	77,698	74,793	26,605
March	109,270	65,838	213,685	72,697	307,221	57,167
April	209,573	56,350	74,949	48,461	57,544	130,254
May	180,114	76,971	103,387	40,898	54,500	151,393
June	648,482	43,368	49,380	75,709	35,417	55,074
July	203,325	1,117,193	77,282	249,404	28,236	27,269
August	57,965	417,100	90,815	126,537	45,045	50,720
September	30,013	697,987	55,400	848,742	64,003	29,373
October	60,868	179,205	149,225	69,965	33,235	33,051
November	41,973	45,538	56,534	64,914	109,155	64,001
December	75,474	103,489	55,555	425,031	24,165	44,965
Total	$2,154,947	$3,853,848	$1,037,212	$2,142,458	$938,735	$706,433

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN DUTIABLE.

January	$165,978	$149,493	$668,375	$664,485	$432,556	$264,909
February	429,537	208,757	610,009	456,493	633,509	400,482
March	339,415	458,917	758,266	599,959	191,927	320,165
April	231,784	607,673	375,224	558,812	438,395	654,019
May	567,872	752,797	602,254	569,888	320,310	759,857
June	903,877	372,561	298,067	1,282,218	131,425	606,255
July	260,866	449,948	448,601	5,187,460	262,593	401,794
August	176,581	256,660	231,774	2,231,782	135,173	226,786
September	264,168	572,572	234,972	2,460,188	200,854	306,244
October	192,196	434,265	350,614	1,104,299	2 2,072	186,108
November	377,170	284,873	383,948	1,126,059	208,091	268,600
December	494,514	352,902	458,575	1,632,502	238,606	551,657
Total	$5,203,959	$4,901,383	$5,425,579	$17,824,095	$3,440,410	$4,967,102

EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION.

January	$58,894	$2,658,274	$4,694,574	$5,452,079	$3,184,853	$2,706,336
February	1,102,926	3,776,919	3,965,664	3,015,367	1,023,201	1,807,080
March	301,802	2,471,233	6,585,442	1,800,559	381,913	1,045,039
April	1,412,674	4,087,675	1,972,834	5,883,077	871,240	588,875
May	128,90	5,164,636	2,115,675	6,460,930	7,255,071	23,744,194
June	244,243	9,867,614	1,367,774	6,533,109	5,199,472	15,890,956
July	11,020	8,169,397	5,268,881	1,947,329	723,986	5,821,459
August	3,600	3,712,539	3,495,261	1,001,813	1,554,398	1,587,851
September	15,756	3,085,919	3,490,385	2,535,398	2,494,973	834,550
October	15,038	6,707,519	6,210,156	2,517,121	2,516,226	1,463,450
November	48,385	6,218,251	5,438,363	7,267,662	2 046,180	3,776,696
December	803,013	3,673,112	5,259,053	6,104,177	2,752,161	3,297,270
Total	$4,286,350	$59,427,021	$49.754,066	$50,825,621	$30,003,683	$62,553,700

TOTAL EXPORTS.

January	$11,202,737	$14,888,457	$19,695,358	$17,609,749	$19,746,451	$22,814,543
February	11,907,933	14,113,843	12,400,148	17,211,176	16,774,008	19,002,547
March	11,831,384	11,980,714	23,695,082	16,383,236	14,799,626	24,718,856
April	11,709,619	12,703,797	14,004,940	19,754,062	8,582,897	23,899,970
May	11,732,595	15,889,097	16,002,780	21,682,200	15,513,346	36,937,067
June	12,067,031	20,332,375	16,495,293	25,887,531	13,446,116	26,153,374
July	10,028,000	23,664,915	21,092,787	33,585,886	18,536,061	19,307,928
August	9,890,448	17,443,701	14,454,809	20,977,982	16,235,474	14.511 361
September	10,178,846	19,061,471	15,492,518	21,739,826	45,523,314	12,805,773
October	18,173,452	26,797,936	21,219,549	20,431,789	28,788,469	16,275,283
November	14,577,291	20,603,942	17,202,436	20,473,699	25,126,753	17,750,755
December	15,124,445	18,939,615	18,619,334	27,410,438	25,577,766	20,710,807
Total	142,931,151	216,871,943	220,465,034	272,648,163	208,630,282	254,886,254

The exports of specie through the year will be seen from the foregoing to have been large, owing to the monetary disturbance in Europe and the consequent return of United States bonds.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

The imports for the year at this port have been very large, as our readers

already have seen from our weekly tables; in fact the total is without precedent, reaching the enormous sum of three hundred and six millions of dollars. It should be remembered also that this is the foreign gold value, without freight or duty being added. There is reason, however, why the imports for the year should reach so unusual a figure; and it is to be found in the fact that this port has been called upon to supply not only the usual portions of the country which draw their imports from this point, but to a very great extent the whole South. For while there has been a large direct export of cotton and other Southern staples from the South, as we have shown above, the imports have to a very considerable extent passed through New York. In the following we classify the total imports, giving separately the dry goods, general merchandise and specie:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866
Dry goods	$56,121,227	$67,274,547	$71,589,752	$92,061,140	$126,222,955
en'l mer'dise	117,140,813	118,814,219	144,270,386	120,5 7,998	170,812,200
pecie	1,390,277	1,525,811	2,265,622	2,123,281	9,578,029
Total imports	$174,652,317	$187,614,577	$218.125,760	$234,742,419	$306,613,184

We now give for comparison the previous years since 1851, classifying them into dutiable, free, and specie. Under the head of dutiable is included both the value entered for consumption and that entered for warehousing. The free goods run very light, as nearly all the imports now are dutiable.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Year.	Dutiable	Free goods.	Specie.	Total.
1851	$119,592,264	$9,719,771	$2,049,543	$131,361,578
1852	115,336,052	12,105,342	2,408,225	129,849,619
1853	179,512,412	12,156,387	2,429,063	194,097,652
1854	163,494,984	15,768,916	2,107,572	181,371,472
1855	142,900,661	14.103,946	855,681	157,860,288
1856	193,889,646	17,902,578	1,814,425	213,556,649
1857	196,279,362	21,440,734	12,893,033	230,618,129
1858	128,578,256	22,024,691	2,264,120	152,867,067
1859	213,640,373	28,706,732	2,816,421	245,165,516
1860	201,401,683	28,006,447	8,852,330	238,260,460
1861	95,326,459	30,353,918	37,088,413	162,768,790
1862	149,970,415	23,291,625	1,390,277	174,652,317
1863	174,521,766	11,567,000	1,525,811	187,614,577
1864	204,128,234	11,731,902	2,265,622	218,125,760
1865	212,208,901	10,410,887	2,123,281	224,742,419
1866	284,033,567	13,001,588	9,578,029	306,613,184

Below we give a detailed statement showing the receipts from foreign ports during each month of the year, for the last six years, both of dutiable and free goods, and what portion were entered for warehousing, and the value withdrawn from warehouse:

IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
January	$8,178,837	$6,763,396	$8,741 227	$12,422,618	$5,217,495	$18,556,726
February	7,003,899	7,058,174	7,372,589	15,766,601	5,178,774	17,399,505
March	6,700,061	10,312,689	11,461,573	15,848,425	7,066,126	15,200,809
April	5,393,809	7,141,197	9,498,830	18,951,700	5,538,575	13,966,448
May	2,889,588	8,091,120	7,980,231	7,231,300	6,592,157	13,563,551
June	1,835,563	7,278,953	6,328,581	5,513,985	8,542,271	10,683,723
July	3,200,663	13,799,505	9,080,210	6,3-2,928	10,175,820	14,304,403
August	3,359,695	10,289,427	10,004,580	6,603,658	15,908,743	14,560,161
September	3,106,298	11,890,711	11,203,535	4,390,114	16,748,595	13,2?8,489
October	3,638,580	8,462,554	11,885,569	3,770,526	16,357,283	13.812,206
November	4,614,952	6,565,185	10,326,929	3,363,359	16,655,764	10,688,544
December	4,342,756	6,831,073	10,498,576	4,443,542	14,500,606	8,447,064
Total	$54,254,231	104,483,984	114,377,429	104,988,811	128,467,155	163,800,639

IMPORTS ENTERED WAREHOUSE

January	$3,560,680	$3,141,725	$4,482,794	$5,571,936	$4,510,225	$10,241,576
February	3,751,673	3,370,486	3,657,775	4,991,898	5,568,127	11,626,677
March	3,084,187	4,841,846	6,016,901	6,641,408	7,872,555	9,539,100
April	4,187,678	3,853,218	6,456,208	5,905,540	7,448,371	10,159,657
May	5,842,318	4,600,920	5,437,404	14,727,176	5,288 049	12,902,407
June	3,245,504	3,874,127	5,377,885	16,906,964	7,123,792	10,957,050
July	1,769,636	4,502,764	6,057,342	14,954,635	7,815,947	11,301,274
August	2,660,457	2,939,721	4,409,991	10,437,478	7,553,260	8,123,406
September	1,390,766	4,351,084	3,481,310	5,258,568	4,936,209	7,817,045
October	2,082,881	3,689,806	4,189,457	5,332,928	5,903,993	8,118,869
November	2,150,561	2,108,009	4,956,415	4,160,632	9,184,116	8,345,859
December	2,846,387	4,212,725	5,676,955	4,250,862	10,506,502	10,105,018
Total	$41,072,228	45,486,431	60,144,337	99,139,495	83,741,146	20,232,939

IMPORTS OF FREE GOODS.

January	$2,925,665	$2,552,050	$2,413,649	$841,050	$840,129	$1,228,757
February	2,312,563	3,281,473	783,561	797,788	620,168	1,504,253
March	2,873,697	3,476,004	1,328,806	1,072,849	830,450	1,179,177
April	3,351,905	2,232,315	1,328,216	1,025,517	961,026	1,152,683
May	2,730,548	1,446,093	710,021	1,056,576	818,818	959,416
June	2,191,513	1,122,092	781,053	1,258,634	953,226	1,002,330
July	2,972,054	1,831,931	683,880	917,694	886,431	899,549
August	1,816,124	992,992	509,781	926,472	836,533	931,877
September	1,577,885	1,784,804	786,864	882,557	795,468	840,062
October	2,163,452	1,004,870	741,868	865,079	795,508	1,471,951
November	1,964,644	1,526,496	665,207	911,976	1,159,948	873,514
December	2,574,948	1,950,504	834,074	1,125,718	913,987	947,999
Total	$30,353,018	$23,291,62	$11,567,000	$11,781,902	$10,410,587	$13,001,569

IMPORTS OF SPECIE

January	$7,262,229	$163,568	$101,906	$141,790	$53,268	$52,771
February	2,274,067	62,007	218.971	88,150	106,904	172,122
March	5,546,406	89,227	123,C16	104,437	248,242	285,854
April	1,953,001	26,152	107,061	285,814	236,492	161,817
May	3,486,812	110,388	197,217	660,092	177,085	393,073
June	5,387,153	61,023	109.997	146,731	236,032	94,549
July	6,996,498	219,001	182,245	128,059	253,640	345,961
August	1,049,552	92,703	113,377	245,858	183,072	269,251
September	1,231,012	121,318	78,231	58,220	194,224	5,193,473
October	639.328	256,676	78,053	129,775	77,042	1,434,158
November	908,825	109,708	103,144	161,727	236,526	802,937
December	353,530	78,316	116,493	114,976	127,054	352,093
Total	$37,088,413	$1,390,277	$1,525,811	$2,265,622	$2,123,261	$9,578,029

TOTAL IMPORTS.

January	$26,972,411	$12,620,829	$15,739,576	$18,977,394	$10,620,117	$30,109,830
February	16,241,727	13,872,140	13,027,846	21,648,937	11,478,668	30,092,567
March	18,204,351	18,719,866	18,390,895	23,667,119	16,012,873	26,204,940
April	14,886,393	13,252,883	17.885,315	26,168,631	14,174,464	24,840,605
May	14,949,281	14,248,521	14,394,925	23,970.144	12,876,109	28,818,447
June	12,649,733	12,336,195	12,597,516	23,926,314	16,855,321	22,736,659
July	14,933,851	20,253,002	16,003,677	22,883,299	19,161,838	26.851,187
August	8,865,928	14,304,843	15,083,129	18,223,463	24,475,608	23,884,665
September	7,305,461	18,047,917	15,499,940	10,539,459	22,674,496	27,079,089
October	8,523,741	13,413,906	16,804,967	10,088,308	28,134,675	24,832,184
November	9,639,013	10,309,398	16,045,695	8,597,595	27,235,651	20,710,854
December	9,616,921	13,072,618	17,126,098	9,935,098	26,048,099	19,852,174
Total	162,768,790	174,652,317	187,014,577	218,125,760	294,742,419	306,613,184

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

January	$2,543,273	$4,356,252	$2,881,581	$4,960,418	$5,653,554	$7,424,388
February	5,781,728	3,466,641	2,499,127	5,285,690	5,673,619	7,666,543
March	5,817,144	3,339,567	3,456,590	5,215,988	5,795,512	7,844,644
April	1,761,245	4,405,410	4,132,683	14,183,873	7,660,008	8,640,260
May	1,606,864	2,760,282	9,794,773	659,869	10,277,170	9,450,597
June	1,963,842	5,054,106	3,830,387	2,544,914	6,346,958	8,967,431
July	6,622,454	6,102,083	4,227,965	3,356,873	8,612,411	9,084,242
August	2,614,052	2,396,604	6,429,421	7,867,843	9,661,136	10,530,593
September	2,938,464	2,715,630	6,942,561	6,852,329	8,042,603	11,091,194
October	2,518,080	3,109,388	4,858,512	5,504,138	4,699,328	8,789,838
November	1,987,696	1,914,983	4,084,188	5,828,884	4,249,381	6,126,73
December	3,561,887	1,232,908	3,7 4,294	5,400,974	3,636,663	4.564.896
Total	39,717,259	41,562,754	50,851,167	67,490,773	80,524,343	100,941,363

Below we give in detail the receipts for customs at New York each month of the last five years:

RECEIPTS FOR CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK.

	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866
January	$3,851,657 22	$4,127,906 62	$6,180,536 00	$4,231,737 47	$12,437,474 16
February	3,565,063 83	3,590,713 97	7,474,027 93	4,791,247 10	12,008,273 74
March	4,626,862 86	4,554,400 13	7,679,770 47	5,892,099 26	11,173,154 92
April	4,149,952 86	3,957,197 57	13,982,555 60	6,309,994 34	10,950,896 78
May	4,784,924 62	3,873,365 42	3,855,186 46	8,133,433 06	11,418,492 10
June	4,664,927 19	3,738,934 06	3,811,148 43	7,837,075 84	9,559,8[illegible]8 38
July	7,211,817 68	4,912,718 49	3,586,848 44	9,778,276 65	11,507,186 60
August	4,762,531 54	7,296,735 58	6,237,864 17	13,113,689 50	12,349,760 82
September	5,239,045 50	7,270,543 65	4,084,492 54	12,929,615 64	12,284,144 66
October	4,309,419 87	6,238,943 46	3,670,188 38	10,973,513 01	11,002,043 08
November	3,003,270 28	5,075,846 24	3,455,156 53	9,933,483 96	7,716,888 67
December	2,664,598 82	5,248,189 03	3,440,852 67	8,340,750 37	5,707,547 99
Total	52,274,116 75	58,866,054 42	66,987,127 51	101,772,905 94	128,079,761 60

The total custom receipts for the year amount to $128,079,761, as given in above table. This is a large increase over previous years, and probably larger than it will be for some years to come.

DRY GOODS IMPORTS FOR 1866.

In the foregoing we have classified the imports, showing that the total dry goods amounted to $126,222,855. We now give a detailed statement of the dry goods imports, showing the description of goods and the relative totals for the previous five years:

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK.

Description of goods.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures—					
Wool	$25,718,592	$29,703,956	$31,411,965	$36,053,190	$50,405,179
Cotton	8,501,512	7,918,957	8,405,245	15,449,054	21,267,490
Silk	11,568,907	15,534,469	16,194,080	20,476,210	24,337,784
Flax	7,666,946	10,831,059	11,621,831	15,521,190	20,456,870
Miscellaneous dry goods	2,665,370	3,731,106	3,956,680	4,561,586	9,235,582
Total imports	$56,121,227	$67,274,547	$71,589,752	$92,061,140	126,222,285

The increase this year has been pretty evenly distributed among the different classes of goods. We now give a summary of the imports each month, from which can be seen the course of the trade throughout the year. The returns for the previous four years are added:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
January	$2,965,952	$5,[illegible]9,181	$8,184,81[illegible]	$3,350,635	$15,769,691
February	5,344,514	5,027,857	9,437,454	[illegible],723,690	16,701,578
March	6,[illegible]71,901	9,204,581	12,635,127	5,324,599	15,633,273
April	3,296,493	4,384,007	5,220,245	3,969,706	7,836,564
May	2,944,483	3,612,511	6,081,136	3,931,468	7,299,112
June	3,535,102	2,901,423	4,801,703	5,443,062	6,775,244
July	5,628,014	4,713,365	6,762,750	7,226,233	10,727,463
August	3,[illegible]07,710	8,316,878	7,529,800	13,462,265	14,870,338
September	6,185,193	5,892,712	4,107,449	11,198,257	9,175,675
October	3,865,798	6,509,783	2,996,100	12,187,33[illegible]	8,48[illegible],550
November	3,710,357	6,071,308	2,235,107	12,657,937	7,259,236
December	3,466,405	5,371,041	1,556,567	10,586,951	5,999,731
Total	$56,121,227	$67,274,547	$71,589,752	$92,061,140	$126,222,855

The above statement shows that about two-thirds of the imports for the year were during the first six months. As our readers may be interested in seeing the

totals for the anterior period, we annex the following, showing the total imports of dry goods at this port each year since 1849:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK.

	Invoiced value.		Invoiced value.		Invoiced value.
1849	$44,435,575	1855	$64,974,062	1861	$43,636,689
1850	60,100,371	1856	92,362,893	1862	56,1 1,927
1851	63,846,731	1857	90,584,129	1863	67,274,547
1852	61,654,144	1858	60,154,509	1864	71,589,752
1853	93,704,211	1859	113,152,694	1865	92,066,140
1854	80,342,986	1860	103,927,100	1866	126,222,585

ACTION BROUGHT BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON FOR DAMAGES BY FRENCH CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.

The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool *Express*, under date of Dec. 31, gives an account of a law suit of very great interest, which was heard on the preceding day in a preliminary stage, before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine presided over by M. Benoit Champy. The plaintiff is Andrew Johnson, President of the United States; and the defendants are M. Arman, the great shipbuilder of Bordeaux, a member of the Corps Legislatif, and others. The circumstances of the case fully appear from the declaration filed by the President of the United States, which is as follows:—

Whereas in the course of the year 1861, several States belonging to the Republic of the United States of America took up arms against Federal authority, and attempted to form a separate confederation under the denomination of the Confederate States of the South; and whereas the French Government did, it is true, recognize the said states as belligerents by an Imperial declaration published in the *Moniteur Universel*, of June 30, 1861; but whereas the said declaration positively prohibited French citizens from taking any part whatsoever in the manning or arming of any ship of war or privateer belonging to either party, and moreover strictly enjoined all French subjects to refrain from any act whatsoever which, in violation both of the laws of the Empire and of the law of nations, might be considered as a hostile act towards either party and contrary to neutrality; and whereas in defiance of the precise terms of the above declaration, and of the various laws on which it was grounded, and at the risk of most seriously compromising French neutrality, a joint-stock company for the purpose of supplying vessels of war to the so called Confederate States, was formed in France under the inspiration and direction of the defendant Arman of the one part and the defendants Voruz, Joilet, Babin, Dubigeon and Mazeline, of the other part; and whereas by verbal conventions agreed upon in Paris on April 15, 1863, M. Arman contracted with one Bullock, a confederate agent, as well to build in his own docks two ships of war for the Confederate States as to obtain from MM. Voruz, Joilet, Babin, Dubigeon and Mazeline a contract for the construction of two other similar ships; and whereas the price of the four ships aforesaid was fixed at 1,800,000f each, or 7,200,000f in all, the money to be payable in Paris; and whereas it being impossible that these contracts could be otherwise than provisional so long as permission for the sailing of these armed ships was not obtained, M. Arman did, on June 1, 1863, solicit

the Minister of Marine for permission to take away the ships aforesaid, armed with from 12 to 14 guns, alleging that they had been ordered of him for the account of a foreign merchant, who wanted them for a mercantile packet service in the Pacific and Chinese seas, and who moreover looked forward to the possibility of selling them as ships of war to China or Japan; and whereas the Minister of Marine, deceived by the above false and fradulent allegation, granted the permission required on June 6; and whereas, on the very same day, on the ministerial authorisation being communicated to him, M. Flisell [Qy.? Slidell], who assumed the quality of Confederate envoy in Paris, confirmed the contract which had been made by Bullock on the preceding 15th of April; and whereas three days after this ratification, and on June 9, M. Erlanger, a banker in Paris, and a financial agent for the pretended Confederate Government, undertook for a commission of 5 per cent. to guarantee M. Arman the payment of the first two-fifths of the stipulated price for the four ships; and whereas the adhesion of MM. Voruz & Co. to the verbal convention of April 15 was obtained by M. Arman; that Arman and his co-defendants received accordingly, in the course of the year 1863, at least two-fifths of the price, *i. e.* 2,800,000f.; and whereas the French Government being informed by the American Government of the real destination of the four ships aforesaid, did, in October, 1863, expressly withdraw the permission which had been obtained from it by fraud and surprise, and upon the faith of which alone the payments on account aforesaid were made to Arman and his co-defendants; and whereas it appears from the facts above stated, that Arman and his co-defendants are now holders, without any lawful right or title, of the sums of money handed to them in pursuance of an illicit contract, and which sums they ought to refund; and whereas the Government of the United States is the only party entitled to call for the restitution of the sums of money aforesaid; and whereas Arman and his co-defendants having acted in bad faith in receiving the sums aforesaid, are bound to refund the same with interest; and whereas the said defendants have by their conduct done most serious damage to the United States, and in particular did, so far as depended on them, prolong the duration of the rebellion by contributing to accredit the belief that the French Government favored the cause of the Southern States, and was even about to recognize in them a distinct nationality; and whereas the Government of the United States is, therefore, justified in sueing the defendants jointly and severally for reparation for the damage done as aforesaid, and whereas the sum of 2,800,000f., with interest, can only be considered an extremely moderate estimate of the damage so caused —May it please the court to condemn the said defendants to pay the Government of the United States the sum of 2,800,000f., with costs of suit, and without prejudice to any further claim for damages, or for larger sums which they may be proved to have received on account of the said ships.

The interlocutory motion made by the counsel for the defendants, was (says the correspondent) one simply of course that President Johnson, as a foreigner sueing in a French court, should give proper security for costs (*judicatum solvi* is the French term) in case of his losing the action. The only question before the court was what that amount should be, and upon this the estimates of counsel on either side differed widely. On the one part it was con-

tended that registry dues for the transfer of the various ships in question which had been sold ought to be provided for by the caution money; while, on the other, it was said that these dues, being incurred subsequent to a fradulent transaction, could in no event whatever be charged to the United States, and that it would be a great libel on the assumed cheapness of French law to fix the security for costs at more than 5,000 francs. The court, however, gave the defendants the utmost sum they asked for, and "condemned" Andrew Johnson—condemned being no doubt the matter-of course and appropriate word—to pay 150,000 francs ($30,000) into court.

PRUSSIAN NAVY.

According to the publication which has been made in Germany, the merchant navy of the new Confederation, of which Prussia is the head, will be composed as follows:—

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
Prussia	1,665	382,394
Hanover	924	123,373
Schleswig-Holstein	2,637	151,767
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	418	151,993
Oldenburg	650	66,678
Hamburg	530	238,140
Bremen	208	200,800
Lubeck	45	15,570
	7,077	1,336,719

In reality the total is rather larger, the figures here given being only of the year 1863 for Hanover, of 1862 for Schleswig-Holstein, and of 1864 for other countries. The difference, however, cannot be great. The Germans give the following as a comparison of the mercantile fleet of the Confederation with those of other countries. The figures are not, perhaps, quite exact, but they are sufficiently so for the purpose sought:—

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
England	28,632	5,328,073
United States	—	5,726,081
Sweden and Norway	8,605	1,440,009
Prussian Confederation	7,167	1,336,719
France	15,092	985,235
Italy (including Venetia)	17,911	718,561
Holland	2,231	510,152
Austria (without Venetia)	8,133	300,525

It thus appears that in tonnage the new Confederation occupies the fourth rank in maritime states, and that it is already superior to France.

COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE AND REVIEW.

Business for December.—Rate of Interest.—Speculation in Gold.—Course of Governments.—Consols and American Securities at London.—Compound Interest Notes—Course of Exchange.—Movements of Treasure, &c.

The course of business during December has been unsettled and irregular. An currency to the South, connected with speculative tampering with the money market, have produced a partial stringency in the money

market, and the prices of securities have consequent'y generally declined. The rate of interest has ranged at 7 per cent., and in some instances a commission additional has been paid. The high rates paid for demand loans have naturally checked the disposition to invest in business paper, and discounts of prime bills have ruled at 7@8 per cent. Owing to the release, at the close of last week, of a considerable amount of greenbacks held out of circulation through a system of hypothecating them, to aid speculations for a decline in stocks, the month closed with easier symptoms in the money market, but the rate of interest was maintained at 7 per cent. up to the close.

The following are the rates of loans and discounts during the month :

RATES OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

	Dec. 7.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 28.
Call loans	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	5 @ 7	7 @ –
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	6 @ 7
A 1, endorsed bills, 2 mos	6 @ –	6½@ –	6½@ –	7 @ –
Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 mos	6½@ 7½	6½@ 7	– @ 7	7 @ 8
" " single names	7 @ 8	7 @ 8	7 @ 8	8 @ 9
Lower grades	8 @10	8 @10	8 @10	9 @10

Gold speculation has been unusually active, the transactions having probably equalled the most active months during the war. The course of the premium has been steadily downward. The price opened at 141¼, and on the 27th touched 131½, a fall of 10¼ points. The largely oversold condition of the market induced, during the last week of the month, an active demand for covering "short" contracts, and the price closed at 133¼. The following comparison will show the course of the premium during December:

COURSE OF GOLD AT NEW YORK, DECEMBER.

Date.	Open'g	High'st	Lowest	Closing.	Date.	Open'g	High'st	Lowest	Closing
Saturday 1	141⅛	141⅝	140¾	141⅛	Thursday 20	136⅝	136⅝	134⅛	134¼
Sunday 2					Friday 21	134⅛	134⅝	133⅜	133½
Monday 3	141⅜	141⅜	140⅜	140⅜	Saturday 22	133½	133⅝	132¾	133⅛
Tuesday 4	140⅜	141⅜	140⅜	140⅝	Sunday 23				
Wednesday 5	140⅝	140⅝	138⅜	139	Monday 24	133¼	133⅜	133¼	133
Thursday 6	139¼	139⅜	138⅜	138⅝	Tuesday 25	(Christmas Day.)			⅛
Friday 7	138⅝	138⅝	138⅜	138⅜	Wednesday 26	133⅛	133⅛	131⅝	131
Saturday 8	138⅛	138⅜	137⅜	137⅛	Thursday 27	131¼	132⅛	131⅜	132⅛
Sunday 9					Friday 28	132⅞	133⅛	132⅛	133⅛
Monday 10	137⅛	137⅜	137	137	Saturday 29	133	134⅛	133⅛	134⅛
Tuesday 11	136⅞	137⅜	136⅛	137⅝	Sunday 30				
Wednesday 12	138⅛	138⅜	137⅜	137⅝	Monday 31	134	134	133⅛	133¼
Thursday 13	137¼	137⅞	137⅛	137⅜					
Friday 14	138	138	137⅜	137⅝	Dec. 1866	141½	141⅝	131⅜	133⅛
Saturday 15	137½	137⅞	137⅜	137⅜	" 1865	148	148⅛	144⅜	145
Sunday 16					" 1864	228½	243⅜	212⅜	226
Monday 17	137⅝	138⅛	137⅜	138⅛	" 1863	148⅜	152⅜	148⅜	151⅞
Tuesday 18	138⅛	138⅞	137⅜	137⅜	" 1862	130⅛	134	128⅜	133⅜
Wednesday 19	137⅜	137⅜	136⅝	136⅜	" 1861	100	100	100	100

The decline in gold has materially affected the value of Government securities The price of Five-twenties on the 1st was 108¾, or equal to 76¾ gold; and on the 28th 105⅛, equivalent to 81¼ gold; so that although there has been a fall in price of only 3½ during the month, yet the gold value of the bonds has improved 4½. The price of Five-twenties abroad has advanced, in sympathy with

this improvement in the gold value of the bonds, though not to a corresponding extent—the price having opened at 70¼, while the highest price reached was 72¼, a rise of 2 per cent. This improvement in the value of bonds abroad is a gratifying evidence of the growing favor with which our securities are regarded by foreign investors. The following comparison shows the price of United States securities on each day of the month :

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, DECEMBER, 1866.

Day of month.	6's, 1881. Coup.	6's, 1881. Reg.	6's, 5-20 yrs. Coup.	6's, 5-20 yrs. Reg.	5's, 10-40 yrs. Coup.	5's, 10-40 yrs. Reg.	7-30's. 1867.
Saturday 1	18	.....	108¾	.....	.....	99⅞	.....
Sunday 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday 3	18	.....	108⅝	107	100	.....	105¾
Tuesday 4	.....	109	.....	.....	100½	.....	105⅝
Wednesday 5	118¼	108¾	108¾	.....	100⅛	.....	.....
Thursday 6	118	108⅝	107⅛	106⅛	.....	.....	.....
Friday 7	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105⅝
Saturday 8	.....	.....	108¼	.....	100½	.....	.....
Sunday 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday 10	117¾	.....	107⅞	.....	100	.....	105⅝
Tuesday 11	118¾	.....	107⅛	.....	99⅞	.....	105⅝
Wednesday 12	118¼	108⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	105⅝
Thursday 13	118	.....	107¼	.....	99⅝	99⅜	105⅝
Friday 14	.....	.....	107⅝	.....	99⅝	.....	106
Saturday 15	.....	.....	107¼	106	99⅞	.....	105
Sunday 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday 17	118	.....	107⅛	.....	.....	.....	105⅝
Tuesday 18	118¾	108⅛	107⅞	.....	100	.....	.....
Wednesday 19	118¼	.....	.....	106¾	100	.....	105⅝
Thursday 20	.....	.....	107¼	106¼	.....	99⅜	106¼
Friday 21	111¼	.....	106¾	.....	.....	.....	105
Saturday 22	.....	.....	106⅝	.....	99⅝	.....	104¾
Sunday 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday 24	110¾	.....	.....	.....	99⅜	.....	.....
Tuesday 25			(Christmas Day.)				
Wednesday 26	110¾	.....	105⅛	.....	99¼	99	104¼
Thursday 27	110	.....	105	.....	99	99	104⅛
Friday 28	110¼	105¾	105¼	.....	.....	99⅛	104
Saturday 29	110⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunday 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday 31	.....	.....	106¼	.....	99¾	.....	105¼
First	118	109	108¾	107	100	99¾	105¾
Highest	118	109	108¾	107	100¼	99⅞	105¾
Lowest	110	106¾	105	106¼	99	99	104
Latest	110⅝	105¾	106¼	106¼	99¾	99¾	105⅛

Illinois Central and Erie stocks have advanced at London to an extent about equivalent to the decline in gold; the former opening at 77 and closing at 80 ¼, and the latter opening at 45½, advancing to 48¾, and closing at 46½. The following are the quotations for American securities at London, and for consols :

COURSE OF CONSOLS AND AMERICAN SECURITIES AT LONDON—DECEMBER, 1866.

Date.	Cons for mon.	Am. securities U. S. 5-20s	Ill. C. sh's.	Erie shs.	Date.	Cons for mon.	Am. securities U. S. 5-20s	Ill. C. sh's.	Erie sh's.
Saturday 1	89¾	70½	77	45½	Tuesday 18	89¼	71½	78	47¼
Sunday 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wednesday 19	89¼	72¼	77¾	48
Monday 3	88¼	70¼	76¾	45¼	Thursday 20	89⅜	71¾	78¾	49
Tuesday 4	89⅜	70¾	77¼	46¼	Friday 21	90	72¾	78¾	48¾
Wednesday 5	88⅜	70¼	77¼	46¾	Saturday 22	89¾	72¼	79	46¾
Thursday 6	88¼	71	77¼	47	Sunday 23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday 7	88¼	71	77¼	46½	Monday 24	90	(Holl	day.)	
Saturday 8	88¼	71	77¼	46¾	Tuesday 25	(Chri	stma	s Da	y.)
Sunday 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wednesday 26	90	72¼	78¾	46¾
Monday 10	88¼	71	77¼	47	Thursday 27	90	72½	78¾	46
Tuesday 11	88¼	71	77¼	47¼	Friday 28	90¼	72¼	79¾	45
Wednesday 12	88⅜	71	77¼	47¼	Saturday 29	90	72¾	79¾	45
Thursday 13	88¾	71¼	77¼	47½	Sunday 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday 14	88¾	71¼	77¼	47¼	Monday 31	89¾	72¾	80¼	46¼
Saturday 15	88¾	71¼	77¾	47½					
Sunday 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	Highest	90¼	72¾	80¼	49
Monday 17	89	71¼	77¾	47¼	Lowest	88¼	70½	76¾	45

The following are the closing quotations of the leading stocks on Friday of the last seven weeks:

	Nov. 23.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 28.	Jan. 4.
Cumberland Coal	66	....	....	65¾	65⅜	61	....
Quicksilver	46	44¾	48¾	45⅜	44	44¼	45
Canton Co.	45¾	....	46	46	45¼	46½	49
Mariposa pref	24¾	27	31¾	31¼	30¾	31¼	32
New York Central	109¾	113	110¾	110¾	110¼	110½	110¾
Erie	72⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71¾	69	68¾	67⅛
Hudson River	122	....	....	122¾	119¾	123¾	132
Reading	112¾	111¾	110¾	109¾ x.d.	108¾	105¾	104¾
Michigan Southern	84¼	81⅝	79⅝	81⅜	80¼	82½	82⅝
Michigan Central	111	112⅜	110¾	112 x. d.	107¾	108	107¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	83⅜	85	84½	90¾	85⅜	87¾	88⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	112	113¾	112½	113¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
Northwestern	41⅝	45	51⅛	54⅛	47	44¾	45¾
" preferred	70¾	73	70¾	76¾	78¼	80	82
Rock Island	102¾	104¼	102⅝	103¾	102⅞	103¾	103¾
Fort Wayne	103	105⅝	105	104⅞	104⅞	107¾	104⅜
Illinois Central	119	119	128¾	117⅜	116¾	118¼	121

The quotations for Three-years Compound Interest Notes on each Thursday of the month have been as follows:

Issue of—	Dec. 6.	Dec. 13.	Dec. 20.	Dec. 27.
June, 1864	116¾@116¾	116¼@116¾	116¼@116¾	116 @116¼
July, 1864	115¾@116¼	115¾@116	115¾@116	115⅝@115¾
Aug. 1864	115¾@115¾	115¾@115¾	115¼@115¼	115 @115¼
Oct. 1864	114¾@114¾	114¼@114¼	114⅛@114⅜	114 @114¼
Dec. 1864	113¾@113¾	113¼@113¾	113⅛@113⅜	113 @113¼
May, 1865	111¾@111¾	111⅜@112	111⅛@111½	111¼@111¾
Aug., 1865	110¾@110¾	110¾@111	110¾@110¾	110 @110¼
Sept., 1865	110⅝@110¾	110 @110¼	110 @110¼	109½@109¾
Oct., 1865	109¾@109¾	109¾@110¼	109¾@110	109¼@109¾

The course of foreign exchange has been unusually steady, prime bankers' sterling have ranged at 109@109¼ The remittances of importers have been quite important; but the increased exports of cotton have sufficiently supplied the market without recourse being had to exports of specie, although some moderate shipments of gold have been made. The following comparison shows the rates for foreign bills on each day of the past month:

COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR DECEMBER AND YEAR 1866.

Days.	London. cents for 54 pence.	Paris. centimes for dollar.	Amsterdam. cents for florin.	Bremen. cents for rix daler.	Hamburg. cents for M. banco.	Berlin. cents for thaler.
1	109¼@109⅝	518¾@518¾	41 @41¼	78¾@79¼	36¼@36½	72 @72¾
2						
3	109¼@109¼	517½@518¾	41 @41¼	79 @79¼	36¼@36½	72 @72¾
4	109¼@109¼	515 @513¾	41¼@41½	79 @79¼	36¼@36¼	72¼@72¾
5	109⅛@109¼	517½@513¾	41¼@41½	79 @79¼	36⅛@36⅜	72 @72⅝
6	109⅛@109⅜	515 @513¾	41¼@41½	79 @79⅛	36¼@36¼	72¼@72⅝
7	109 @109¼	517½@515	41¼@41½	79 @79¼	36¼@36⅜	72¼@72¾
8	109 @109¼	518¾@513¾	41 @41¼	78¾@79¼	36¼@36½	72 @72½
9						
10	109¼@109¼	518¾@513¾	41 @41¼	78¾@79¼	36¼@36½	72 @72½
11	109¼@109¼	515 @512¾	41¼@41½	79 @79¼	36¼@36¼	72¼@72¾
12	109¼@109¼	515 @512¾	41¼@41½	79 @79¼	36¼@36½	72¼@72¾
13	109¼@109¼	515 @512¾	41⅜@41½	79 @79¼	36¼@36½	72¼@72¾
14	109¼@109¼	517½@513¾	41¼@41½	79 @79¼	36¼@36¼	72¼@72¾
15	109¼@109¼	517½@513¾	41 @41¼	78¾@79¼	36¼@36¼	72 @72½
16						
17	109¼@109¼	517½@513¾	41 @41¼	78¾@79¼	36¼@36¼	72 @72½
18	109¼@109¼	518¾@517¼	41 @41¼	78¾@79¼	36¼@36¼	72 @72¾
19	109¼@109¼	516¼@515	41⅛@41¼	78¾@79¼	36¼@36½	72 @72½
20	109½@109¾	516¼@515	41⅜@41½	79⅛@79¼	36⅜@36½	72¼@72½
21	108¾@109	517½@516¼	41⅜@41½	78⅞@79	36⅜@36½	72¼@72½
22	108¾@109¼	516¼@515	41⅜@41½	78⅞@79	36¼@36½	72 @72¼
23						
24	108⅞@109¼	516¼@515	41⅜@41½	78⅞@79	36½@36½	72 @72¼
25	(Christmas Day—Holiday.)					
26	109 @109¼	516¼@515	41¼@41½	78¾@79	36¼@36½	72 @72¼
27	109 @109¼	516¼@515¾	41¼@41½	78¾@79	36¼@36½	72 @72¼
28	109 @109¼	517½@513¾	41¼@41½	78¾@79	36¼@36¼	72 @72¼

29	109 @109¼	517½@518¾	41¼@41½	78¾@78¾	36¾@36¾	71¾@72¾	
30							
31	109 @109¼	516¾@518¾	41¼@41½	78¾@79	36¼@36¾	72 @72¾	
Dec.	108¾@109¾	518¾@512½	41 @41½	78¼@79½	36¼@36¾	71¾@72¾	
Nov.	108¾@109¾	235¼@511¾	40¾@41½	78¾@79¾	36 @37	71¼@73	
Oct.	106¼@109¾	535 @518¾	39¼@41¼	76¼@79¾	35 @37	70 @73¼	
Sep.	105¾@108¾	545 @518¾	39 @41¼	75¾@78¾	35 @36¼	68 @72	
Aug.	105¾@108¾	545 @517¾	39 @41	75 @79	34¼@37	68 @73	
July	107¾@109¾	525 @507¼	40 @42	77 @79	36 @37¼	72 @75¾	
June	107¾@110	205 @507¼	40 @42¾	77 @80¼	35¾@37¼	73 @75	
May	108¾@109¾	520 @510	40¾@42½	78¼@80	36 @37¼	74 @74	
Apr.	106½@108¾	537¾@517¾	39¾@41	76¼@78¾	35 @36¾	69¾@71½	
Mar.	106½@108¾	530@ 518¾	40 @41	77 @78¾	35¼@36¾	70¾@71¾	
Feb.	107¼@108¾	532¼@517¾	40¼@41	77 @79	35¼@36¾	70¾@71¾	
Jan.	108 @109¼	523¾@515	40¾@41	78 @79¾	36 @36¾	71 @71¾	
Year.	105½@110	545 @507¼	39 @42¾	75 @80¼	34¼@37½	68 @75¾	

The transactions in coin and coin notes at the Sub-Treasury, and the receipts and payments at the Assay-office New York for the year 1866, monthly, and the amount of coin in banks at the end of each month, are shown in the following statement:

INTERNAL MOVEMENT OF TREASURE AT NEW YORK.

	Coin notes issued.	Receipts from customs.	Coin paid for interest	Assay-office. Rece'd coin & bullion.	Assay-office. Paid coin & bullion.	Coin in banks Sat. nearest end of month.
Jan.	$12,414,620	$12,469,865	$5,738,686	$364,611	$784,206	$13,106,759
Feb.	13,958,040	12,018,659	430,091	876,647	1,323,879	17,181,130
March	6,542,180	11,153,954	2,658,321	1,598,885	1,289,173	11,930,392
April	17,520,500	11,093,212	187,231	1,526,340	2,156,273	8,248,987
May	20,124,140	11,456,769	13,705,535	1,289,199	381,356	21,858,093
June	11,787,240	9,707,930	826,153	491,565	540,231	7,797,218
July	12,981,120	11,617,980	5,873,378	641,311	517,576	9,701,046
Aug	8,338,780	12,700,094	356,766	1,488,046	2,234,869	6,881,600
Sept	10,606,420	12,474,077	2,630,532	4,241,882	2,704,005	7,643,960
Oct	10,993,880	11,507,693	218,121	1,925,145	2,464,971	7,848,239
Nov	15,611,040	8,087,584	14,786,272	1,844,391	1,341,050	14,957,007
Dec.	12,477,506	5,934,075	1,722,407	2,136,541	972,727	13,735,222
Year	153,810,466	130,221,887	48,583,493	18,424,513	16,710,815	13,185,223

The following is a statement of the amount of treasure received at New York om California and foreign ports for each month, and for the year 1866, and also of the export to foreign ports, with the excess of supply or export for the months respectively. It will been seen that we have exported for the year only $4.452,478 more than we have received from the above mentioned sources, a showing not anticipated when the drain to Europe in May and June is taken into consideration. In this reckoning the treasure brought overland, which has become considerable, is not taken into the account. The statement also compares the aggregates of the last eight years:

EXTERNAL MOVEMENT OF TREASURE AT NEW YORK.

Months, &c.	New Supply. California.	New Supply. Foreign.	New Supply. Total.	Exports to for. ports.	Excess of Supply.	Excess of Export.
January	$1,485,314	$72,771	$1,558,087	$2,706,336	$.....	$1,148,249
February	3,603,000	172,122	3,775,122	1,807,030	1,968,092	.....
March	3,958,291	285,854	4,244,145	1,045,039	3,199,106	.....
April	1,589,321	161,817	1,701,138	588,875	1,112,263	.....
May	3,992,148	393,073	4,385,221	23,744,194	.....	19,358,973
June	1,842,271	94,549	1,936,820	15,890,956	.....	13,954,136
July	6,754,669	345,961	7,100,630	5,821,459	1,278,171	.....
August	4,477,659	269,221	4,746,880	1,587,851	3,159,029	.....
September	2,884,432	5,193,473	8,077,905	834,550	7,243,355	.....
October	4,902,207	1,434,158	6,336,365	1,463,450	4,872,915	.....
November	1,669,391	802,937	2,472,328	3,766,490	.....	1,294,362
December	4,328,023	352,093	4,675,116	8,227,270	.....	1,377,846
Jan.-Dec. '66	$41,411,726	$9,578,029	$50,989,755	$62,553,709	$.....	$11,563,945
do do '65	21,531,786	2,137,011	23,668,797	30,003,683	.....	6,334,886
do do '64	12,907,893	2,265,532	15,173,325	50,803,122	.....	35,629,797
do do '63	12,207,320	1,528,279	13,735,599	49,754,056	.....	36,018,457
do do '62	25,079,787	1,390,277	26,470,064	59,437,021	.....	32,966,957
do do '61	34,485,949	37,088,413	72,573,362	4,286,250	67,337,112	.....
do do '60	34,58 ,271	8,852,320	43,432,601	42,191,171	1,241,430	.....
do do '59	39,592,730	2 816,421	42,409,141	69,715,866	.....	27,306,725

The Treasure Movement at New York weekly, and the amount in Banks at the close of each week since January 1, has been as follows:

TREASURE MOVEMENT FOR 1866.

1866. week ending	Receipts. from California.	Exports. to foreign countries.	Sub-Treasury Customs receipts.	Sub-Treasury Interest payments.	Gold Certificates issued.	Gold Certificates returned.	In banks at close of week.
Jan. 6	.....	$552,027	$2,107,341	$3,597,240	$3,122,440	$1,34,8832	$15,778,141
" 13	$685,610	640,503	2,334,694	1,130,789	3,206,180	1,578,194	16,852,568
" 20	799,706	686,894	2,754,369	574,162	2,706,409	1,928,641	15,265,3[illegible]
" 27	.....	656,812	3,226,040	279,842	2,598,400	2,137,048	13,106,7[illegible]
Feb. 3	944,878	292,568	3'347,422	115,204	2,081,280	2,221,423	10,937,4[illegible]
" 10	1,449,674	4[illegible]3,499	3,251,784	129,179	1,916,700	2,376,785	10,129,8[illegible]
" 17	.....	445,489	2,893,008	94,828	2,992,900	2,158,009	10,308,7[illegible]
" 24	1,209,048	560,198	2,608,796	119,879	5,893,280	1,995,796	14,213,351
Mar. 3	.....	75,453	3,386,934	1,183,343	2,125,000	2,664,934	17,181,139
" 10	1,469,286	556,284	2,297,336	882,712	2,101,000	1,706,835	16,563,237
" 17	1,425,353	236,671	2,464,482	328,598	1,498,400	1,919,483	15,015,242
" 24	389,837	170,297	2,509,419	174,911	361,280	1,886,419	13,945,651
" 31	673,615	3,500	2,451,345	225,414	1,376,000	1,895,334	11,980,[illegible]2
Apr. 7	.....	216,842	2,563,010	63,140	3,016,840	2,120,100	11,436,295
" 14	729,862	122,628	2,857,704	49,800	5,088,460	2,274,704	11,035,120
" 21	809,459	117,312	2,535,568	35,169	4,200,000	1,971,568	9,495,40[illegible]
" 28	.....	73,880	2,246,307	40,506	4,187,140	1,760,307	8,243,937
May 5	1,318,271	1,247,249	2,711,181	7,061,900	4,658,000	2,227,181	10,914,997
" 12	1,072,890	1,064,496	2,417,391	2,648,000	3,110,000	1,948,391	13,970,402
" 19	....	8,763,295	2,542,814	1,702,000	2,842,000	2,069,814	13,595,465
" 26	1,276,505	2,421,766	2,358,455	940,100	9,177,000	1,920,454	19,376,929
June2	324,562	6,870,997	2,182,395	70,500	1,827,000	1,911,395	28,558,092
" 9	949,906	4,220,756	2,141,086	283,800	2,626,000	1,863,087	15,821,662
" 16	.....	6,055,743	2,071,621	67,600	3,719,000	1,788,621	11,217,305
" 23	892,365	1,408,286	2,209,676	106,134	2,793,000	1,809,676	8,564,096
" 30	.....	550,574	2,002,265	298,748	3,282,000	2,309,264	7,797,218
July 7	1,617,890	1,630,730	2,471,626	3,964,634	4,174,000	2,081,626	9,865,266
" 14	1,429,833	2,239,270	2,486,296	1,267,600	3,614,490	2,182,226	12,451,684
" 21	2,051,456	416,013	2,480,149	324,100	2,452,000	2,187,149	10,860,140
" 28	.....	1,515,446	2,926 884	277,044	2,120,000	2,54 ,884	9,70[illegible],547
Aug. 4	1,[illegible]55,481	530,174	2,794,658	1[illegible]5,500	1,849,000	2,[illegible]9,658	9,448,900
" 11	.....	152,375	2,676,332	61,400	970,000	2,328,331	8,424,290
" 18	.....	117,990	2,461,877	50,300	2,064,000	2,145,876	7,545,513
" 25	3,091,601	787,312	3,069,893	60,987	2,188,000	2,545,893	6,884,[illegible]75
Sep. 1	....	303,912	3,199,168	241,000	2,265,[illegible]00	2,853,168	6,381,607
" 8	....	157,092	3,222,266	1,935,108	8,005,000	2,766,265	7,455,910
" 15	1,669,359	197,234	3,105,457	262,000	1,494,000	2,807,457	7,357,360
" 22	1,215,073	112,500	2,399,2[illegible]0	95,400	3,973,000	2,148,270	7,662,619
" 29	....	38,240	2,876,777	281,706	1,701,000	2,[illegible]50,717	7 643,961
Oct. 6	1,109,537	224,585	2,206,234	270,000	2,382,000	1,924,334	6,203,690
" 13	1,135 093	198,050	2,546,361	198,050	2,362,000	2,175,361	5,576,008
" 20	1,428,705	66,202	2,629,828	66,202	1,692,000	2,361,828	7,371,482
" 27	....	523,198	2,460,886	458,198	2,877,140	2,223,886	7,848,237
Nov. 3	1,228,869	947,441	2,262,774	8,285,000	7,283,000	2,084,774	9,186 629
" 10	655,776	1,037,850	2,055,292	3,712,000	4,170,000	1,851,292	1[illegible],145,3 3
" 17	....	526,385	1,964,529	1,643,000	2,094,000	1,721,529	15,511,121
" 24	1,113,615	781,865	1,621,704	1,080,30[illegible]	2,280,000	1,450,705	15,262,861
Dec 1	.....	636,571	1,173,246	147. 00	1,685,000	1,042,546	14,057 007
" 8	1,[illegible]27,885	580.596	1,419,286	555,6 0	1,900,000	1,487,206	14,582,050
" 15	1,1[illegible]8,316	1,483,063	1,471,200	393,000	1,[illegible]10,000	1,323 200	13,991 100
" 22	1, 09,363	239,978	1,057,950	301,000	2,209,[illegible]00	949,950	13,231,917
" 29	617,459	1,095,173	1,332,920	.....	.....	.....	13,183,2 2

JOURNAL OF BANKING, CURRENCY, AND FINANCE

National Banks and Congress.—Returns of the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Banks—National Banks.

The opinion has been actively discussed for some time past, and is evidently gaining ground in the country and in Congress, that the National Bank currency could be assumed by the Government without a danger to any business interests of importance, and with manifest relief to the burdens of the people. It is argued that the banks gain at present the whole of the profits arising from the

issue of the currency, while the country at large suffers the loss which its issue has caused in the depreciation of the currency and the consequent disturbance of values. The interest on the 330 millions of bonds deposited by the banks as security for 300 millions of circulation is estimated at 18 millions of dollars in gold. This sum, under the proposed plan would be saved to the Treasury, while the notes would be cancelled and their places supplied by greenbacks. This scheme has been attracting the more attention in consequence of the opposition raised by the banks against the redemption of their notes in the metropolitan centres. We publish below a copy of a bill for this purpose, which was introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. S. I. Randall on the 7th January, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, such sums as may be necessary for the purposes set forth in this act, not exceeding in the aggregate amount three hundred millions of dollars, of treasury notes, not bearing interest, of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each, which said notes shall be lawful money and a legal tender for debts in like manner as provided in the first section of an act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," passed February twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. And the provisions of the sixth and seventh sections of said act are hereby re-enacted and applied to the notes herein authorized.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount of said notes issued in any one fiscal year shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollars, and the same shall be used only in exchange for notes issued by the national banks under the authority of the United States, in conformity with the laws regulating the same, and for the purchase of such portions of the national indebtedness as may be necessary to carry out the true intent of this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said national bank notes so received in exchange for the treasury notes authorized by this act, shall be by the Secretary of the Treasury forthwith cancelled in like manner as though they had been returned for cancellation by the banks respectively issuing them, and the certificates of national indebtedness, and bonds on deposit for the security of said notes, shall be transferred to the commissioners of the sinking fund, which is herein established, at market prices, to the amount and extent that the several banks whose notes have been thus returned would be entitled to receive the securities therefor.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Treasurer of the United States, and the Comptroller of the Currency, shall be the commissioners of the sinking fund, who, or a majority of whom, shall receive the evidences of debt and bonds purchased in accordance with the provisions of this act, and forthwith stamp upon each, so as to make it unfit for further use, "Belonging to the sinking fund of the United States,' and shall cancel the signatures thereon. They shall hold said evidences of debt and bonds until their respective maturities, and until then all accruing interest shall be paid and is hereby appropriated to the said commissioners, who shall purchase other evidences of debt and bonds, to be used and held as herein provided for, and so from time to time as money may be received from such sources.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the close of each fiscal year the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish an account of the condition of the said sinking fund in at least one newspaper published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York, and he shall, at the first meeting of Congress thereafter, report the same to each branch thereof.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of any law or laws, as are inconsistent herewith shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

As our appreciation is well known of the important part the national banks play in the financial affairs of the country, we need scarcely say that we disapprove

of the plan set forth in the foregoing bill, and think it likely, if adopted, to cause serioes commotion in monetary and industrial affairs. For the present, and until the nation shall have recovered from its financial troubles, the more of steadiness and stability we can confer on our banking system the better. Until we have funded our vast floating debt, thoroughly absorbed the disbanded soldiers into the disciplined army of peaceful workers, and restore the equilibrium of our tottering, overstrained financial machinery, it would certainly not be wise to run the risk of causing further disturbance by closing any of the banks. We have never objected to making these institutions pay their fair share of taxation; but in the present financial situation we do strongly object to so sweeping, dangerous and revolutionary a change as that contemplated by Mr. Randall and his friends. Waiving all considerations of the overwhelming objections of a political and financial character which oppose the plan of increasing the volume of the Government legal tender notes, Congress has a sufficient argument for rejecting the scheme in the fact that it would unsettle and weaken that financial stability which every motive of patriotic and enlightened statesmanship combines to lead them to strengthen and support.

Below we give the returns of the Banks of the three cities for the past year:

NEW YORK CITY BANK RETURNS.

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tend's.	Ag. clear'gs
Jan. 6, 1866...	$233,185,059	$15,778,741	$18,588,428	$195,482,254	$71,617,487	$370,617,033
" 13.....	234,988,193	16,852,568	19,162,917	197,766,999	73,019,957	608,062,837
" 20.....	239,337,726	15,265,397	20,475,707	198,816,248	72,799,892	538,949,311
" 27.....	240,407,836	13,106,759	20,963,883	195,012,454	70,319,146	516,323,072
Feb. 3.....	242,510,382	10,937,474	21,494,234	191,011,695	68,796,250	508,569,123
" 10.....	242,606,872	10,129,806	22,240,469	188,701,463	68,436,013	493,431,032
" 17.....	243,068,252	10,308,758	22,983,274	189,777,290	64,802,980	471,886,751
" 24.....	239,776,209	14,213,851	22,959,918	183,241,404	61,602,726	497,150,087
Mar. 3.....	235,339,412	17,181,130	22,994,086	181,444,378	58,760,145	526,539,909
" 10.....	233,068,274	16,563,237	23,033,287	180,515,881	64,341,802	594,204,912
" 17.....	233,517,378	15,015,249	23,303,057	185,438,707	68,402,764	579,216,509
" 24.....	234,500,518	13,945,651	23,243,406	185,868,245	69,496,033	593,448,864
" 31.....	237,316,099	11,930,392	23,736,534	188,554,592	72,158,099	529,240,640
Apr. 7.....	242,643,753	11,486,295	24,127,061	189,094,961	71,445,095	602,315,748
" 14.....	244,009,889	11,035,129	24,533,981	193,153,469	73,910,870	578,537,853
" 21.....	242,067,063	9,495,463	24,045,857	196,803,578	77,602,688	535,834,778
" 28.....	245,017,692	8,243,937	25,377,280	202,718,574	80,589,022	545,339,668
May 5.....	253,974,134	10,914,997	25,415,677	210,373,303	81,204,447	603,556,177
" 12.....	257,621,317	13,970,402	24,693,259	217,552,853	85,040,659	523,098,538
" 19.....	255,690,463	13,595,465	25,159,864	217,427,729	85,710,107	579,342,488
" 26.....	257,969,598	19,736,929	26,223,867	208,977,905	73,829,947	713,575,444
June 2...	250,959,022	21,858,093	26,244,255	198,127,289	69,188,492	713,575,444
" 9.....	249,538,959	15,821,663	25,967,253	202,503,949	74,628,674	633,656,381
" 16..... ...	247,301,547	11,217,305	25,887,876	202,415,673	79,179,304	613,698,301
" 23.....	248,496,808	8,504,096	26,585,394	201,969,288	80,840,578	696,447,620
" 30...	250,884,168	7,797,218	26,706,622	204,357,272	81,882,640	568,842,490
July 7.....	257,534,838	9,865,266	27,296,530	205,799,611	79,541,638	511,182,914
" 14.....	259,133,434	12,451,684	27,804,172	207,160,043	75,541,977	637,655,787
" 21.....	255,965,018	10,860,147	27,579,020	213,049,079	80,521,992	598,705,726
" 28.....	256,612,071	9,701,046	27,249,812	214,582,926	84,705,814	430,324,808
Aug. 4.....	256,808,717	9,448,900	27,811,549	214,156,705	86,235,079	523,226,814
" 11.....	258,263,063	8,424,209	27,528,522	214,232,263	86,861,834	494,810,975
" 18.....	261,951,924	7,545,513	27,796,904	214,310,576	84,809,071	554,655,346
" 25.....	265,901,065	6,884,077	27,958,464	218,119,450	86,283,483	617,950,320
Sept.1.....	265,399,697	6,381,600	27,807,834	225,191,282	92,122,808	586,564,052
" 8.....	26[illegible],941,668	7 45 .910	28,506,288	225,107,991	90,194,254	591, 0[illegible],135
" 15.....	270,806, 04	7,357 369	29,360,371	[illegible] 4,844,647	90,773,232	567,299,212
" 22.....	272,177,166	7,662,611	28,770,381	224,394,663	90,428 189	605,290,424
" 29.....	269,807,888	7,643,960	29,213,950	223,836,785	87,626,[illegible]21	.....
Oct. 6.....	274,210,161	6,203,698	29,302.338	[illegible]28,484,780	85,339,079	829,081,759
" 13.....	276,443,219	5,576,002	30,176,908	226,958,897	83,189,422	770,359 90[illegible]
" 20.....	279,135,796	7,871,487	30,415,240	225,083,853	78,625,469	824,721,933
" 27	274,725,456	7,84[illegible],229	30,243,437	223,840,572	[illegible]8,064,925	762,264,041
Nov. 3.....	271,790,435	9,18[illegible],623	30,466,207	224,811,695	74,990,[illegible]42	761,934,435
" 10	275,[illegible]98,288	13,145,881	30,968,940	230,325,[illegible]17	71,512,495	776,604,339
" 17.....	273,3[illegible]8,390	15,511,121	31,233,502	231,893,500	68,120,361	842,575,299
" 24.....	267,920,415	15,302,865	31,361,418	213,414,984	63,359,254	917,436,876

Dec. 1.....	263,011,668	14,957,007	31,393,849	20[illegible],889,177	61,485,458	649,081,442
" 8.....	260,620 097	14,582,050	31,794,653	203,676,822	60,946,857	647,315,736
" 15.....	258,452 330	13,991,200	31,797,665	206,458,271	63,994,309	556,150,883
" 22.....	258,255,514	13,231,917	32,433,429	202,029,377	64,816,962	587,150,539
" 29..... ..	259,354,761	13,185,222	32,664,526	200,811,290	63,000,687	515,917,939

PHILADELPHIA BANK RETURNS.

Date.	Legal Tenders.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Jan. 2, 1866.....	$17,181,229	$45,941,001	$890,822	$7,226,369	$35,342,306
" 8.....	17,236,320	46,774,150	983,685	7,319,528	36,618,004
" 15.....	17,267,412	47,350,428	1,007,186	7,357,973	36,947,700
" 22.....	17,052,559	47,254,622	1,012,980	7,411,387	36,214,653
" 29.....	16,244,277	47,607,558	1,008,825	7,422,534	35,460,881
Feb. 3.....	16,481,005	47,233,661	1,000,689	7,668,865	34,681,135
" 10.....	16,852,737	47,249,383	996,312	7,819,599	34,464,070
" 17.....	16,777,175	46,981,357	953,207	7,843,002	33,926,542
" 24.....	17,282,902	46,865,592	1,026,408	7,782,070	33,052,252
Mar. 3.....	17,447,635	46,604,752	1,041,302	8,161,649	32,835,094
" 10.....	17,292,534	46,546,878	1,055,694	8,248,100	32,504,508
" 17.....	16,375,608	46,690,788	1,026,068	8,438,184	32,102,427
" 24.....	15,969,814	46,642,150	981,932	8,580,200	32,144,250
" 31.....	15,954,332	46,048,488	990,630	8,666,230	32,257,653
April 7.....	16,622,233	46,028,641	946,282	8,720,270	32,762,280
" 14.....	18,323,759	45,114,699	949,116	8,743,396	34,640,864
" 21.....	18,660,513	45,762,733	936,876	8,761,213	35,448,955
" 28.....	18,949,719	46,832,734	890,241	8,779,166	36,032,862
May 5.....	19,144,660	48,006,654	912,023	8,794,348	36,987,007
" 12.....	19,646,263	48,236,256	896,741	8,930,420	38,414,585
" 19.....	19,648,232	48,336,567	897,913	8,918,938	37,296,645
" 26.....	19,715,093	48,036,984	867,094	8,988,742	37,078,418
June 2.....	21,154 909	47,564,996	890,121	9,022,553	38,189,566
" 9.....	21,568,085	48,118,897	859,633	9,007,515	38,326,984
" 16.....	20,568,591	48,616,145	897,381	9,219,553	36,972,476
" 23.....	21,105,316	48,166,814	899,999	9,200,094	36 715,308
" 30.....	21,455,836	48,266,904	863,454	9,395,475	37 242,979
July 7.....	20,546,695	48,892,594	866,981	9,431,664	38 275,788
" 14.....	21,311,668	49,493,405	852,783	9,442,146	37,707,567
" 21.....	21,312,505	49,009,316	849,770	9,427,363	37,575,560
" 28.....	20,992,374	48,935,067	826,096	9,382,473	37,270,885
Aug. 4.....	20,393,826	49,682,529	825,978	9,516,724	37,244,034
" 11.....	20,060,536	49,164,321	835,158	9,543,472	36,639,226
" 18.....	19,863,685	48,530,454	811,230	9,566,783	36,942,311
" 25.....	20,412,323	48,591,783	807,071	9,575,534	36,025,286
Sept. 1.....	24,040,254	50,095,890	806,815	9,589 574	41,102,627
" 8.....	24,184,918	50,320,068	826,845	9,608,410	41,604,903
" 15.....	24,528,358	49,889,015	802,922	9,605,817	41,093,120
" 22.....	24,906,925	50,787,371	793,895	9,601,278	42,836,971
" 29.....	24,073,968	51,037,567	783,024	9,598,497	43,693,875
Oct. 6.....	24,011,480	51 242,282	769,272	9,631,563	43,800,423
" 13.....	23,377,073	51,316,490	770,676	9,639,176	43,152,026
" 20.....	23,631,130	51,474.948	791,018	9,631,498	43,345.80[illegible]
" 27.....	24,140,637	50,973,584	799,652	9,648,655	43,953,737
Nov. 3.....	24,369,566	50,655,176	824,184	9,659,086	44,385,162
" 10.....	24,671,396	54,189,217	847,458	9,665 040	44,217,308
" 17.....	23,452,460	51,681,866	852,095	9,67[illegible],236	43,458,096
" 24.....	21,850,415	51,897,969	893,060	9,851,089	42,622,060
Dec. 1.....	21,057,818	54,549,367	876,751	9,615,989	42,102,289
" 8.....	20,488,785	51,250,352	851,915	10,021,527	41,454,539
" 15.....	20,115,704	51,256,037	854,989	10,161,601	40,728,902
" 22.....	19,677,741	51,536,821	860,111	10,257,544	40,411,158
" 29.....	19,777,0 1	51,759,765	867,647	10,325,154	39,706,052

BOSTON BANK RETURNS.

(Capital Jan. 1, 1866, $41,900,000.)

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation—National.	Circulation—State.
January 1.....	$91,421,477	$801,415	$19,807,300	$38,451,794	$21,497,354	$1,404,721
" 8.....	92,245,129	1,031,327	19,914,065	41,718,132	21,806,180	1,328,793
" 15.....	92,959,364	1,029,105	20,438,014	40,939,870	21,946,595	1,273,948
" 22.....	92,665,111	1,040,114	20,750,698	40,300,6[illegible]9	22,034,642	1,215,675
" 29.....	92,877,783	1,004,018	20,544,890	39,153,816	21,899,318	1,157,848
February 5.....	94,578,358	805,237	20,568,185	40,436,163	22,325,428	1,125,726
" 12.....	94,083,827	632,591	20,412,589	38,768,019	22,348,638	1,057,323
" 19.....	93,250,429	503,428	20,418,909	38,404,696	22,602,581	1,033,391
" 26.....	93,539,000	521,292	20,262,177	36,398,481	22,887,971	1,048,022
March 5.....	92,990,512	556,856	20,034,968	35,581,876	22,606,835	1,006,719
" 12.....	90,705,159	623,938	19,905,120	35,297,498	22,730,329	721,509
" 19.....	91,902,811	606,992	20,470,018	36,696,321	24,018,916	910,740
" 26.....	91,931,236	513,153	20,913,531	35,887,368	23,019,887	901,629

April	2.....	92,351,979	532,556	20,761,014	36,697,227	23,087,698	869,329
"	9.....	92,142,975	487,455	20,334,570	37,426,560	23,266,642	830,069
"	16.....	91,250,882	457,648	19,902,647	37,606,696	23,685,043	777,196
"	23.....	86,120,697	411,093	19,309,145	36,946,182	22,469,488	744,041
"	30.....	86,723,001	401,113	19,549,614	38,396,210	22,856,656	744,425
May	7.....	90,369,569	576,120	21,415,716	41,205,276	23 516,330	719,688
"	14.....	90,328,554	501,013	22,462,522	42,021,976	23,551,579	695,527
"	21.....	89,634,864	472,172	22,973,509	41,61[illegible],149	23,195,968	661,529
"	28.....	91,833,402	436,391	23,658,956	41,631,746	23,722,277	644,653
June	4.....	92 287,648	503,991	26,148,678	42,992,749	23,679,0[illegible]5	609,371
"	11.....	89,878,993	374,966	25,470,926	42,858,986	22,916,559	480,59[illegible]
"	18*.....	87,568,533	371,596	24,426,749	41,992,820	21,845,977	544,941
"	25.....	94,336,170	328,335	25,019,436	42,587,020	23,633,008	507,371
July	16.....	96,047,000	453,600	21,610,000	40,407,000	24,145,000	413,000
"	23.....	95,995,866	441,089	22,786,738	40,935,853	24,057,765	401,544
"	30†.....	95,002,698	363,776	[illegible]2,242,659	39,770,363	23,804,526	355,964
August	6.....	96,672,749	318,779	22,432,317	40,549,379	24,116,795	380,989
"	13.....	95,771,749	295,241	21,101,461	39,192,620	24,104,927	202,734
"	20.....	94,915,075	333,670	20,817,159	38,619,847	24,290,816	368,164
"	27.....	94,819,253	322,083	21,688,698	39,028,518	24,262,817	363,405
Sept.	3.....	95,387,808	264,863	22,071,251	39,856,550	24,240,925	344,778
"	10.....	94,873,709	314,204	21,580,730	39,149,497	24,295,875	356,075
"	17.....	94,788,208	328,830	20,303,416	38,367,208	24,345,328	351,461
"	24.....	93,825,073	316,771	20,977,954	40,014,189	24,344,545	326,465
Oct.	1.....	93,676,888	277,[illegible]06	21,037,880	42,095,214	24,238,047	343,408
"	8.....	94,708,912	250,638	20,612 639	43,098,520	24,329,124	340,977
"	15.....	95 039,3 5	240,417	19,801,519	43,330,226	24,3[illegible]9,791	[illegible]87,656
"	22.....	93,464,225	219,302	19,[illegible]00,205	44,303,573	24,459,495	334 172
"	29.....	95,381,855	250,[illegible]16	19,664,336	44,[illegible]94,104	24,443,519	332,453
Nov.	5.....	95,720.044	4[illegible]2,869	19,889.005	44,117,030	24,511,200	330,2[illegible]5
"	12.....	98,537,998	443,892	19,140,8[illegible]9	44,954,474	24,402,311	328,319
"	19.....	99,022,706	486,164	18,035,[illegible]14	43,543,251	24,416,151	324 485
"	26.....	99,898,56[illegible]	569,205	17,908,763	42,647,9[illegible]5	24,633,970	[illegible]23,076
Dec.	3.....	99,446.106	601,502	16,640,798	41,089,605	24,593,237	320,864
"	10.....	99,062,641	58[illegible],364	16,688,280	40,958,922	24,650,482	318,409
"	17.....	99,127,027	597,902	16,561,288	41,042,063	24,671,197	316,242
"	24.....	98,958,672	582,112	17,038,272	40,971,618	24,654,346	315,140
"	31.....	99,038,673	589,137	18,090,513	41,301,496	25,666,860	313,562

* No returns from National Bank of Redemption. † No returns from the Traders' Bank.

The course of the National Banks has been as follows:

Date.	B'ks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Date.	B'ks.	Capital.	Circulation.
May 5.....	1,650	$.....	$271,282,165	Sept. 1.....	1,658	.....	289,510,820
May 12.....	1,650	.....	272,878,895	Sept. 8.....	1,659	.....	291,179,045
May 19.....	1,650	.....	274,658,195	Sept. 15.....	1,659	.....	291,851,315
May 26.....	1,650	414,921,479	276,540,510	Sept. 22.....	1,659	.....	292,214,720
June 2.....	1,650	.....	277,379,660	Sept. 29.....	1,659	.....	293,032,903
June 9.....	1,650	.....	278,905,675	Oct. 13.....	1,659	.....	294,072,059
June 16.....	1,653	.....	280,263,390	Oct. 20.....	1,659	.....	294,377,304
June 23.....	1,653	.....	281,234,460	Oct. 27.....	1,659	.....	294,636,689
June 30.....	1,653	.....	282,555,440	Nov. 3.....	1,659	.....	295,351,854
July 7.....	1,653	.....	283,627,605	Nov. 10.....	1,659	.....	296,086,104
July 14.....	1,654	.....	284,506,675	Nov. 17.....	1,659	.....	297,065,059
July 21.....	1,655	.....	.....	Nov. 24.....	1,659	.....	29[illegible],199,069
Aug. 4.....	1,656	$.....	$286,895,545	Dec. 8.....	1,649	.....	299,888,931
Aug. 11.....	1,656	.....	287,048,950	Dec. 22.....	1,649	.....	298,807,569
Aug. 18.....	1,656	.....	288,403,775	Dec. 29.....	1,649	.....	298,613,519
Aug. 25.....	1,658	.....	289,021,085				

CONNECTICUT RAILROADS.

We compile from the official returns to the Legislature the following statistics relating to the railroads in this State, and their operations in the fiscal year 1865.

The capital account presents the following in relation to stock, bonds, &c. and the cost of the several works;

Companies.	Share capital.	Funded debt.	Floating debt.	Miles of road.	Cost of road and equipm't.
Danbury & Norwalk	$306,900	$100,000	.....	23.80	$412,282
Hartford & New Haven	3,000,000	927,000	.....	71.60	3,498,319
Hartford, Prov. & Fishkill	2,037,940	1,936,740	.....	122.40	4,204,866
Housatonic	2,000,000	202,500	$150,847	74.00	2,439,775
Naugatuck	1,100,009	295,000	34,065	57.00	1,465,639
New Britain & Middlet'n	75,000	.....	.. ..	2.47	117,470
N. H., N. Lond. & Stongt'n	738,533	766,000	.....	50.00	1,454,040
New Haven & Northamp'n	1,010,000	62[illegible],800	9,443	83.00	1,787,565
New London Northern	700.000	132,800	12,925	86.00	861,135
N. York & N. Haven	2,980,839	2,000,000	170,871	62.25	6,315,232
N. York, Prov. & Boston	1,755,281	500,000	.....	62.00	2,566,000
Norwich & Worcester	2,363,600	580,000	9,962	59.40	2[illegible]613,694
Rockville	97,750	33,000	45,088	4.80	171,858

The earnings, expenses, &c., of these several companies for the fiscal year sum up as follows:

Companies.	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Nett earnings.	Dividends— Am't.	Rate.
Danbury & Norwalk	$103,333	$82,747	$20,586	$9,699	8
Hartford & New Haven	1,459,711	912,377	317,334	237,438	12
Hartford, Prov. & Fishkill	644,725	478,539	166,186	.....	.
Housatonic	478,095	396,632	81,463	(on prf. stk	8.)
Naugatuck	419,469	262,547	156,922	110,000	10
New Britain & Middletown	(Included in Hartford & New Haven.)				
N. Haven, N. London & Ston'ton	67,143	116,302	(Loss)	.....	..
New Haven & Northampton	221,657	132,893	88,764	.....	..
New London Northern	386,764	256,769	49,998	26,352	4
New York & New Haven	2,141,896	1,774,934	366,962	253,425	7
New York, Prov. & Boston	625,641	456,154	169,487	168,359	12
Norwich & Worcester	714,057	445,662	268,395	221,904	9
Rockville	28,102	12,408	15,694	2,400	4

There are also two horse railroads in the State, viz.: the Fairhaven and Westville, six miles, which cost $150,000, and the Hartford and Wethersfield, nine miles, built at a cost of $200,000.

ERIE RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Earnings and cash receipts and payments of the Erie Railway for the year ending September 30:

EARNINGS.

	1866.	1865.
From passengers	$3,593,966 20	$ 4,450,209 60
From freight	11,611,023 01	10,726,264 33
From other sources	167,820 35	124,100 92
Total	$15,372,809 56	$15,300,574 85

The above to be stated without reference to the amount actually collected.

RECEIPTS.

From passengers	$ 3,593,966 20	$ 4,450,209 60
From freight	11,611,023 01	10,726,264 33
Other sources—storage	2,212 95	5,952 20
Telegraph	19,055 11	15,603 66
Rents	17,922 99	1,193 02
Mails	122,115 47	101,352 04
Pavonia Ferry	6,513 83	.....
Total	$15,372,809 56	$15,300,574 85

Payments other than for construction:

Transportation expenses	$11,151,540 67	$10,819,188 97
Hudson River Ferry	205,842 88	165,700 37
Operating telegraph	116,354 64	117,009 77
Hire of cars	29,415 36	69,708 72
Internal revenue taxes	580,744 45	427,991 38
Total	$12,083,896 00	$11,630,786 10
Interest on mortgage debt	1,686,382 86	1,279,783 00
Rent of Railway	677,345 77	569,495 00
Interest, &c.	222,079 05	1,846,952 18
Balance of dividends paid to Dec. 31, 1865	429,744 89	.....
Total	$15,049,450 57	$15,293,336 28
Surplus	323,358 99	7,238 62
Total	$15,372,809 56	$15,300,574 85

DEBT OF ALABAMA.

Below is a copy of the official report to the Legislature of Alabama of Mr. John Whiting, Commissioner and Trustee of the State:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER AND TRUSTEE,
MONTGOMERY, Nov. 12, 1866.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The outstanding indebtedness of the State on bonds originally issued for the capital of the State Bank and branches, was at the time of the surrender as follows, viz.:

Payable at New York in 1863, with 5 per cent. interest, $1,889,000; interest paid on 1st of May and 1st of November.

Payable at New York in 1865, with 5 per cent. interest, $52,000; interest paid 1st of May and 1st of November.

Payable in New York in 1872, with 5 per cent. interest, $168,000; interest paid 1st of May and 1st of November.

Payable in London in 1866, with 5 per cent. interest, $648,000; interest paid 1st of January and 1st of July.

Payable in London in 1870, 6 per cent. interest, $688,000; interest paid 1st of June

Total, $3,445,000.

The annual interest payable in New York amounted to $105,450. In London, $73,680

The semi-annual instalments of interest payable in New York were regularly paid up to, and including, the one due the 1st of November, 1861.

The interruption of the war prevented remittances from being made to New York after that date, and notice was given through the public journals that coupons payable in New York would be paid on presentation at the Bank of Mobile.

The annual and semi-annual instalments of interest payable in London were paid as they became due up to, and including the one of 1st of January, 1865. The interest over due on the bonds, payable in New York, as follows, viz.: Instalments due 1st of May, 1862, $52,725; instalments due 1st of November, 1862, $52,725; instalments due 1st of May, 1863, $52,725 instalments due 1st of November, 1863, $52,725; instalments due 1st of May, 1864, $52,725; instalments due 1st of November, 1864, $52,725; instalments due 1st of May, 1865. $52,725; instalments due 1st of November, 1865, $52,725; instalments due 1st of May, 1866, $52,725; instalments due 1st of November, 1866, $52,425. Total, $527,250.

Of which sum there was paid, at the Bank of Mobile, $53,400. Leaving due and unpaid, on the 1st of November, 1866, $473,850. The interest over due and to mature on the 1st of January, 1866, on the bonds payable in London, is as follows, viz.:

Installments due 1st of January, 1865, $41,280; installments due the 1st of July, 1865, $16,200; installments due the 1st of January, 1866, $16,200; installments due the 1st of June, 1866, $41,280; installments due the 1st of July, 1866, $16,200; installments due the 1st of January, 1867, $16,200. Making amount overdue 1st of January, 1867, $147,360.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed entitled "An act to renew and extend the term of payment of certain State bonds therein named," approved 13th January, 1866. This act authorized the extension of the bonds due in New York in 1863, by the substitution of bonds of a similar kind, payable in 1883. In pursuance of this act, new bonds were prepared and notice given through the papers in June last of the readiness of the State to make the exchange, at my office, in the City of Montgomery, and at the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, who had been appointed by Gov. Patton the Financial Agents for the State of Alabama in the City of New York. The renewal is progressing satisfactorily, and as rapidly as could be expected from the scattered localities of the bondholders. At the same session of the Legislature an act was passed, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the interest on the bonded debt of the State of Alabama," approved 13th February, 1866. This act authorized the payment or funding of the interest due and to mature 1st January, 1867, on all the bonds payable in New York, as well as those payable in London, with bonds having twenty years to run, and bearing the same rate of interest, and payable at the same places as bonds upon which the interest is to be paid or funded, accrued; and under its provisions bonds were prepared and notice given to holders at the same time and in the same manner as was given to holders for extension. This is also progressing satisfactorily so far as the interest payable in New York is

concerned. The Legislature overlooked the bonds due in London in 1866, and made no provision for their extension. Quite an extensive correspondence has been carried on with the Chairman of the "United States and Corporations Arrears Committee" of London, and with the manager of the Union Bank of London, on the subject of the bonds due there this year and the interest past due. At the first they required that the bonds to be given for the interest overdue and to mature on the 1st of January next should be of short date, or that an accumulative sinking fund should be provided for their redemption.

On the 5th of September last I submitted the distinct proposition to extend the bonds due in this year, with bonds of a similar kind, having twenty years to run, and to pay or fund the back interest—including that due on the 1st of January next, with bonds having twenty years to run. A public meeting of the bondholders was called, through the London *Times*, and I am now informed by the Chairman of the Committee, under date of the 13th of October, that at the next meeting resolutions were adopted accepting the proposition, and appointing the committee, in conjunction with the Union Bank of London, to represent the bondholders in the exchange. To carry it into effect, and thereby complete the extension of the matured bonds and the funding of the over-due interest, it becomes necessary for the Legislature to pass an act, authorizing the extension—which should be done at the earliest possible day, as it requires much time and labor to prepare the bonds. The funding of the over-due interest will add to the interest-bearing bonded debt $621,210.

The regular payments of interest will begin again on the 1st of May, 1867, on the bonds in New York, and on the 1st of June, 1867, on those payable in London. Especial care should be taken to guard against the possibillity of a failure, or the recovered credit of the State will be irreparably injured. It must be borne in mind that the interest in London is payable in sterling money, which is now about 60 per cent. above our national currency. The bond issued to the Bank of Mobile, for $15,388.13 of gold, was paid in August last, and the note for $40,000, given for a loan to the State in September, 1865, at twelve months, was paid at maturity. There remain in my office seventy-five of the old Virginia bonds (6 per cent.), of $1,000 each, worth in the market about 46 per cent.

Respectfully submitted,

J. WHITING,
Commissioner and Trustee.

DEBT OF MICHIGAN.

The funded and fundable debt of Michigan is thus reported by the State Treasurer:

Sault Canal bonds, sixes, due January 1, 1878	$100,000
Renewal loan bonds, sixes, due January 1, 1878	216,000
Two million loan bonds, 7's, due January 1, 1868	250,000
Two million loan bonds, 6's, due January 1, 1873	500,000
Two million loan bonds, 6's, due January 1, 1878	500,000
Two million loan bonds, 6's, due January 1, 1883	750,000
War loan bonds, 7's, due January 1, 1886	1,111,500
War bounty bonds, 7's, due May 1, 1890	468,000
Adjusted bonds, past due	4,000
Full paid five million loan, past due	12,000
War loan bonds, called in January 1, 1866	1,100
$125,000 of unrecognized five million loan bonds, past due, and adjustable at	72,321
Total bonded debt	$3,979,921
Deduct debt of January 1, 1861	2,388,842
Showing net increase of bonded debt during past six years	$1,591,078

HURON AND ONTARIO SHIP CANAL.

About 300 gentlemen, including delegates from several boards of trade from the States, joined with the directors of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company at Toronto last Wednesday in a grand banquet.

Lieut.-Gov. Bross, of Illinois, was the chief speaker, from whose address we give a few extracts, as follows:

The extension of our railways during the last eleven years, in spite of the financial crash of 1857–8, and four years of desolating war, furnish an important illustration of the progress of the Northwest, and then our people were rejoicing in the fact that our lines had at length reached the Mississippi at Alton, Burlington, Rock Island, Fulton and Dubuque. Then we had only about 2,000 miles of railway in Illinois and running north and west from Chicago. Since then we have added at least 2,710 miles to those then in operation. Now, with steamboat navigation on Green Bay, the Northwestern and Peninsular roads connect Chicago directly with Marquette, on Lake Superior, some 400 miles from Chicago. With only a break of 40 miles between La Crosse and Winona, soon to be completed, our railways connect us directly with St. Cloud, in Minnesota, on the Mississippi, at Sauk Rapids, 640 miles northwest of Chicago. Next week the little gap of 20 miles connecting the air-line of the Northwest road with Council Bluffs will be finished, when Chicago will have a direct railroad to the south fork of the Platte, 795 miles west of the city, and the directors of the Union Pacific Railway promise to have their line 200 miles further west, reaching the Rocky Mountains, at Denver, by the 4th of July next. To the southwest, the Burlington and Quincy, the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and the connecting lines, reach Fort Riley or some point beyond it, some 650 miles from our city. All these great extensions of our railways, I repeat, have been made in spite of war and financial disaster during the last eleven years, and now with peace to bless the land, there can be little doubt that the great Pacific Railway will be completed within the next five years, and there will be such a development of the vast fertile country west of Lake Michigan, in wealth, population and power, as will confound the evil forebodings of all chronic croakers, and more than ever astonish the civilized world.

Referring especially to the proposed canal enlargement, Lieutenant-Governor Bross said:

Build this canal and enlarge the lower St. Lawrence canals so as to pass vessels of a thousand tons burden, and in five years from the time it is completed the teeming West will as easily furnish the hungry millions of our race with a surplus of a hundred millions of bushels of cereals as she now does half that amount.

The necessity of this enlargement is manifested by the enormous profits of the great railways, and the extravagant rates of transportation, showing that the quantity to be carried forward is so vast that carriers command their own terms. The warehouses and the mammoth elevators of the latter towns for the last two years have been crushed with freight; everything which could be made to float on the lakes and canals has been taxed to the utmost, and proved insufficient to carry to market the products of the West.

The canal would lessen the distance between Chicago and all the cities on the western shores of Lake Michigan and New York and Liverpool some three hundred miles. The entire distance between the Georgian Bay and Toronto is only one hundred miles, less than forty of which would be close canal navigation. There can scarcely be a doubt that a vessel could reach Toronto by the time it could get to Detroit. By it the navigation on the St. Clair River and the Lake, including, of course, the flats, the Detroit River, Lake Erie and the Welland Canal would be saved.

Mr. Bross concluded as follows:

The opening of this canal will make Toronto one of the largest manufacturing cities of the Continent, besides the great advantage it would be to her mercantile interests. As to Montreal and Quebec, they would inevitably become rivals of New York, for in these cities assorted cargoes of goods would be made up for all the lake cities which could not trade directly with Europe It needs but a proper appreciation of the vast importance of this work to the permanent progress of the cities on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and to Canada generally, to New England and to old England, and to the great West, to secure its construction as fast as men and money can do it. It has become an absolute necessity to the commerce of the continent, and therefore that it will be built within the next decade I regard as certain as anything can be in the no distant future.

Mr. Capreol, President of the H. and O. Canal, promised that within seven years the canal would be fully constructed and opened to the world.

TAX ON BANKS AND BANKERS.

The following decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is just issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1866.

Under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1864, the license taxes of bankers were based upon the amount of capital used or employed. The Solicitor of the Treasury has given it as his opinion that the surplus earnings of an incorporated bank are no part of its capital within the meaning and intent of that part of said act which relates to license taxes, and that the license tax of said bank should not be assessed upon a sum greater than its chartered capital.

Whenever, therefore, a sum greater than the chartered capital has been made the measure of such a tax for the current year, the excess will be abated upon an application made in proper form to this office.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE NATIONAL CURRENCY ACT.

On Wednesday of this week the Bank bill was reported to the House by Mr. Hooper, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. It is entitled an act to amend an act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, and is, in all its main features, similar to the bill reported last year, as an amendment to the act of 1864, and for which this is a substitute. First, it limits the circulation of any one bank to $1,000,000: second, redemption in New York; third, reduction of the circulation of existing banks $31,000,000 by scaling down the circulation of all banks whose capital exceeds $300,000; fourth, distributing $30,000,000 of this circulation equally among State banks yet to be converted into National banks, and to new banks in States that have heretofore received the least ratable proportion of circulation; fifth, fuller and more complete returns to the Comptroller of the Currency; sixth, more power to the Comptroller to close up defaulting banks; seventh, more severe punishment for counterfeiting.

SPECIE PAYMENT AND THE LEGAL TENDER CURRENCY.

The following interesting correspondence between Hon. E. G. Spaulding and the Secretary of the Treasury has been sent us for publication:

MR. SPAULDING TO SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK,
No. 3 Spaulding's Exchange,
Buffalo, Dec. 4, 1866.

DEAR SIR—You will do me a favor by sending to me by mail a pamphlet copy of your report and accompanying documents. I have only seen a synopsis of it, but it seems to me that you understand the situation, and have stated it with force and ability. I congratulate you on the favorable exhibit of the public debt, which is in a great measure due to your discreet and prudent management of the national finances. You have no doubt now, to a large extent, control of the finances of the country, and I think that you will, of necessity, contract moderately, so as to preserve a tolerably easy money market, in order to be able to fund the compound 6's and the 7-30's into long gold-bearing bonds, between this and the 15th of July, 1868. There may be occasional spasms and tightness for money with the *speculators*, but generally I shall look for plenty of money for legitimate business for at least a year to come. If the speculators should get some check it would be a good thing for the country, and all men engaged in industrial pursuits would not complain.

I hope you will be able to reach the specie standard with at least $250,000,000 of

plain legal tender United States notes still outstanding. The amount of gold and silver coin now available in this country is so small that it constitutes a very inadequate basis on which to rest the largely increasing volume of business to be transacted, and unless we can have legal tender in some form, other than gold and silver coin, I think we will hereafter be very much exposed to panics and revulsions, to the injury of legitimate business and, consequently, diminished revenues. If we can maintain $250,000,000 of the paper tender at the specie standard, in addition to the supply of gold and silver, I think the business of the country would in future be much more steady and uniform.

Yours truly,

Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury. E. G. SPAULDING.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S REPLY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1866.

DEAR SIR.—Your favor of the 4th instant is received. You will receive a copy of my report through the Comptroller of the Currency. It was very hastily written, but is, I think, sound in doctrine.

What we need is an increase of labor. If we could have the productive industry of the country in full exercise, we could return to specie payments without any very large curtailment of United States notes. My object has been to keep the market steady, and to work back to specie payments without a financial collapse. I shall act in future as I have in the past, with great caution, and attempt no impracticable thing.

I am, very truly, yours, H. MCCULLOCH.

Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.

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The following advertisements appear in our advertising pages this month:

MERCANTILE.

Fowler & Wells—389 Broadway.
Marshall's Portrait of Abm. Lincoln—Ticknor & Fields.
L. Prang & Co.—Boston and New York—Holiday Publicat ons, etc.
Howard & Co.—619 Broadway—Diamonds, Watches, Holiday Gifts, etc.
Mercantile Library—Clinton Hall, Astor Place and Eighth St.
Ferdinand Korn—191 Fulton St.—Eau de Cologne.
Lewis Audendried & Co.—110 Broadway—Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.
Grover & Baker—495 Broadway—Sewing Machines.
A. B. Sands & Co.—139-141 William St.—Drugs
Wm. Duryea, agent—166 Fulton St.—Maizena.
J. W. Bradley—97 Chambers St.—Hoop Skirts.
Chickering & Sons—652 Broadway—Pianos.

BANKERS & BROKERS.

Tenth National Bank—336 Broadway.
Barstow, Eddy & Co.—26 Broad St.
Lockwood & Co.—94 Broadway.
Vermilye & Co.—44 Wall St.
Eugene Kelly & Co.—36 Wall St.
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.—88 Wall St.
Simon De Visser—52 Exchange Place.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.—Cor. Pine & Nassau.
L. P. Morton & Co.—35 Wall Street.
Robinson & Ogden—4 Broad St.
Howe & Macy—30 Wall St.
Gilmore, Dunlap & Co.—Cincinnati.
Lewis Johnson & Co., Washington.
Ninth National Bank—363 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

Fidelity Insurance Co.—17 Broadway.
Marine—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.—51 Wall St.
Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co.—35 Wall St.
Orient Mutual Ins. Co.
Sun Mutual Ins. Co.—49 Wall St.
Great Western Insurance Co.
Fire—Hope Fire Ins. Co.—92 Broadway.
Germania Fire Ins. Co.—175 Broadway.
Ætna Insurance Co.—Hartford.
U. S. Life Insurance Co.—40 Wall St.

THE

MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE

AND

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

FEBRUARY, 1867.

MR. WALKER'S SCIENCE OF WEALTH.

We recollect but one English and one American treatise on political economy the author of which derived his knowledge of the laws of wealth from any other source than the depths of his intellectual consciousness, or the accumulated treasure of his predecessors. The former is that of Mr. Ricardo, a banker of London; the latter is the work before us. Mr. Walker, in his preface, claims a continued business experience of twenty years. Mr. Ricardo's specialty, however, was rent, the connection of which with banking is, to say the least, not obtrusively plain. Mr. Walker devotes himself chiefly to the currency, which every day's experience as bank director and merchant would, to an observant and thoughtful mind, illustrate and expound. We feel justified, therefore, in saying that no system of economical science known to us is so largely the result of practical acquaintance with manufacture, banking and trade as this of Mr. Walker. This fact will naturally command, in some degree, the attention and even confidence of the business community, while it has served to relieve the reader from much of the difficulty and perplexity usually attending the study. The science is here divested of that obscurity which has concealed its features to the common eye, an obscurity woven of technical terms in the forms of metaphysical disquisition. Excepting value, we believe no word is here used out of its acceptation in daily life, and no reasons are given more mysterious or foreign than a farmer might give for his crop, or a merchant for his monthly balance.

Mr. Walker's method includes a minute and formal analysis of every special subject treated, the divisions being marked by letters or figures. Of course, much of the smoothness and grace of composition is inevitably sacrificed. In an essay, the transitions should be easy and even imperceptible; the movement should be on springs, suppressing the jolting of each rut and stone in the path of argument; the outlines flowing and rounded, as little as possible suggesting the framework within. But in works designed for actual instruction, especially with unprofessional students and men of limited leisure, it is doubtful whether an author can afford to sacrifice so much to the general effect. Discussions of this kind must be anatomical in their method; and clear definitions and precise divisions will help the reader far more than gracefulness of figure or lines of beauty. Every limb and joint of the argument should be exposed. By this an author certainly effects two results; the first, that he offers more points for the student to take hold of; the second, that he affords the same convenience to his critics. By making a discussion definite and particular, he loses the precious refuge of generalities, and must stand or fall with his reasoning. Each step of the procedure can be examined by itself, and the argument verified, or otherwise, from page to page. With many writers on this, as on other sciences, it is impossible to collect in their own words their cardinal principles within any reasonable compass. Apopthegms are religiously shunned, and the sense is diffused through so many sentences, and around so many lengthened parentheses, that a critic despairs of getting either nails or teeth fastened where he can tear or bite. Such writers are like Mr. Squeers' son Wackford, who could not be shut into any door, and from whose plump skin a pinch slipped off, leaving no sting behind. But if an author affords such opportunities to his enemies, he is fairly compensated by a better understanding with his friends.

We have a painful recollection of some admirable works on political economy, in which the only division was by chapters, which rolled along, an unbroken stream, for forty or fifty pages. The whole was to be taken at a dose. If one was so unfortunate as to be interrupted at a sitting, the chapter must be commenced anew. There was actually no such thing as a resting place, and an effort, which did not bring you to the top, went for nothing.

Mr. Walker's analysis is carried to the point of minuteness, and if it is not accurate, it at least makes its own refutation easy. The volume may be laid down at any moment, and resumed at leisure, without losing the continuity of thought. The rope is knotted at so many points that it cannot unravel far. A brief glance at the previous headings enables one to recover the precise spot reached, not of the page alone, but of the argument. This feature of the work would, however, have its chief value —we beg Mr. Walker's pardon, *utility*—in its use as a text book, enabling both the scholars to seize the points more firmly in their unpracticed hands, and the instructor to hold them more closely to accuracy and continuity of recitation.

Before proceeding to discuss the special views of the author, we will notice the general idea of economic freedom which pervades the work, not alone brought formally out in the technical question of free trade, but cropping out at every point of the discussion, whether of industrial association, of luxurious consumption, of property transfer, of bequest, or of

usury laws. Mr. Walker evidently does not regard either straight jackets or apron-strings as an essential part of human equipment. He has faith in the instincts of man, and in the disposition of social forms.

"Government cannot furnish a new power in man, or a new agency in nature. It can, to a certain extent, control the exercise of existing power and the use of existing agencies; but it can only control by limiting them." (p. 1.) "There is no sense so subtile as that with which a man detects his own wants. There is no spur so sharp as that which urges him to satisfy them. The wants of a people are the sole proper, the sole possible, motives for production. Nothing can be substituted for them. Anything that seems to take their place is merely a debasement of them." (pp. 92–3.)

Mr. Walker declares the definition of Value to be cardinal in his philosophy. And this definition he assumes irrespective of proof. He takes it because he likes it and does not think of asking the reader's assent to its truthfulness. "No apology is to be given for the definition, and no substitute offered."

This seems rather arbitrary to Americans, but Mr. Walker appears to think that if he is to write a book of 500 pages on Political Economy, he is at least entitled to say what he means by one word, Value. We said irrespective of proof, but not without proof. The definition is defended and the reasons illustrated at great length, chiefly by selections from the "Harmonies" of Frederick Bastiat. We believe that no intelligent student at the present day can reject the theory of Value so luminously revealed by that eminent French Economist.

As Mr. Walker puts it, the term "always expresses precisely power in exchange, and no other power or fact. Desirableness is not value. Utility is not value. * * * The use of this term in its strictest sense is of the utmost importance. If confounded with anything, or taken into any partnership, the whole science is thrown into confusion." (pp. 8–9.)

It may be fair to suggest whether Mr. Walker's strenuous assertion that this, and only this, is value, is not in part caused by the relation of the definition to his subsequent development of the laws of currency. Of course, this is no reason against it. Definitions, to be of scientific efficiency, must be rigidly correct, and the more important the use to be made of them, the more occasion for an author to enforce an unyielding conformity.

Our pen stops to pay its tribute to that illustrious name which no scholar of social philosophy can ever pass without an act of homage. If Bastiat had lived to the common age of man, it may almost be said there would have been no need for another to write. The fragments into which poverty, disease and early death broke the pure crystal of that perfect globe of social order which his mind alone has been able to fashion, are yet, in their wreck, the royal gems of Political Economy.

The department of Production contains nothing specially novel. Very much the usual method is pursued, the division of labor being treated at great length and with various illustrations. Only the primary and simple principles which control the creation of wealth are here discussed, and these, fortunately, are beyond controversy. The most marked exception, perhaps, is a satisfactory refutation of the distinction between productive and unproductive labor.

We pass, therefore, to the book on Exchange.

The author could not be expected to add much to the argument for Free Trade. "The territorial division of labor" is the ground work of his scheme of national industry. The illustration drawn from the iron manufactures of the United States forms a novel feature, and is especially satisfactory because "a stronger argument can be made in favor of its receiving governmental protection than any other."

But while in the direct treatment of the question of "Protection," he has only put in new form the wearied argument of half a century, he yet, on reaching the subject of currency, casts back a light that amounts about to revelation. We refer to the tables exhibiting the law which governs importations. The common belief is, and tariffs are established on the supposition, that the amount of importations is governed by the rate of duties. Diagram No. 7, shows geometrically the prevailing imposts for 42 years, with the actual statistics of the Custom-house as to the amount of foreign goods passed. The lines correspond just about as nearly as two very irregular lines might be expected to, if drawn by different persons independently; sometimes they come together, sometimes they go to the very antipodes. No principle whatever seems to govern their relations. Diagram No. 8 exhibits the volume of *currency* and the amount of *imports* for each of 26 years. The lines are drawn on a field checked with exact and equal squares, so that the reader can by counting with his finger prove the justice of the proportions, while the figures of the official returns are given at the side. The correspondence is perfectly wonderful. Convinced as we have for years been, that our tariffs were essentially neutralized by a defective currency, and our domestic manufactures kept at constant disadvantage, we could not have believed, without this demonstration, that the result could be so unmistakeably shown to the eye.

If Mr. Walker had made no addition to the Science of Wealth, except these diagrams, overwhelming as their testimony is in regard to two of the most vexed and important subjects of discussion, we should yet pronounce his publication a success. This is the only portion of the work on which we shall pronounce a panegyric, and we may therefore be indulged in some little extravagance; for the discovery of a new law, governing a great mass of seemingly perplexed phenomena, is of real scientific interest, and we recognize such a discovery in these charts of tariffs, imports and currency.

We said that the author has not had much opportunity for important discoveries on a field so thoroughly tilled as protection. This is true of the scientific argument, but we think, irrespective of all economical principles or industrial facts, and even granting the whole question to the advocates of high duties, the practical political difficulty which Mr. Walker urges is full, decisive and irreversible. "Injurious as protection is to the best interests of the country, any system of it, however severe, would be preferable to the "open and shut" policy, absolutely unavoidable in a government like ours. It is not within the bounds of reason to suppose that the alternate successes of parties will not continue to convulse our national legislation; and therefore it is with emphasis true, that a consistent system of protection is only possible in a government with great conservative force and great central powers. A representative body, embracing the most opposite interests, swayed by such influences and intrigues as notoriously possess such an organization, and changed in all its parts

every few years, is not the place in which to adjust accurately and dispassionately the economical parts of a nation, and distribute the agencies of production," (pp. 109–10.)

The present winter opens fair to give the general public an illustration of this, in the way of lobbying, log-rolling and the bullying of members, such as has never before been known. No language that should amount to less than a breach of privilege, would begin to express the eminent unfitness of the American Congress for devising and directing a scheme of national industry.

The question of currency is of course made by Mr. Walker the main feature of his work. While it occupies more than its aliquot share of space, the importance of the subject, the pecuniary and social antagonism provoked, the elaborately confused state of the question in the general mind, and the radical character of the doctrines proposed will probably go far to excuse the violation of bibliographical symmetry.

The whole discussion, at this point, has a jealous tone, as if anticipating attack from every quarter. As you pass from hall to hall you are compelled to climb over logical barricades, are challenged at every door, and the sulphurous fumes of the argumentative slow match are ever in your nostrils, suggesting an explosion imminent. Hence, the time occupied in traversing this department of enquiry. While these precautions appear at first sight excessive, they are not without some excuse. To say that the author anticipates the most frivolous objections is simply to say that such objections have been urged over and over again to the apparent satisfaction of some classes of the community. He seems to have gone over the field, this time, beforehand, to pick up every decent sized pebble within throwing distance, and the party that *will* fling stones must bring them a long way with him. While it is philosophical to say that an author should rely on the truth of his own arguments, and not trouble himself greatly as to the character of his assailants or their weapons, we have all probably had a hundred occasions to observe how the most inconsequential objections, if urged volubly and with assurance, will defeat the force to a general audience of a demonstration as faultless and orderly as Euclid's.

We spoke of these views as *radical*. That is precisely the word to characterize them. To train, to prune, to graft this fast and far-spreading Banyan-tree of credit has been the great effort of theorists and lawmakers. Our author proposes to cut it up from the roots, as always, only and of course mischievous. Just what proportion of credit may be safely introduced into currency has been the Northwest passage of economical adventurers. Mr. Walker believes that this question is simply how many rotten timbers can be put in a bridge without bringing it down, how much the blood can be reduced before fainting, how much poison can be injected without death. These are strong expressions, but not stronger than are used in the book. Let us trace the argument.

Industry requires the use of money as a medium of exchange and standard of value. Such an instrument must be, for the whole world, of gigantic dimensions and corresponding cost. But this is no more to be grudged than the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the tools we employ, the materials we consume in our daily life and work. To save the expense would be to lose a hundred times greater value.

If of such importance, the only question is, what best fulfils the office of

currency. To take anything else is to use wooden plows in tillage and paper guns in war. We are told that only an article possessing value in itself, *i. e.*, the fruit of human labor put forth for an object of desire, can act satisfactorily as the money of the world. Certainly only value can be a standard of value—that is self evident.

But does the introduction of aught but value (with labor, actual human work as its substratum) into the currency only reduce its efficiency? By no means; the evil is positive. Just so far as credit is brought in, just so far is the currency made an instrument of mischief to all industrial interests.

A value currency is governed by the laws of value. "There is a reason for the putting out or taking in of every dollar" (p. 155). It can no more be increased arbitrarily than cotton or wheat. If it is raised in any country above its proper height it passes off by gradual exportation, under the influence of the law of demand and supply. "Real money is like the water of the globe, rising and falling by natural laws, and keeping its level by its own mobility." (p. 156.) Thus, there can be no plethora or depletion. The perfect state of temperance is maintained without human care or provision.

But a currency composed in whole or part of credit is not governed by the laws of value. "It is not produced by labor. This last fact removes the gravitation which alone can secure a currency. It makes it a thing to be blown about by every breeze, carried up or down with the currents, or whirled about in the eddies of trade." (p. 155.) Its stability thus destroyed, its expansions and contractions produce the most disastrous results.

Nor are they accidental. The fact that a portion of the currency is composed of credit, costing nothing, on which the banks yet obtain interest, makes it for their profit to get out and keep out, in good times, all they can; while the same fact, that a portion of the currency is only credit, for which, however, the banks are equally liable, makes it at once expedient for them, and even necessary, to withdraw as much and as fast as possible, when hard times come. If human nature may be relied on to produce any effect it will certainly secure the recurrence of expansions and contractions indefinitely.

The nature of the case, with the concurrent experience of thirty-four years, tabularly and geometrically exhibited in the volume before us, prove that such fluctuations will take place, irrespective of, and indeed contrary to, the requirements of industry and trade.

The next question is, are they so great and violent as to make the currency which necessitates them an evil, or can we endure them in consideration of the gain from the use of credit money?

Without following the order of the book or even accepting all its conclusions, the mischiefs attending those fluctuations may be stated as follows:—

1st. The unceasing transfer of property without an equivalent.

"In the mildest form of such a currency, fluctuations to the extent of fifteen per cent. are shown to be as common as yearly occurrence can make them." It is as if "the yard-stick were stretched to forty-two inches one year and shrunk to thirty another, or both should happen the same year, without any possibility of anticipating the change, or any public proclamation of it." "Enormous transfers of property take place under

this system without any desert in the party who receives what is another's, and without any fault in the party who gives up what is his own. This it is which makes business a very complicated kind of gambling." (p. 173.) "Every bargain, in an industry of $3,000,000,000 a year, is more or less vitiated by a harsh and unnatural change, one way or the other, of the currency." (p. 172.)

2nd. The occasional total revulsions of trade.

On the approach of panic, "credit introduces a direct hostility between the interests of those who control the currency and of those who wish to use it. The interest of the one requires that the notes shall be withdrawn. The interest, nay, the life of the other, requires that they shall be kept in circulation." As the banks *can* withdraw their notes, millions a week, what is to become of the business men? 1857 and 1837 furnish the answer. The best houses of the country go down, not because they have not got property, but because they cannot get money.

How much and how permanently disasters of this kind damage the industry of the country, it is not easy, perhaps not possible, to ascertain. No sensible person would place the loss at a low figure, while the best informed would probably differ widely in their estimates.

3d. The discouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

It is beyond dispute, or even beyond conjecture to the contrary, that such must be the effect of debasing the national currency. The illustration is that before our eyes at the present moment, when we are not only ruled out of the general trade of the world, but even the most oppressive duties will not keep out the flood of foreign goods that inevitably sets towards the country that has the *cheaper* and hence the *inferior* currency. This is another item in the account of gain or loss. Unfortunately, it is of a magnitude beyond computation.

4th. The special discouragement of American Agriculture.

The prices of our manufactured articles, since we do not export, are determined by the value of the currency, and hence the loss to the country. The prices of our agricultural products are determined by gold prices abroad, and hence the loss to the farming class, as well as to the nation.

"As a people, we have a large surplus of agricultural products that must find sale in foreign markets. Whatever such surplus is worth for export, determines the price of the whole crop; and the value or price is hence determined by the value or price of gold. Such products are virtually sold for gold. * * * How much difference this makes may be seen at the present time, when commodities in general are 120 per cent. above par, while gold is but forty. * * At the time we are writing the people of the West are suffering prodigiously from the influence of a redundant currency." (pp. 205, 207.) Table IX shows that the prices of cotton and wheat for fourteen years have not conformed to the movement of general prices in the United States.

It is not necessary to proceed further with these objections. Mr. Walker's proposal is a gradual progress to a money consisting as far as desirable of notes, but these based on specie in bank, of which they circulate as the representative. This would combine "the convenience of paper and the reliability of coin," and leave nothing to be desired. It has been tried and approved in the vast and beneficent commerce of Genoa, Amsterdam and Hamburg. It secures not the cheapest but the best in-

strument for the work. It builds no "wagon ways through the air," but lays the broad track of trade upon the solid earth.

The whole discussion supposes the currency "*in statu quo ante bellum.*" Mr. Walker regards the present condition of things as temporary and transitional. The chapter on the new National Bank system shows what our circulating medium will be when specie payments are resumed, with the alterations, improvements or otherwise, of the last few years.

The various and interesting questions connected with Distribution are taken up in the usual form and order.

Of Wages, the most noteworthy point made is, that they do not rise equally with commodities, because for the latter there is both an actual and a speculative demand, while for the former there can only be an actual, present demand.

Under the title "Profits" Mr. Walker adduces nothing new or controverted, except the distinction between profits and the reward of capital. Profit is the reward, not of capital (which receives only interest and rent), but of Business. This distinction we believe to be natural and necessary, and any one who disregards it will simply get the threads of his reasoning in a snarl.

Under Interest, there would have been nothing new if the author had not found means to connect it with the all-important question of currency. His proposition is "A mixed currency causes unnatural and extreme fluctuations in the rate of interest." The tables introduced, which show fourteen years of British, and twenty-eight years of American commerce, seem to prove, not that interest has fluctuated extravagantly, for who needs to be convinced of that? but that it has followed the movements of the currency and been governed by them.

The article on Rent is brief, but proportionally clear. We mistake if any topic is treated more lucidly throughout the work. The proof of the proposition that rent would arise "though all land were equally fertile and there were enough for all," we regard as the best demonstration the author has given us. A foot note informs the reader that this, in its essential features, appeared in the MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE for 1860.

The discussions on Labor Combinations, Trades Unions, Strikes, &c., are rather more hasty than most in the work, yet the positions generally are respectably maintained. We believe there is in them nothing particularly new. The author evidently is much impressed with the importance of co-operative associations as reconciling practically and speedily the "differences" of labor and capital. We have no objection to the theory, and none at all to its realization, but we doubt very much whether fifty years will find any great advance in this direction. The Yankee tends to subdivide work, and the calculation of petty savings, eminently useful though it be, is not his method of making a living.

The subject of Taxation properly receives an extended consideration. The importance of the enquiry has opened like a new world before the American eye since 1863, and promises to prove a substantial and permanent discovery, if a monstrous debt and a liberal Congress can be trusted to keep up taxes, as we think they may. Mr. Walker applies to the different means of revenue the test of Adam Smith's "classic" four propositions, to which he adds a fifth. These contain substantially the prin-

ciples which should govern the impositions of Government, but we are inclined to believe that the form would be very much improved by putting the whole into eight or ten pithy apophthegms. The only reason we can conceive for retaining the confused method of Dr. Smith, is the almost imperial authority of that great name, and as Mr. Walker so often flies in the face of prescription and precedent, and casts contempt on order and custom, it may perhaps be reckoned a relief to have a few chapters of which nothing can give rise to anger or dispute.

While adopting the Income Tax, as in theory, and in its reasonable possibilities, the sole tax, a tax without exception, just, easy, and efficient, this work nevertheless accepts the present mixed, and, as is generally supposed, compensating system. Now the mere fact that a system is mixed does not make it compensating, nor does a general belief that the various parts of a system supply each other's deficiencies, necessarily make it so. With one town laying one per cent. on property, and another three; with one state taxing railroads, another lotteries, another salaries; with the Federal Government dipping promiscuously into income, import, manufacture and trade, we should say that the chances of just and judicious compensation were exceedingly small, the probabilities of equalization still finer, while monstrous wrong and robbery would not be unlikely.

Our author admits that the present arrangement "does not establish perfect justice," but asserts that "it approximates as nearly to it, perhaps, as any system of taxation ever adopted or likely at present to be adopted. We confess we should have been glad to see some pages of calculation, with "examples from real life," tending to establish this opinion. We are inclined to believe that the total body of taxation, as it rests on the people of the United States to-day, presses with unequal and mischievous force.

We believe the article on the Taxation of Government Bonds has already appeared in the MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE. The discussion is timely, and the reasons presented against exemption are sound and strong. Its evils are already manifest, and when it reaches on to create an interest against the speedy payment of the national debt, those evils will be greatly increased.

The question of Poor Laws, Population and Promogeniture are kindred, and might be grouped together, although the author has not chosen so to do in "the Science of Wealth." They may be called English questions, since, fortunately, with us, they have not arrived at great practical importance. And yet the fact that the evils have not become so multiplied and complicated here as to produce general distress, is also a reason for our being able to trace and determine their origin, growth and character with an ease and accuracy impossible to the actual sufferers across the Atlantic. These discussions exhibit strongly Mr. Walker's faith that the natural order is the happy order, and that the remedy of existing evils is to be sought, not in laws or social arrangements, but in a return to the condition of economical freedom and equality. The perfect selfsufficiency of labor, when it is allowed its own rights, furnishes the solution of all difficulties.

The book devoted to consumption is especially interesting, because other writers have neglected this department, the most important and fruitful of all. As Mr. Walker says, "all the interest that belongs to wealth belongs to its use." He has offered us 90 pages under that title, though some chapters come no more properly under that head than any

other. But we will accept what is given as an earnest of a philosophy of the use of wealth. The subject naturally tends to generalities, and the author exhibits the effect of this tendency. The springs of wealth lie deeper here; and the truth becomes rather a matter of self-satisfaction than of demonstration. But if the philosopher is deprived of the pleasure of reducing his opponent to an absurdity, he has an abundant compensation in the richness of illustration which belongs to the questions of consumption. We should be glad to make a few extracts from this portion of the work, but we have neither time nor space, and without these, philosophers tell us, nothing can be.

Mr. Walker, in the science of Wealth, goes over the ground usually included, and even introduces some matter not generally treated in the connection. Yet we should have been glad to see some subjects discussed at length which are only alluded to, and the purely *descriptive* element employed to a greater extent. There is no reason why a treatise on this subject should be mainly controversial or even argumentative, any more than a volume of Christian morals or pastoral poetry.

Mr. Walker has given us many of the Curiosities of Political Economy, to follow the title of Mr. Disraeli, but these might be almost indefinitely multiplied, not to be thrown into chapters by themselves, but judiciously interspersed along the pages, to tempt the appetite, or allure the eye. What a fund of industrial oddities, monetary rarieties, commercial monstrosities, and economical prætergenerations lie about the fields of history, waiting to be gathered!

On the whole we must say, that this work of Mr. Walker's will derive its character in general estimation from its philosophy of the currency. Whatever its merits in other respects, the main and distinguishing feature must be that which occupies so great a portion of the volume. If the author has substantiated his position that credit, as currency, is only mischievous, deranging industry, exciting speculation, unsettling prices, intoxicating trade and vitiating contracts, fluctuating by an inherent necessity and doing evil in its own name, the importance of the discovery to science and to the country cannot be over-estimated. These views are not advanced for the first time, but they are given in a permanent form and in their proper relation to the laws of wealth.

The diagrams which illustrate the laws of currency, importation, interest, &c., are a purely novel feature. They teach their lessons in a most impressive manner, revealing to the eye at a glance, what the mind must otherwise grope and feel after, through the winding ways of argument or conjecture.

EUROPE IN 1867.

As the year 1866 drew to its close a heavy cloud-bank of threatening political questions was piled up above the European horizon, portending no quiet or pleasant advent of its successor. In the remote East the outbreak of the Candiote Greeks gave warning that the hour of the final dissolution of the incongruous and stagnant Turkish dominion could not forever be postponed by the diplomacy of the West. In Italy the

departure of the French garrisons from the Papal States was anticipated with concern by all who knew how greatly the future of the new Italian Kingdom depends upon its power to maintain the authority of the laws over populations long corrupted by tyranny, and who understood how certain it was that the Mazzinists and the Garibaldians, the "party of action," as they style themselves, would endeavor to raise the Roman people in a turbulent revolution about the heels of the retiring protectors of the Papacy. In Germany the folly of the Emperor Francis Joseph in insisting upon an attempt to perpetuate the absolute supremacy of German Austria over the powerful Sclavonic and Magyar races, in which the strength of his empire now resides, gave abundant reasons to fear a complete break-up of the ancient Austrian monarchy, bringing with it inevitably not only a renewal of the recent war in Germany, but struggles also of a wider sweep and of more dangerous possibilities along the lower Danube, and upon the southwestern frontiers of the Russian Empire. At the same time there were many evidences visible of a growing jealousy between the French and the Western German population, evidences the menace of which was not mitigated by the haughty, almost defiant, attitude of the Prussian Government towards the Emperor Napoleon III.

In France the failure of the Mexican expedition, and the extraordinary success of the policy of Count Bismarck, had shaken the prestige of the Emperor and emboldened the malcontents of the upper and middle classes to assume a position of open hostility to His Majesty's grand and darling scheme for a military reorganization of France on the Prussian model. And in England itself, ordinarily the type of domestic order and of political stability, strange mutterings were audible. A movement for an extension of the franchise, and of the popular representation in Parliament, had gradually grown under the manipulation of a knot of experienced political agitators into the likeness of an incipient revolution. So prominent a man as Mr. John Bright had not hesitated openly to recommend a "pressure upon Parliament" in the form of gigantic popular demonstrations of the physical force of the disfranchised classes. Excesses committed in London, in Sheffield, and in other large towns, had been interpreted in the light of these recommendations of the man who is universally recognized as the ablest living leader of the extreme Radical party in English politics. The government of Lord Derby, relying upon the instinctive indignation with which the English people have always responded to any threat of coercion, whether from above or from below, from a Charles I., or a Jack Cade, had taken high and resolute ground, and was evidently determined to avail itself of the incautious language and conduct of the extreme Radicals, for the purpose of hurling down the moderate Whigs effectually, and dividing Parliament between the two camps of Bright and of Disraeli.

In this general condition of the older Continent there was was certainly much to justify the anxiety with which statesmen and journalists looked forward to the year now begun. To Americans this aspect of affairs was made more than usually interesting by the appointment of the month of April, 1867, as the opening season of the World's Fair at Paris. It has been by common consent anticipated that this would

prove to be the most superb exhibition ever made of the wealth, the resources and the progress of humanity in modern times. Paris, at all times the most attractive of cities, has gained a new and peculiar charm from this anticipation. And it is reasonably enough expected that the exodus of Americans to Europe during the coming spring and summer will far exceed anything which has been seen in the past. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Harrington, now in Europe, estimates the number of Americans actually in Europe to day at nearly thirty thousand, and puts down the influx thither for 1867 at more than one hundred and fifty thousand. To all of these intending travelers, therefore, it naturally was, and is, a question of moment whether the festivities of April at Paris are or are not likely to be overcast, or perhaps even wholly arrested, by the outbreak of the flames of war or of revolution in one or another important region of the vast area which, as we have seen, the year 1866 left so ominously volcanic and smoking. Four weeks of the year 1867 have so seriously modified the face of matters that this question may already be answered without rashness, and in the negative.

In England, the mistakes of the party of John Bright, and the cleverness with which the Conservatives have availed themselves of these mistakes, are already bearing their fruit. Such is the strength of the reaction induced by the foolish Radical demonstrations of the Autumn of 1866, that Lord Derby's government have announced their intention to leave the question of Parliamentary reform in the hands of the Opposition, reserving to themselves the advantage of controlling in the final vote that powerful section of the Liberals who, while they will hardly be able to prevent Mr. Bright from giving shape to any opposition measure of reform, will be certain to throw their whole weight against the adoptionas law of any measure which Mr. Bright shall have shaped. The English Radicals who, having loaded themselves most unnecessarily with the odium of the Fenian movement in Ireland, have suffered from its failure, and the revolutionary party in Great Britain, may be truly said to be more powerless at this moment for good or for evil than at any time since the Chartist demonstrations of 1848.

In France, the Emperor Napoleon, by a bold and unexpected stroke of policy, has disarmed his domestic antagonists, and enormously increased his force in dealing with foreign diplomacies. He has abolished the executive censorship of the Press, and established a more complete freedom of the Parliamentary tribune than existed in the time of the Orleans monarchy. These measures are pretty clearly preliminary to an open appeal to the masses of the French people in behalf of that grand reorganization of the French army upon which the *bourgeoisie* have already pronounced unfavorably. No Frenchman in our day has shown such a thorough knowledge of the real temper and feelings of the French peasantry as the Emperor Napoleon. No man is more fully aware than he of the overbalancing power of this class in France, and no man has so much reason as he to know that with this class the glory and the preponderance of France in Europe are the deepest of political passions and the most effective of political levers. Freedom of the press and of the tribune will bring it clearly home to the peasantry of France and to the working classes in the great towns, who

on these points are at one with the peasantry, that the aggrandizement of Prussia threatens the preponderance of France in the west, and that the increasing complications of the Eastern question may at any moment compel France to encounter a formidable alliance in the Levant. This being once made plain to the people of France, the Emperor can propose no military law so stringent and sweeping that it will not be supported by the vast majority of Frenchmen with enthusiasm. Whatever may be the ultimate peril to Europe involved in this fresh hold of the Napoleonic dynasty upon France, it must at least be regarded as a new guarantee of quiet for the immediate future. The increased strength of France is a possible prospective menace to Prussia and to Russia, but for that very reason it is pretty sure to impose a policy of moderation upon those powers for the present.

This influence will be fortified, in the case of by Prussia, the very great trouble which exists in the newly arranged States of Germany. The Prussian military system is a source of great vexation to the people of those States, and the authorities appointed by King William have done more to heighten than to diminish the ill feeling caused by the change of system.

So far as concerns Russia, the prompt acquiescence of the Turkish Government in the demands of Servia has deprived the Greek insurrections in Turkey for the present of their chief importance. No movement of the Christians in Turkey can promise much in which Servia does not lead; and as Servia has now gained all she has asked for, and is more disposed to await the dismemberment of Austria for her of chances development than to invite a Russian interference in Turkey, which would redound rather to the advantage of the Greeks than of the Servians or their neighbors of Moldo-Wallachia, the probabilities are that the efforts of the Great Western Powers to appease the ferment in the East will be successful for the time being.

We may sum up our view of the present position of Europe, therefore, briefly thus: The year 1866 has bequeathed to us a great number of unsettled and angry questions, to which the first weeksof 1867 have added the threatening of a revolutionary outbreak in Spain. But the first weeks of 1867 have thrown into the scale in favor of peace a notable consolidation of the power of the Conservative Ministry in England, and a great and real advance in the hold of Napoleon III. upon France, and through France upon the springs of Continental action. With this advantage on the side of the Western Powers, whose present policy is the maintenance of peace at almost any price, we have little doubt that peace will be maintained; and that 1867 will be the year of travail rather than of birth for the great changes which the future is preparing in the map of Europe.

THE FUTURE OF COTTON.

The cotton yield for the current year is still a matter of considerable uncertainty. It must, however, be acknowledged that the tenor of evidence upon the question favors the estimates of the low crop party. It appears that almost every condition affecting the yield adversely has been realized. The drought and the rains, the worm and the frost, have combined to limit the supply; and, in some sections, loss has been incurred from the disinclination of the laborers to work. Reports are, consequently, received, from almost every point, of disappointment at the result of "picking out." Even those planters who, in October, were sanguine, find the result of their own crop much below their anticipations, while all who estimated the yield at or exceeding two millions of bales now find it necessary to reduce their estimates; and those who from the first have predicted a light supply, have still further moderated their small expectations. This change of estimates is altogether too general to be treated lightly.

During the first four months of the cotton year, *i. e.* from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, the receipts from the interior were, in round numbers, 735,000 bales. During the eight years next preceding the war the receipts for the four months ending January 1st constituted, on an average, about forty per cent. of the total average crop. Supposing this ratio of receipts to have been maintained for the first four months of the current cotton year, it would follow that a total crop of about 1,825,000 bales may be anticipated. It is claimed, however, that during the present year the early receipts are in excess of the usual rates. The impoverished condition of the planters and other cotton growers, it is argued, has imposed upon them an urgent necessity for forwarding their crop to the market as early as possible. The credit facilities of denied former years are now them; and money has to be provided to pay wages and feed the laborers. On the other hand, it is true that the embarrassing operation of the cotton tax tended at first to impede the movement of the crop to the ports; but this obstruction was so promptly remedied that this can be scarcely considered as countervailing the pressure to realize growing out of the causes indicated. How far the movement up to January 1st may have varied, on these accounts, from the rates of ordinary years, it must be left for the reader to estimate. About a month ago two leading cotton firms of this city telegraphed to sixteen of their agents at the cotton ports for their opinion as to what proportion of the whole crop had then been received. Their replies, dated Dec. 24th to 28th, estimated the proportion variously at from one-third to two-thirds; the ratio at New Orleans and Mobile being stated at fully one-half. If these estimates were accepted, it would follow that a crop of less than 1,500,000 bales is to be anticipated; but, of course, they are mere opinions; and yet they probably indicate the views of the leading planters in those sections of the South. In this market the range of moderate opinion upon the total yield may be taken, we think, as between 1,500,000 and 1,800,000 bales.

In estimating the bearing of these probabilities of a reduced supply upon the value of raw cotton, it is necessary, also, to take into account

the prospects of the supply Great Britain is likely to draw from other countries than the United States. With reference to the chief sources of Eastern production, there appears to be a general disposition to moderate the estimates entertained a few weeks ago. The grounds of this change of opinion in England are thus alluded to by our London correspondent, under date of Jan 5:

With regard to the cotton trade, it may be observed that although spinners may purchase with extreme caution, the present range of prices must at least be maintained, owing to the small quantities of the staple afloat, and the prospect, therefore, of a small importation for some weeks to come. So far as is at present ascertained, the supply of East Indian cotton afloat is under 100,000 bales, while at this date in 1866 the quantity known to be on passage to Europe was nearly 290,000 bales; and with regard to America, it appears that only 32,000 bales are on passage, against 60,000 bales in 1866. These figures are certainly in favor of continued firmness in the cotton trade; but, as successive advices from India report steadily increasing shipments of cotton to Europe, spinners will evidently continue to operate cautiously in concluding sales. At latest date, viz., Dec. 21, the shipments of cotton from Bombay were progressing at the rate of about 16,000 bales per week, being a considerable increase as compared with the previous weeks; and, as the season for new cotton had just been commenced, there seems to be every probability that with the continuance of favorable advices from Liverpool the exports from Bombay will be on a much more extensive scale. These advices, we know, have been favorable to growers of cotton in India; hence there can be but little doubt as to the nature of our future advices from the East. In the course of a month or six weeks we shall most probably observe a large increase in the quantity of East Indian cotton afloat. In Egypt the crop of cotton has certainly been productive of disappointment. We were led to anticipate a crop of 600,000 bales, but subsequent advices have reduced the estimate to 400,000, and finally to 300,000 bales. That the crop is by no means so extensive as was announced at the commencement of the season may be considered certain; but in the present position of the cotton trade, statistics relating to the probable production of cotton in any country should be well authenticated before full reliance is placed upon their correctness. It may, however, be looked upon as certain that the crop of cotton in Egypt is superior to last year, although there is so considerable falling off from the statements made at the opening of the season, with regard both to the extent and quality of the crop. Our latest advices from Alexandria report fair shipments of produce from that port since November 1, but as compared with 1864 there is a falling off of about 7,000 bales.

These combined considerations require a material curtailment of estimates of the total supply from all sources entertained two or three months ago. The reduction may be roughly represented by 250,000 bales for the United States, 250,000 for India, 250,000 for Egypt, and 50,000 for Brazil, making a total curtailment of original estimates amounting to 800,000 bales. These aspects of the supply have produced a strong disposition among holders of cotton to stand firmly for higher prices; a feeling not shaken by the movement among domestic manufacturers for further curtailing their production of goods.

Surveying the general condition of the world's markets, it would seem reasonable to expect an active demand for cotton goods during the present year.

The political status of Germany is settled, without, at least, any prospect of immediate disturbance, and with less commercial derangement than might have been expected; and the Eastern question which, until recently, loomed darkly in the horizon, presents no features likely to disturb the larger markets for cotton manufactures. The tone of business in Manchester is assuming a more hopeful aspect, and spinners do not show any reluctance to buy cotton freely at current prices.

Among those best acquainted with the condition of the South and with the disposition of cotton growers, the opinion is strongly cherished that the next crop will be more limited than has been generally expected. There can be no doubt that the profits upon the present crop are too insignificant to encourage an extension of this branch of production. The unwise tax upon cotton bears with great severity upon the growers, and has swallowed up nearly all the profits upon the crop. The burthen of testimony goes to show that, with the enhanced costs of labor, and the uncertainty about its employment, it is impossible, upon an average, to raise cotton for less than 25 cents per pound; and adding to this the tax of 3 cents and the now heavy charges for transportation, it is clear that there is no inducement to lay out any large breadth of land in the production of the staple. The Southern crops of cereals, during the past year, have fallen below the wants of that section, and breadstuffs have consequently ruled high; it is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that this year more attention will be given to grain culture and less to cotton-growing; and the more so as those crops are less subject to suffer from the risks of the seasons and the irregularity connected with the present condition of the new labor system.

The conclusion indicated by a survey of all these considerations appears to favor very decidedly the prevailing firmness of the cotton market.

NATIONAL AID TO STEAMSHIP LINES.

On New Year Day six steamers arrived at this port from Europe, all owned by European capitalists. Yet this is no unusual circumstance, for our entire trade with the Old World promises to be very soon carried on under foreign flags. The recent sale of the Arago and Fulton would appear to augur unfavorably for efforts to continue even one American line of ocean steamers in existence.

It is not our purpose, at the present time, to discuss the reasons for this. They are many and varied; and yet, even if all other difficulties were removed, assistance would still be required from our Government before an American line of steamers could successfully compete with the old established European companies. Without such aid capitalists will not enter upon so hazardous an experiment. We are aware that it is the legitimate province of Government, strictly speaking, to administer justice and protect its citizens. The establishment of industrial pursuits and other legislation of analogous character can hardly be said to be comprised within its purposes. It is to be presumed that every citizen will exercise his talents and energy in the calling which shall be to him the most remunerative, without demanding of the Government to make it so. But it is not always practicable to carry on public affairs strictly upon technical principles. Exigencies arise which materially complicate these matters. True statesmen understand this, and provide accordingly.

The pursuits of commerce are absolutely essential to render other departments of industry remunerative. The facilities of market are vital to

all enterprise. Acting on this principle, the British Government, in former years, were in the habit of granting large subsidies to steamship lines The purpose was to seize the whole of the mail traffic, and with it the lucrative trade accompanying it in the North Atlantic. Accordingly, Mr. Cunard first began his enterprise under the express stipulation of receiving from the Treasury the annual subvention of £60,000. He soon found the amount insufficient, and the Government raised it to £100,000; but this was not enough, and the sum was finally fixed at £145,000 a year—equivalent to ten shillings and eightpence sterling per mile. The fact was recognized at the outset that the immense capital required to start the line of steamers from Europe to America, and the expenditure necessary for its maintenance, would not be covered by any commercial returns to be expected from it. Private enterprise could not afford to enlist in so great an undertaking. Only by subsidy could it be accomplished; and this measure was warranted by broad considerations of its importance to the British nation.

Afterward the West Indian Steam Packet was established, receiving the still greater subvention of £240,000 a year. The line to Australia was also in its turn fostered in a like manner. As, however, the profits of the lines have become adequate for the remuneration of the companies for the capital invested, it has become proper that the subvention should cease. The British nation has been amply compensated for the expenditure, from the commerce which the establishment and operating of these steamship lines has secured to the country.

In order to establish successful rivalship on the ocean, the French Government found it necessary not only to bestow a heavy subvention on the General Trans-Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, but to lend to it outright the sum of five million dollars. At this very time Prussia is also seeking to extend her power on the ocean. A bill pending before the House of Deputies proposes a large subsidy to steamship lines for mail service, and in addition a loan of $5,000,000 to enable the company to go into successful operation. The Geetsemunde, just acquired from Hanover, is the entrepot which it is contemplated to establish, and the proposed line is to ply between that point and the city of New York.

We see that the Commercial Navigation Company, of the State of New York, recently memoralized Congress for legislation to enable the operating of an American Transoceanic line of mail steamships. The proposition which the company submitted was, to establish a line of seven sea-going steam vessels, two of two thousand and five of three thousand tons, and all to be constructed in the best manner, with all known modern improvements in model, machinery and outfit, so as to secure the greatest possible speed and safety. The proposed outlay for construction exceeds six million dollars. The purpose, it is said, is to secure a speed of twelve to fourteen marine miles an hour, with a draught of water which shall not exceed sixteen feet when loaded; and in the plan of construction to have three decks, one extending the entire length of the vessel, giving passengers every possible comfort and convenience. These steamships would constitute a United States line for the transportation of the mails. The memorial asks Congress for the passage of a law authorizing the Postmaster-General to arrange and contract with the company for the weekly conveyance of the foreign and European mails of the United

States between New York and Liverpool for a term not exceeding twelve years. The times of sailing, and other details, are proposed to be arranged between the company and the Postmaster-General.

At the present time no mail, no dispatch from the Federal Government to a minister, or other foreign agent, or from such agent to the Government, no diplomatic agent of the United States crosses the ocean, except on foreign vessels and under a foreign flag. These facts, it is claimed, should be allowed due weight when considering this application.

The compensation asked by the company for carrying the mails is the postage. In view of the fact that an outlay of about eight million dollars will be required for the building, equipping and running such a line of steamships as is proposed, this company ask in addition that the Postmaster-General shall be authorized to guarantee the payment of their bonds to the amount of about $3,000,000. To assure the government against loss by this transaction, it is proposed that the company shall give to the United States a first lien upon the steamships, their tackle, apparel, machinery and furniture, which will be worth double the amount of the obligations so assumed; also that the Postmaster-General shall receive all the moneys paid for postage on the mails so carried, applying the amount to liquidate the interest on the bonds, and retaining the excess for payment of the principal till the entire indebtness shall have been extinguished. The bonds so guaranteed, it is further proposed, shall be issued in such amounts and at such times during the construction of the steamships as the Postmaster-General shall determine, and shall be made payable at the expiration of twelve years, bearing interest at five per cent., gold, to be paid semi-annually. The company also propose, as additional security against loss on the part of the Government, to cause each of the steamships to be insured, by marine insurance companies of good standing, against the dangers of the seas, in such sums as shall be equivalent to the amounts of the bonds so guaranteed and owing; the policies to be made payable to the order of the Postmaster-General. In the event of war, the Navy Department shall be empowered to take the vessels and use them as transports or ships of war, for an equitable sum, or may purchase them for the public service, if the Secretary of the Navy shall deem proper.

We refer to this memorial thus minutely because it appears to be the most favorable project of the kind now before Congress; not because we approve of all its details. The estimate upon which the proposal is based supposes the average amount received annually for postage to be $450,000, which would be more than sufficient to meet the interest and principal of the bonds guaranteed. By reference to the report of Postmaster-General Randall for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, the cost of transatlantic mail service, which is performed almost wholly by foreign steamship lines, was $525,307 46, the total amount for the four years ending with that date being $1,634,710. Within the last fiscal year our European postal communication has been increased at the unprecedented rate of 25 per cent.

There has existed in this country for years a strong feeling against subsidies. The experiment of the Collins Line evidently operated to stregthen this prejudice. But when we consider what Great Britain has done to promote the navigation of the ocean by means of steam vessels, as

well as the advantages which have been thus secured for her merchants and manufacturers, it would seem to be time for such prejudices to cease. Our Government has actively taken the initiative in the case of the line of subsidized mail packets now plying between New York and Rio de Janeiro, in which case the contract obligates the United States to pay the company for twelve round trips each year the annual sum of $150,000 for ten years, the Imperial Government of Brazil also paying a like amount. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has also obtained a contract to make twelve round trips between San Francisco and China each year, for the annual subsidy of $500,000, for and during the term of ten years, beginning on the first day of January, 1867.

In accordance with this principle, enterprises have been fostered by Congress for the purpose of developing the resources of the country. Aid has been granted by lending the credit of the Government to two Pacific Railroad companies, the bonds of the companies having been endorsed by the Government at the rate of $16,000 per mile, and only a second instead of a first lien having been required. Large grants of public lands have been made to the new States, to facilitate the construction of railways. Every argument that can apply in defense of those measures would seem to be of equal force in regard to the bestowment of governmental aid to steamship lines. Such lines would increase the volume of commerce and direct it to our own ports, making our home industry remunerative, and so developing the resources of the Government.

We trust that Congress will give the most careful attention to this matter. If the patronage of our Government can be employed judiciously to bring Europe, the ports on the Mediterranean and the countries lying on the Indian and Pacific oceans, into frequent communication with the United States, it should be done. It is for the interest of this country. Upon the direct question of guaranteeing the bonds of the Commercial Navigation Company, or private obligation of any kind, however, we are hardly clear. In times past, whenever public or private matters have been mixed up, the public interest has often been the loser. Nevertheless, there is in this case security offered, and the prospect of an ulterior advantage to counterbalance the risk of any such loss. When private enterprise promises and almost guarantees to initiate an era of commercial prosperity for the country, it is, we will admit, the time, if ever, for the Government to lend its aid.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL.

(Continued from Vol. 55, p. 416.)

The events at the close of the 18th century, when an exhausting war with France had to be sustained by numerous loans, stimulated and extended the rage of speculation, and it then became requisite for stock-brokers, in order to steer with anything like safety, and to operate with as much success as the hazardous nature of the pursuits in which they were engaged would allow, to unite themselves more closely and to conduce

their affairs in a more systematic manner. They therefore formed a committee composed of the most influential persons then exercising the calling of stock-brokers, and opened a subscription for the erection of a building to be devoted to their special accommodation. Upon the first of May, 1801, the first stone of Capet Court was laid, deriving its name from Sir William Capet, Lord Mayor of London in 1504. The founders of the structure dissenting from the adage which affirms that "good wine requires no bush," thought it necessary that an inscription should be placed in a conspicuous part of the building, and the following one, in which common sense and the rules of grammar are slightly violated, received the approval of the members, who were soon to quit their humbler quarters in Sweeting's Rents for a temple more worthy to be dedicated to the worship of the auriferous deity who dispenses wealth:

"At this era, the first year of the union between Great Britain and Ireland, the Public Funded Debt had accumulated in five successive reigns to £552,730,924. The *inviolate faith* of the British Constitution *sanction and second* the property embarked in this undertaking. May the blessing of that constitution be sacred to the latest moment!"

If this inscription had been framed by Mrs. Malaprop herself, that renowned lady could scarcely have displayed a greater confusion of ideas, or given a sample of more barbarous phraseology.

The stock-brokers having now become more genteel and aristocratic, were no longer admitted upon the payment of a paltry sixpence, but were elected by ballot, and each member was required to pay an annual subscription of £10. As a proof of the progressive success of the body, we may observe that a more costly and spacious building was erected in 1854, in Capel Court, for the accommodation of the members of the Stock Exchange.

There are nearly 900 members belonging to the corporation, which is governed by a committee of thirty of the most influential persons connected with it, and who are elected annually by ballot, upon every Lady Day. The committee exercises the most arbitrary control over the members, and is absolute in the regulation of what is designated the affairs of "the House"; but it is only fair to mention that if in its decisions it at any time is guilty of partiality or oppression, its judgments against offenders, whether requiring them to forfeit their pecuniary obligations or punishing them by exhibiting their names upon the fatal and dishonoring *Black Board*, or in visiting them with suspension of their functions, or even expulsion from the Stock Exchange, are rarely, if ever, complained of, and their justice may be presumed from the silent submission with which they are received. Any applicant wishing to become a member of the Stock Exchange must be recommended by *three persons* who have been themselves members of it for not less than two years, and who have *fulfilled all their engagements*; and it is indispensable that each should enter into a security for £300 to be paid to the creditors of the individual whom they propose to be admitted should he be a defaulter within two years from his admission, and the liability is to continue for three years. One would imagine that this rule would amply suffice, not only to render the Stock Exchange extremely exclusive, but to constitute it really, in the strictest sense, a monopoly, for as it is a maxim that "two of a trade seldom agree," it is not to be supposed, unless in the case of a relative or

some valued friend, that three stock-brokers would be found eager to introduce a new competitor for business, and even secure him for three years as a probationary speculator. There are, however, numerous other rules framed in order to prevent any aspiring person entering Capel Court, to operate in it to his advantage, with a slender purse, and several penal provisions that Draco himself would have applauded, to run down and punish defaulters. After every precaution which the ingenuity of stock-brokers could be supposed capable of displaying to guard against any untrustworthy person being admitted, the chairman is required to put these inquisitorial interrogations to the parties who recommend, and who are willing to become security for a candidate seeking admission:—

"Has the applicant ever been bankrupt, or compounded with his creditors, if so, within what time and what amount of dividend has been paid" "Would you take his cheque for £3000, in the ordinary way of business?" "Would you deal with him in £5000 or £10,000 consols for time?"

By the 163d rule it is declared that whenever the creditors of a defaulter shall represent to the committee, *or when it shall otherwise appear to the committee* that his conduct has been dishonorable, it has the right to *cause his name to be affixed on the black board* in the Stock Exchange. It may not be uninteresting to state that the "black board" is an instrument of exposure and punishment, was first brought into requisition in 1787, and the cause which led to it is thus announced in the *Whitehall Evening Post*:—"There was no less than twenty-five 'lame ducks' who waddled out of the alley, whose deficiency is estimated at £250,000." The exit of so large a batch of stock-brokers, and for so formidable a sum, alarmed the members, who deeming it expedient that some measure of summary justice should be adopted to strike terror into the hearts of their dishonest associates, determined to try as an experiment the efficacy of the "black board," which was found to answer the purpose so well that it has ever since been used as an effectual mode for the punishment of the delinquents of Capel Court. It is to be regretted that during the railway mania of 1845–46, when the most disgraceful practices were considered justifiable for the purpose of "rigging the market," the committee of the Stock Exchange did not exercise that penal power which it has so often employed in the case of defaulters, for the protection of the public which suffered terribly from the dishonorable conduct of a class of unscrupulous stock-brokers.

For the information of a great majority of persons, it may be necessary to observe that though outside the Stock Exchange all who transact business in it are denominated stock-brokers, a very important distinction exists within its walls—the members being divided into two classes, namely, broker and jobber. The former can alone purchase or sell for his principal, whether that principal be a public body or private individual, and is prohibited from operating upon his own account; while the latter is a dealer in stocks, and can of course, vend or buy as it may suit his interest.

When the broker comes upon 'Change the jobber is expected to meet him, and to be ready to start business by offering to purchase stock from him, or to sell it to him. It requires the broker to be wary and circumspect, as he is surrounded by jobbers directly when he appears in the great mart of negotiation; and should they be able to ascertain whether he comes to buy or to vend, he will be at their mercy afterwards, and

have to submit to hard terms, particularly if he desire to dispose of stock laboring under a bad reputation. The jobbers are frequently persons having comparatively but small capital, sometimes not exceeding £300 or £400. yet for the bare chance of obtaining the slight profit of $\frac{1}{8}$, they will with alacrity operate for thousands. The *dies infaustus*, the awful "settling day," however, arrives, which has so often caused fear and trembling upon the Stock Exchange; and should the jobber then be unable himself to deliver the amount of stock he has agreed to hand over to the broker, he must procure it at any sacrifice or evade his contract by having recourse to an illegal shift, termed technically "an option," and failing to extricate himself in this attempt, he will be forced to make his retreat as a defaulter from the scene of his speculations. Three ominous knocks with a wooden hammer by the porter of the Stock Exchange, who, with sonorous voice, announces that Mr. Walker or Mr. Flight, or whatever else his name may be, regrets he is unable to meet his engagements, briefly reveals the fact of the reverses of "the lame duck," who has just been obliged to waddle off. In a season of panic, like the memorable and terrific "settling days" in 1835 and 1847, when Spanish stock dropped five and ten per cent. at a time, and bubbles daily exploded, the downfall of one giant jobber brings scores of his companions in Capel Court to grief and destruction. The broker, too, treads a stormy and perilous path when his principal fails to be prepared with the sinews of war, which will often occur in foreign transactions, and during stormy times. To avoid danger, the wise course obviously would be to steer clear of that sort of speculation which approximates to gambling; but were this salutary rule observed, little business would be done in the Stock Exchange; and a body comprising nearly a thousand members, not to speak of the "outsiders," who are numerous and increasing, would be left destitute of remunerative occupation.

The broker for what may be called ordinary or legitimate business, when the investment is small, is not adequately paid for his trouble and loss of time; and it must be allowed to be a hardship upon him that whether he had to buy £100 or £50,000 consols he has to waste a considerable portion of the day in effecting the transfer, often receiving for his labor not more than 2s 6d or 5s. It is the "time bargains" which cause the Stock Exchange to flourish, and bring grist to the mill of speculators, high and low. We should state that "time bargains" are purchases and sales of stock for future and fixed periods, regulated by the committee, and that they have their origin in this way. The books of the Bank of England are closed for five or six weeks at the beginning of June and December to allow time for preparing the warrants for the dividends, which are always paid on the following month.* No one can buy or sell during his interval but upon the condition that the transfer is to be made upon "the opening day." This, it will be seen, can occasion but little inconvenience or disadvantage to either buyer or seller, as regards English stocks, which are subject in ordinary times to slight variations, but one necessary suspension of business in one description of securities has been made an excuse or cloak for launching all the wildest speculations in foreign and other stocks and shares on which vast sums of money are often lost and won.

MERCATOR.

* This system has been changed, but time bargains are now legal transactions.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF VIRGINIA.

The public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia, on the 30th September last, amounted to $34,977,131 38, without including $1,951,596 21, being interest funded into principal and redeemable generally at ten years.

The details, so far as returned in the Report of the Second Auditor are as in the following statement:

Certificates and Bonds issued prior to Jan. 1, 1852							$10,200,262 03
Debt created since January 1, 1852:							
Between January 1, 1852	and	January 1,	1853			$2,979,087 00	
do	do	1853	do	1854		4,605,916 87	
do	do	1854	do	1855		4,112,184 37	
do	do	1855	do	1856		1,504,403 09	
do	do	1856	do	1857		2,653,570 10	
do	do	1857	do	1858		630,260 00	
do	do	1858	do	1859		1,866,800 00	
do	do	1859	do	1860		1,454,600 00	
do	do	1860	do	1861		3,621,825 00	
do	do	1861	do	1862		1,146,270 00	
do	do	1862	do	1863		131,380 02	
do	do	1863	do	1864		41,350 00	
do	do	1864	do	1865		18,100 00	
do	do	1865	do	1866		5,800 00	
do	do	1866	and Sept. 30,	1867		4,900 00	24,777,046 35
Debt created under Act, March 2 (funded interest)							$1,951,596 21
Aggregate Public Debt, Oct. 1, 1866							$36,928,894 59

The following, which is a recapitulation of the above debt, shows also the character of the Securities of which it is composed and the rate of interest:

1. Under acts prior to April 17, 1861, viz.:

6 per cent. certificates, registered debt		$21,896,298 88	
5 " " " " "		108,000 00	$22,004,298 88
6 " " coupon bonds		11,118,000 00	
5 " " " "		1,855,000 00	12,973,000 00
Total public debt under acts prior to April 17, 1861			$34,977,298 88

2. Under act of March 2, 1866, (funding) viz:

6 per cent. certificates, registered debt		$ 1,379,500 00	
5 " " " " "		6,300 00	1,385,800 00
6 " " fractional certificates		71,448 71	
5 " " " "		347 50	71,796 21
6 " " coupon bonds ($500 each)			494,000 00
Total public debt under act of March 2, 1866			$1,951,596 21
Total public debt, October 1, 1866			$36,928,894 59

The issues under the act of March 2, 1866, are payable—in 1868, $71,038 91; in 1839, $757 50; in 1876, $1,350,900 00; in 1886, $489,300 00; and in 1900, $39,600.

Of the Coupon debt, embraced in the above schedule, viz.: $12,937,000, there is payable—in Richmond, 6 per cents., $63,000; in New York 6 per cents., $10,900,000; and in London, 5 per cents., (£373,000) $1,865,000. The remainder, $145,000, is accounted for as "lost at sea."

The bonds issued since January 1, 1852, have all to run 34 years after date. The interest on the sterling debt will amount on the 1st January, 1867, to £93,250 or $466,250. This will be funded on the 1st July, 1867, in bonds of the Commonwealth, through the agency of the Messrs. Baring.

The following is a statement of subscriptions by the State to Joint Stock Companies and appropriations for State improvements upon which payments have been made, showing the amount authorized by law, the amount paid and the amount remaining to be paid September 30, 1866:

	Authorized.	Paid.	To be Paid.
16 Railroad Companies	$22,704,523 29	$18,584,928 28	$4,169,594 94
18 Navigation do	12,277,290 11	12,234,116 30	43,173 81
10 Plank Road do	465,800 00	399,755 41	66,044 59
161 Turnpike do	2,674,540 37	2,371,009 10	303,531 27
12 Bridge do	106,100 00	104,461 66	1,638 34
80 State Roads	1,868,098 40	1,825,828 83	42,269 57
Total	$40,096,352 11	$35,520,109 59	$4,576,242 52

The total of investments of the Fund for Internal Improvement, chiefly railroad, bank and canal stocks and bonds of the State, is $5,178,233 33; but of this very little is at present available.

Besides the public debt proper, the Commonwealth has guaranteed the bonds of several corporations, viz: bonds of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company to the amount of $314,955; of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company $500,000; of the city of Petersburg, for the construction of the South Side Railroad, $323,500; of the Virginia Central Railroad Company $109,000; of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company $200,000; of the city of Wheeling $500,000, and of the Alexandria Canal Company and Corporation of Alexandria $15,000—total, $1,953,455.

There is also an issue of $200,000 of State stock to the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, issued under an act passed March 18, 1862, the validity of which is questioned.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the funded debt of the State amounted, on the 30th September, 1866, to $36,928,994 59. To this must be added the interest accrued and not funded up to Jan. 1, 1867, amounting to $6,237,391 93—making the total funded and unfunded debt, at the date mentioned, $43,166,286 52. This sum does not embrace the above mentioned bonds of corporations, guaranteed by the Commonwealth, amounting to $1,953,455, but it includes $1,997,315 46 standing on the books of the Second Auditor in the name of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the public debt.

The Auditor does not think that the magnitude of this debt need excite apprehension as to the ability of the State to pay it. But he adds that is due to the creditors to state "that the losses of the Commonwealth, growing out of the war, have been of such magnitude as, in my opinion, to render it impossible to pay full interest on the public debt for several years to come."

With this prelude he proceeds to unfold his plans for relief. They are two in number: the first proposes the consolidation of the debt, and the second, the scaling of the debt down to 66⅔ per cent., the 33⅓ per cent. excised to be taken up or not, as the result may be, by West Virginia. It will be seen that the first project is not very unlike the plan adopted by Missouri.

"Supposing the debt consolidated," says the auditor, "I propose to pay the interest upon it according to a graduated scale rising from three to nine per cent. per annum, and running through a term of thirty years, thus: for the first four years, 3 per cent.; for the next four years, 4 per cent.;

for the next four years, 5 per cent.; for the next six years, 6 per cent.; for the next four years, 7 per cent.; for the four years, 8 per cent. and for the last four years, 9 per cent. The scale averages, it will be observed, six per cent. per annum; and I may state here that the basis upon which it rests is the prospective appreciation of the taxable property of the State, and is so arranged that only a moderate tax will be required while the State is recovering from its prostrate position. The Auditor is of opinion also that the Sinking Fund should resume its functions contemporaneously with or before the issue of the new certificates and all the means of the commonwealth properly assignable thereto, be turned over to the commissioners of that fund to be used as the law directs.

The theory and nature of the scaling system proposed may be best understood from the author's own words. He says:

"I beg leave to call the attention of the General Assembly to a plan which has been suggested for *reducing the public debt*, which claims attention from the number and respectability of its advocates. I will state it briefly. From figures (given in another part of this report) it will be seen that one-third of the whole population of the State in 1860, nearly one half of its territory, and about twenty-five per centum of the value of its real estate, are now included within the territory of West Virginia. Assuming one-third as a proper proportion of the debt to be paid by that State, it is proposed to scale the whole debt by paying two-thirds ourselves and leave the remaining third to be adjusted between the creditors of this State and West Virginia. This would, I think, be an equitable ratio of settlement. But I should be unwilling arbitrarily to assign any portion of the debt to West Virginia, or to assume for ourselves any specific part of it, until the Legislature of that State can have an opportunity of appointing commissioners to confer with ourselves upon all unadjusted matters of account between the two States. Should West Virginia fail to appoint commissioners, or should those commissioners, when appointed, decline to assume any equitable portion of the public debt, then, I think, we would be fully justified in resorting to the expedient of scaling the debt according to the propositions indicated above."

There is very little probability of the Legislature adopting this plan. The debt is certainly large, and the taxation required will be heavy; but we incline to the belief that any burden will be endured by the people of the State that it is possible for them to endure, before they will consent to even partial repudiation. Previous to the war the bonds of Virginia sold readily at 96@98. They are now sold at 40@42.

We learn that Governor Pierpont has submitted to the bondholders a proposition which is in substance to sell to the bondholders the States interest in the railways for a like amount of State of Virginia bonds, giving or receiving the differences. He divides the roads as the James River runs, giving to the buyers all the roads on the south side of James River, which are five feet (with the exception of twenty-two miles), in one transfer, the State to pass such laws as will give the new shareholders all equal rights with the present shareholders; and he proposes to make a like sale of all the State's railway shares and bonds on the north side of the river. The gross receipts on the five railways on the south side of James River last year were about $1,600,000, and are about six hundred miles. Three-fifths of the capital in most of these roads is owned by the State, beside her mortgages of $2,700,000.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET FOR 1866 AND THE RETURNS OF THE BANKS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

HOW AFFECTED BY THE LONDON PANIC.

The year 1866 in Great Britain opened with flattering prospects. Notwithstanding the high rate of discount, an extensive, healthy and remunerative trade was fully anticipated. One of the leading features then most apparent was the resumption of trade with ourselves. During the closing months of 1865 we were very extensive buyers of goods in English markets, and it was chiefly owing to this activity that considerable stringency was produced in the London money market. The first week of the present year the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England was raised to 8 per cent., inducing much more caution on the part of merchants, so that matters soon assumed a more satisfactory position. On the 22d of February the rate was reduced to 7, and on the 15th of March to 6 per cent. But this improving position suddenly received a serious check. During the early months of the year there had been an uneasy feeling respecting the Joint Stock Discount Company, and at a meeting of the proprietary, in January, it was decided to make a call of £5 per share; eventually it was decided to wind up the concern. The failure of this company, however, would probably have passed away without more than ordinary comment had it not been apparent that several other institutions were similarily situated, and the fear on the part of many therefore that this collapse was but the commencement of a series of failures. Great uneasiness was consequently felt, and this was increased by an advance in the bank rate on the 8th of May. The previous tendency of money had been of a favorable character, and yet on a Tuesday the Directors had deemed it advisable to raise their quotations to the extent of one per cent. The fact of the bank rate being raised on any day except Thursday is a certain sign that the position of affairs is unsatisfactory, and such proved to be the case on this occasion. For some time the public had shown much curiosity to ascertain the reason why the shares of Overend, Gurney & Co., limited, with the handsome dividends they had paid, should be at so low a price (10 dis.) in the market. The inquiries commenced in the Metropolis, extended to the provinces, and at length Overend, Gurney & Co's shares became almost unsaleable. The Directors of this Company foresaw that without extensive and prompt aid there was no alternative but to close their doors. It was at the time that the bank-rate was raised to 7 per cent. that the Directors of Overend's were endeavoring to raise sufficient money to enable them either to reclaim their position or to delay the period when they must succumb. A meeting of the leading bankers was held, but in consequence of the very unfavorable state of the accounts, and the little prospect of surmounting their difficulties, the Bank of England and the other banks declined to grant the accommodation required. Hence there was no alternative left to the Directors but to announce their failure. This announcement was made on the 10th of May at the close of business, and the excitement produced by so important an event was, as our readers will remember,

intense. Unlike the Joint Stock Discount Company, the name was famous, the private firm of Overend, Gurney & Co. having, for a long series of years, been considered one of the most respectable and wealthy in the Kingdom. The suspension having occurred on the afternoon of Thursday, the 10th of May, the effect of the failure was not felt until Friday, the 11th, and those who witnessed that day will probably never forget the excitement which prevailed. The run upon the banks was very great; the strain upon the resources of the bank of England was heavy in the extreme, but, fortunately, all the principal banks met their payments promptly, and some, indeed, kept their establishments open two hours beyond the usual period. Nevertheless, many institutions were compelled to succumb, viz.: the English Joint-Stock Bank, the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, and the private firm of Peto, Betts & Crampton, including many others of lesser note. The failures of the year may be considered to reach a total of about one hundred, of which seventy were of considerable importance. The course of this monetary trouble, and its effect, may be seen in the following table we have prepared, showing the position of the Bank of England each week in the year. From the commencement of May to the period when the rate was reduced to 5 per cent. the figures are extremely interesting. It will be observed that on the 30th of May the strain upon the establishment was the greatest, and that the Bank was almost compelled to make use of the liberty, granted by Government, to suspend their charter. Such a course, however, was unnecessary, and as the year closes the bank holds a position of very great strength. The returns are as follows:

RETURNS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND FOR 1866.

Week ending.	Circulat'n.	Public Deposits.	Private Deposits.	Private Securities.	Bullion.	Reserve.	Bank rate.
Jan. 3	£22,231,867	£5,759,437	£14,727,958	£24,737,687	£18,106,183	£5,979,748	8
" 10	21,901,410	3,463,638	16,231,562	22,331,194	12,887,829	6,091,324	8
" 17	21,841,009	3,270,495	14,385,209	19,999,599	13,031,834	6,275,584	8
" 24	21,377,195	3,439,945	14,130,091	19,423,203	13,070,760	6,748,380	8
" 31	21,481,674	4,145,939	13,390,852	19,414,046	13 165,480	6,752,255	8
Feb. 7	2 ,425,501	4,549,904	12,344,200	18,857,681	13,056,993	6,690,793	8
" 14	21,166,537	4,930,382	12,176,119	18,583,393	13,296.114	7,182,874	8
" 21	20,973 521	5,048, 77	12,591,493	18,020,460	13,822,935	8,260,345	7
" 28	21,174,286	5,448,781	12,7 2,313	18,812,117	13,966,574	8,198,474	7
Mar'h7	21,163,605	6,057,725	12,700,538	19,305,309	14,050,504	8.316.079	7
" 14	20,906,227	6,304,819	12,723,104	19,052,576	14,327,618	8,804,543	6
" 21	21,033,449	6,824,603	12,478,479	19,392,302	14,455,528	8,819,923	6
" 28	22,007,934	8,375,045	13,332,000	21,879,302	14,362,397	7,740,697	6
April 4	22,776,472	7,692 911	13,351,065	22,094 787	14,251,947	6,619,932	6
" 11	22,517,179	4,057,018	14,956,004	19,382,831	14,234,118	7,188,763	6
" 18	22,744,025	4,045,459	13,971,790	18,976,716	13,889,112	6,585,317	6
" 25	22,588,244	4,417,147	13,294,641	18,501,854	13,855,776	6,694,661	6
May 2	23,309,819	4,922,990	13,507,965	20,380,395	13,509,140	5,636,140	7
" 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
" 9	22,806,660	5,781,827	13,515,587	20,844,217	13,156,140	5,811,745	9
" 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
" 16	26,650,817	5,936,219	18,620,672	30,948,259	12,823,805	1,202.8 0	10
" 23	26,020,693	5,994,761	18,790,917	31.050,406	11,857,786	1,38-,216	10
" 30	25,562,525	6,188,513	20,467,080	33,447,463	11,878,775	859,980	10
June 6	26,020,626	6,649,515	20,206,683	31,771,845	13,278.961	',826,041	10
" 13	26,578,446	7,126,969	20,127,347	31,270,277	14,481,895	3,515,550	10
" 20	25,991,874	7,288,344	21,171,357	31,209,163	14,851,120	4,744,330	10
" 27	25,383,308	7,965,331	20,819,750	30,888,810	15,042,399	5,218,409	10
July 4	26,497,624	6,800,251	9,939,607	30,749,551	14,876,949	4,065,080	10
" 11	25,899,211	2,726,729	21,472,485	29,' 39,534	13,993.470	3,800,640	10
" 18	26,176,629	2,161,726	19,820,939	27,75?,249	13,645,975	3,224,595	10
" 25	25,927,644	2,517,449	18,546,769	26,742,316	13,716.829	3,453,739	10
Aug. 1	26,236,888	3,189,580	17,738,851	26,567,368	13,793,340	3,273,390	10
" 8	25,665,018	3,160,456	17,660,244	26,156,555	13,602,429	3,580,229	10
" 15	25,234,029	3,353,525	18,125,280	25,234,317	14,150,956	4,610,866	8
" 22	24,797,726	3,411,639	18,763,474	24,888,158	14,772,220	5,590,105	7

Week ending.	Circulat'n.	Public Deposits.	Private Deposits.	Private Securities.	Bullion.	Reserve.	Bank rate.
" 29	24,502,436	4,137,048	18,473,050	23,937,484	15,832,020	6,933 510	6
Sept. 5	24,866,518	4,778,487	17,462,300	23,225,787	16,195,212	6,973,967	5
" 12	24,124,264	5,184,758	17,306,397	22,451,941	15,971,777	7,502,722	5
" 19	23,932,216	5,551,717	16,921,755	22,123,554	16,228,516	7,906,816	5
" 26	23,626,660	6,389,183	17,023,547	21,751,954	16,729,263	8,679,597	4½
Oct. 3	24,995,953	6,169,451	17,209,6?5	22,941,313	16,879,137	7,543,507	4½
" 10	24,586,250	6,266,199	17,454,673	22,149,550	16,4?7,506	7,494,341	4½
" 17	24,718,769	3,392,984	18,778,523	21,244,?86	16,152,363	7,046,828	4½
" 24	24,353,932	3,218,291	18,764,056	20,553,187	16,377,?58	7,659,6 8	4½
" 31	24,436,278	3,921,153	17,?59,471	20,078,858	16,7?8,596	7,9 3,141	4½
Nov. 7	24,203,592	4,275,714	17,150,191	19,330,291	16,891,606	8,320,276	4
" 14	24,869,584	5,145,772	16,687,127	19 061,233	17,144,607	8,?67,763	4
" 21	23,526,425	5,630,843	17,495,349	19,184,781	17 752,914	9,808,599	4
" 23	23,003,209	6,161,157	18,252,795	19,186,008	18,175,570	10,688,820	4
Dec. 5	23,218,411	6,837,733	17,740,867	19 895,744	18,?87,044	10,523,869	4
" 12	22,586,003	7,388,241	18,425,551	19,636.741	18,?51,470	11.459,675	4
" 19	22,591,312	8,070 285	18,181,096	19,825,202	18,815,?14	11,715,229	3½
" 26	24,383,975	8,706,361	18,592,224	20,241,256	19,247,859	12,314,494	3½

The return of the Bank of France also presents many features of interest to the mercantile world, and the particulars for the present year are therefore subjoined. The distrust existing in England shows its effect here in an increase of confidence, and as the reserve of the Bank of England was reduced the bullion in the Bank of France began to increase.

RETURNS OF THE BANK OF FRANCE FOR 1866.

Week ending	Bullion.	Discounts.	Bank rate.	Week ending	Bullion.	Discounts.	Bank rate.
Jan. 4	£16,747,092	£28,989,824	5	July 5	£26,729,508	£30,426,300	4
11	15,942,828	29,672,282	5	12	26,291,640	2 ,561,180	4
18	15,503,172	28,718,454	5	19	25,867,856	28,630,?76	3½
25	15,655,124	29,625,324	5	26	27,5?3,392	27,728,596	3½
Feb. 1	15,716,399	28,805,873	5	Aug. 2	28,275,056	27, 55,328	3½
8	16,224,064	28,173,064	5	9	9,021,000	26,744, 04	3½
15	16,820,044	27,574,608	4½	16	29,233,700	25,663,476	3½
22	17.710,856	2 ,427,424	4	23	29,763.120	24,959,992	3½
Mar. 1	16,975,540	24,606,612	4	30	29,803,776	2 ,731,744	3
8	18,689,892	23,175,588	4	Sept. 6	28,576,716	24,014,012	3
15	18,906,604	23 223,524	4	13	29,358,724	24,106,000	3
22	19,807,550	21.275,808	3½	20	29,116,776	24,000,068	3
29	20,353,6?2	21,382,904	3½	27	29.097.504	23,762 264	3
April 5	20,192,956	23.265,792	3½	Oct. 4	28,143.5 2	24,775,3 6	3
12	20,149,028	23,105,164	3½	11	27,248,712	24,924,872	3
19	20,418,272	23,64 ,896	3½	18	26,618,392	25,891,380	3
26	20,706,952	23,9?3,008	3½	2?	26,308,132	25,862,416	3
May 3	21,075,580	25,166,936	3½	Nov. 2	25,614,852	25,822,064	3
10	20,809,952	26,575,392	4	9	25,466,424	26,185,504	3
17	20,585,048	28,002,?88	4	16	25,3?4,340	26,8? 0,752	3
24	21,466,104	28,469,352	4	23	25,697,888	25,487,896	3
31	22,523,808	30,438,?96	4	30	26,612,880	26,382,840	3
June 7	24,093,128	28,144,512	4	Dec. 6	27,167,984	24,?25,088	3
14	24,523,320	28,731,352	4	13	27,704,604	25,0?1,748	3
21	25, 96,908	28,739,336	4	20	28,4?5,204	25,898,360	3
28	25,984,912	29,068,044	4	27	28,560,984	25,793,972	3

The course of the Liverpool cotton market during the year is also of interest in this connection. In great part the effect of the crisis on this staple was anticipated—a dull unsettled trade at Manchester preceding by some weeks these monetary troubles. The direct and immediate result, however, is seen in a decline of about 6d. in the prices of Middling Uplands from April 12 to May 10; while the unsatisfactory state of business at Manchester since that time, which ras prevented any decided recovery, may be stated as a more hemote effect, but as working the greater injury to the trade. The following table shows the movement for two years, and is so full it needs no explanation:

THE COURSE OF THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET FOR 1865 AND 1866.

From January 1—		Import. 1865. bales.	Import. 1866. bales.	Export. 1865. bales.	Export. 1866. bales.	Consumption. 1865. bales.	Consumption. 1866. bales.	Stock. 1865. bales.	Stock. 1866. bales.	Midd. Upl'd 1865. per lb.	Midd. Upl'd 1866. per lb.
To January	4	46,144	67,311	5,337	12,975	10,850	35,110	402,630	496,260	26	20½
"	11	86,487	113,109	11,510	36,502	31,090	67,610	510,290	392,200	25½	19½
"	18	105,355	186 739	18,171	42,027	44,440	107,100	509,340	417,710	24½	19½
"	25	128,276	248,547	24,328	60,918	70,900	146,800	499,350	424,460	23½	19½
—February	1	155,771	293,654	30,761	76,587	91,270	182,540	500,040	418,200	22½	18½
"	8	227,298	371,477	36,502	101,894	124,350	225,890	536,660	429,310	22	19½
"	15	271,582	432,667	39,483	111,528	141,480	262,120	556,970	442,970	20½	19
"	22	321,086	462,292	43,487	122,284	167,260	306,280	575,660	418,680	18½	18½
—March	1	369,440	508,144	45,758	134,268	200,020	400,850	589,360	400,850	18	18½
"	8	404,476	553,681	51,407	161,018	230,960	412,610	588,410	366,750	16	18½
"	15	442,008	596,744	56,206	173,210	280,750	470,870	571.110	340.250	16½	19½
"	22	499,161	733,505	61,911	185,296	301,270	516,450	603,030	420,470	16	19½
"	29	520,831	895,146	67,345	186,101	326,730	543,570	580,010	552,783	14½	18½
—April	5	583,974	1,034,188	73,883	208.675	358,490	571,930	605,920	663,840	14½	18
"	12	606,879	1,099,379	79,161	229,375	381,000	604,330	600,530	676,220	13½	15½
"	19	629,523	1,291,306	85.669	240,568	423,180	644,180	575,480	819,390	13	14½
"	26	642,301	1,367,166	91,521	253,964	488,160	704,890	520,150	821,950	14½	15½
—May	3	704,696	1,383,733	102,149	272,552	522,060	740,820	537,010	784,630	14½	13½
"	10	763,068	1.534,684	118,428	300,296	559,390	778.620	541,770	869,930	14	12½
"	17	793,584	1,706,477	137,689	323,717	606,210	828,570	506,420	970,500	14½	12½
"	24	850,074	1,788,731	154.328	333,091	665,440	864,780	494,450	1,005,330	15½	12
"	31	892,222	1,831,487	180 620	342,473	728,250	928,250	440,100	975,080	16½	13½
—June	7	920,874	1,920,135	204,223	352,367	766,910	983,950	406,490	998 770	16½	13
"	14	946,835	2,034,218	234,086	368,693	816,070	1,040,550	353.820	1,039,950	17½	14
"	21	955,256	2,091,113	256,749	381,814	870,070	1,080,620	276,990	1,042,660	19½	12½
"	28	1,014,532	2,139,217	289,424	397,207	875,480	1,142,890	308,030	958,670	19½	13½

THE COURSE OF THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET FOR 1865 AND 1866.

From January 1—	Import. 1865. bales.	Import. 1866. bales.	Export. 1865. bales.	Export. 1866. bales.	Consumption 1865. bales.	Consumption 1866. bales.	Stocks. 1865. bales.	Stocks. 1866. bales.	M'dd. Up'd. 1865. per lb.	M'dd. Up'd. 1866. per lb.
To July 5	1,085,937	2,233,006	311,952	415,759	893,390	1,207,740	368,230	967,570	19¼	14
" 12	1,134,890	2,245,004	328,398	420,567	920,360	1,272,260	361,070	923,100	19	14
" 19	1,155,922	2,266,044	336,771	442,523	968,390	1,317,700	332,700	878,170	19⅛	13⅞
" 26	1,188,125	2,344 820	347,537	460,624	1,000,360	1,373,800	322,390	882,880	19¼	14
—August 2	1,252,117	2,431,153	356,342	482,851	1,014,820	1,418.610	347,580	902,330	19	14
" 9	1,337,363	2,482,480	367,516	507,790	1,062,740	1,447,980	373,740	898,500	19	13½
" 16	1,479,366	2,550,033	384,036	536,012	1.094,810	1,505,210	470,590	883.230	18½	13⅝
" 23	1,497,630	2,598,398	391,073	562,675	1,143,920	1,542,780	430,060	865,740	18¼	13⅝
" 30	1,558,011	2,673,842	403,517	582,928	1,211,410	1,588,500	411,760	880,210	18¼	13½
—September 6	1,591,548	2,701,176	423,619	606,782	1,275,400	1,617,590	361,140	850,050	18¼	13
" 13	1,718,425	2 754,432	445,987	631,303	1,315,650	1,669,120	427.590	827,570	18½	13
" 20	1,743,982	2,884,873	465,255	649,173	1,400,370	1,737,350	349,870	871 960	19	13⅝
" 27	1,768,823	2,916,487	506,182	665,309	1,461,800	1,806,850	261,500	774,480	21½	14½
—October 4	1,796,043	2,939,557	524,745	679,980	1,551,900	1,884,480	271,960	737,040	24	14⅝
" 11	1,836,190	2,975.896	544,986	719,854	1,597,680	1,933,900	201.970	692,720	24½	15
" 18	1,971,946	3,011,247	557,884	745,894	1,632,270	1,980,220	280,370	647,000	23⅝	15½
" 25	2,017,324	3,129,087	566,193	763,816	1,647,630	2,015,110	303,099	702,500	22	15
—November 1	2,073,063	3,148,748	580,018	793,722	1,669,710	2,051,260	323.070	665,160	20½	15
" 8	2,100,806	3,179,209	594,999	809,442	1,699,530	2,100,180	306,260	630,990	20½	14⅝
" 15	2,130,478	3,207,392	618,544	821.891	1,727,680	2,129,160	291,430	618,690	19⅝	14
" 22	2,250,456	3,248,545	620,243	833,775	1,757,450	2,171,950	369,820	604,710	19½	14
" 29	2,304,783	3 286,729	630,245	847,201	1,785,550	2,223,490	356,210	578,180	20⅛	14
—December 6	2,345,101	3,305,384	642,222	858,428	1,831,350	2,270,150	339,230	5 9,010	21⅛	13⅞
" 13	2,418,599	3,334,290	657,192	872,992	1,877,750	2,339,200	348,090	484,320	21⅛	14
" 20	2,476,504	3,366,758	677,330	887,638	1,915,860	2,401,590	352,750	442,280	21	14
" 27	2,539,708	3,409,020	693,096	898,515	1,947,930	2,446,600	368,490	426,750	20⅝	14

THE NEW ROCKET FOR SHIPWRECK SERVICE.

Some time about the close of the last century an English artillery officer who had risen from the ranks, Lieutenant Bell, conceived the idea of establishing a communication between a stranded vessel and the shore by projecting from a mortar a shell filled with lead, and having a "deep sea line" attached. Experiments were made with the apparatus in 1791, before a committee of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. An account of these experiments, which were perfectly successful, is given in the "Repository of Arts" for 1808. But in spite of this success, Lieutenant Bell failed from some cause or another to give practical effect to his invention, or even to obtain for it any general notoriety. In 1811 a committee of artillery officers was assembled at Woolwich to report on a similar though independent proposal of Captain Manby, and by this committee Lieutenant Bell's claim to priority in the matter was distinctly and fully recognised. But the merit of having been the first usefully to apply the invention and to press it into the public service is undoubtedly due to Capt. Manby, with whose name, indeed, the scheme is too exclusively associated. In the year that we have named (1811) the invention was formally adopted, and an address was moved in the House of Commons praying that the Prince Regent would be graciously pleased to order the apparatus to be stationed on different parts of the coast. This is the origin of our present system of communication with stranded vessels, which is now established at some 350 coastguard stations, and by means of which a very large number of lives are annually saved. What that system is, and how it has attained its present perfection, may have some interest now that the season of stormy nights and wrecks has once again fairly set in.

During the half-century or more which has elapsed since the subject was first mooted, the attention of a number of inventors has been anxiously directed towards the possible improvement of the means of effecting a communication of the kind in question, and all sorts of ingenious contrivances have been proposed. Colonel Delvigne employed for the purpose a howitzer instead of a mortar, thereby reducing the angle of fire and in consequence the length of line to be carried, and he enclosed a portion of the line within the projectile. Captain Jerningham proposed an anchor of a peculiar form, as a means of hauling a life-boat through a surf. Mr. Greener and Mr. Trengrouse each used a rocket to carry the line, the former discharging his rocket from a light harpoon gun, the latter making use of a small, and therefore comparatively feeble, "signal" rocket. Lieutenant Nares suggested the employment of a kite, and kites are manufactured for the purpose by the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, at London Bridge. A kite is open to the obvious objection that it can only be useful for conveying a line *from* a ship on a lee shore to the land, and as in the confusion and sudden excitement of a wreck the kite would not often be forthcoming in working order, the proposition is scarcely practicable. Other plans have been suggested, such as an arrow, and a lead and line. But the advantages presented by rockets over other means of establishing a communication were so conspicuous as to induce Mr. Carte and Mr. Dennett to prosecute experiments, with a view to the

employment of very much more powerful rockets than those which had been used by Trengrouse. The Carte and Dennett rockets were Congreve or war rockets with lines attached, and differed from one another mainly or only in the position of the stick. Some ten or eleven years ago Dennett's rocket apparatus was formally adopted, and 9-pounder rockets of his construction, having a mean range of about 250 or 260 yards, were issued to various coastguard stations, and a code of rules for their employment was officially established. During this period the gradual suppression of the Manby shot has proceeded, though some are still to be found at a few stations, and they are even occasionally manufactured. During this period, too, the great superiority of rockets to shot, or indeed any other projectile, has been practically established. They are more portable, as also is the apparatus from which they are fired, a point of great importance when the uncertainty as to the exact spot on which a wreck is considered; they carry their own illuminating agent, and are thus independent of the fusees which are necessary to indicate the path of a shot fired on a dark night; they do not require so long a line as a shot projected at a high angle of elevation from a mortar; the nature and duration of the propelling force renders the line carried out by a rocket less liable to be broken than a line carried by a shot; and finally, line rockets are more accurate than line shot, owing principally to the fact that the deflection caused by the action of the wind upon the line is in a great measure corrected by the well-known tendency of the rocket to fly up in the "wind's eye."

The range attained by the Dennett rockets was, however, inconsiderable as compared with what was desired, and Mr. Dennett designed a "double rocket"—two rockets side by side, like a pair of horses in a carriage—by which the line would be borne to a greater distance. In 1862 some experiments took place at Woolwich with Manby's and Delvigne's shot against Dennett's rocketts, single and double. "The result," as we learn from the official report, "was a general conviction on the mind of everybody present, and shared by M. Delvigne, of the great superiority over either of the other plans." The Manby and Devigne shot fired from mortars gave ranges of 200 and 185 yards respectively; the single rockets ranged 240 yards, and the double rockets 370 yards, "with great steadiness of flight, and with less length and weight of line in proportion carried out than the mortars fired at 45 degrees." A range of nearly 300 yards was obtained with M. Delvigne's shot from a howitzer, *but the line broke three times.*

Mr. Dennett's double rockets were open to the objections that simultaneous ignition of both rockets could not always be depended upon, and a percentage of failures was the result; secondly, the strain thrown upon the line by the combined force of a pair of rockets was sometimes greater than it was calculated to stand, and fractures of the line not unfrequently took place. With regard to this last objection, it might be supposed that a simple remedy could be found in the employment of a thicker line; but as any increase in the thickness of line entails a corresponding loss of range, its strength is necessarily limited. The satisfaction of these two antagonistic conditions—the extension of the range and the employment at the same time of a sufficiently strong line—is indeed one of the chief difficulties with which the inventor of a "life-saving apparatus" has to

contend. The problem appears to have been solved, and the objections to the Dennett double rocket system to have been overcome, in the rocket which has recently been definitely adopted by the Board of Trade. This rocket has been designed by Colonel Boxer; and its chief feature consists in the placing of one rocket in front of the other, the two being contained in the same case and forming to all appearance a single rocket. By this arrangement when the first or hinder rocket is exhausted the front rocket becomes ignited, and by bringing a fresh force to bear, extends the range nearly double the distance obtainable with a single rocket. At the same time the strain upon the line is at no time greater than what would be due to the employment of a single rocket. In fact, the advantages of the double and single rocket systems are retained without the disadvantages of either; and the problem of a long range with little chance of fracture of the line is satisfactorily solved. The range obtained with these rockets is from 370 to 400 yards. Their cost is little more than one half that of the Dennett double rocket. The reports made by the different coastguard officers to whom the rockets were supplied, in the first instance for experiment, were so favorable that they were last year formally adopted in supersession of Dennett's rocket, and are now being supplied at the rate of 3,000 annually. This rocket is undergoing trial in France, and a rocket of similar construction, designed by Major General Konstantinoff, is employed for the same purpose in Russia.

The main object of line shot and rockets is to establish a communication between the shore and a stranded vessel, but the principle is evidently applicable to a variety of other purposes, such as throwing rafts or bridges across rivers in the absence of boats, throwing suspension bridges across ravines or mountain torrents for the passage of troops and *materiel;* in naval matters it might be useful in landing through a surf, laying out anchors, or taking a vessel in tow by casting a grapnel over a buoy fast to line in heavy weather.

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

COTTON, BREADSTUFFS, TOBACCO, PROVISIONS, ETC.

The British Board of Trade returns for the month of November, and the eleven months ending November, have now been received, and the figures made public show that the trade of Great Britain for last year was very extensive, and much in excess of former periods. This result is, in a very considerable measure, due to the great trade carried on between ourselves and the United Kingdom, for we find that the value of our cotton imported in the ten months was £31,250,000, against £2,534,000; and the value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from Great Britain to United States ports £24,225,000, against £14,844,700 last year. These items alone account for some portion of the great increase in the trade of Great Britain last year, and on looking carefully at the returns we observe that, with South America and Canada, the outward rade of the United Kingdom has also been very great. The crisis appears to have had a somewhat unwholesome effect on the trade of Great

Britain with her colonies and possessions in Asia. Towards the close of the year, however, the transactions were on a more extensive scale, and the total exports to India, China and Australia in the first eleven months of 1866 were somewhat in excess of 1865 and 1864.

The declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from Great Britain in November last was £15,080,430, against £15,567,742 last year, and £12,065,213 in 1864. These amounts raise the totals for the eleven months to £173,913,222, £150,832,344, and £148,340,865 in 1866, 1865 and 1864 respectively. The totals for each month in each of the last three years are subjoined:

	1864.	1865.	1866.		1864.	1865.	1866.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Jan.	10,413,586	10,489,339	14,354,748	July	14,394,364	14,113,410	14,957,884
Feb.	12,698,121	11,876,214	15,116,068	Aug.	16,274,269	14,158,648	17,450,156
Mar.	13,555,674	13,770,154	17,520,354	Sept.	14,687,942	17,316,681	16,671,078
April.	13,225,039	12,071,111	15,366,414	Oct.	12,871,491	15,547,225	16,895,894
May	14,176,640	13,194,788	15,870,131	Nov.	12,065,213	15,567,742	15,080,430
June.	13,978,526	13,227,062	14,630,120				
Total					148,340,865	150,832,344	173,913,222

With regard to this country, we find that the exports in the first ten months of the last three years were as under:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
To Atlantic ports, Northern	£14,498,780	£14,252,741	£22,487,669
Southern	87,819	199,615	1,073,414
Pacific ports	816,418	892,348	663,713
Total	£15,403,017	£14,844,704	£24,224,796

The computed real value of the principal articles imported in October was £19,530,442, against £23,606,789 in 1865, and £20,309,746 in 1864. For the ten months, the total for 1866 is £193,698,047; for 1865, £160,909,954; and for 1864, £181,283,856. Annexed are the particulars for each month:

	1864.	1865.	1866.		1864.	1865.	1866.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Jan.	7,520,356	6,398,923	9,847,564	July	20,458,253	18,964,190	19,597,929
Feb.	13,214,541	12,891,253	16,610,159	Aug.	21,944,048	20,997,691	20,940,303
Mar.	16,396,928	13,005,394	19,891,204	Sept.	19,961,633	21,632,731	18,356,015
Apr.	17,587,565	13,078,755	22,455,968	Oct.	20,309,746	23,606,789	19,530,442
May	22,392,601	14,595,334	23,224,762				
June.	21,498,185	15,407,688	23,243,701	Total	181,283,856	160,909,954	193,698,047

COTTON.

The import of cotton into the United Kingdom in November amounted to 645,227 cwts., of which 126,001 cwts. were from the United States, 425,743 cwts. from the East Indies, and 17,533 cwts. from Brazil. The total received in the corresponding month in 1865 was 630, 588 cwts., and in 1864, 621,100 cwts. The 11 months' importation was 11,255,498 cwts., against 6,946,153 cwts. in 1865, and 6,767,896 cwts. in 1864, of which the following are the particulars:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
From United States.....cwts.	119,095	433,773	4,335,961
Bahamas and Bermudas	339,990	158,607	6,714
Mexico	198,046	321,213	3,145
Brazil	288,380	390,798	564,088
Turkey	153,537	195,573	84,430
Egypt	912,227	1,338,093	814,885
British India	3,784,563	3,422,130	5,229,977
China	691,594	315,836	44,784
Other countries	200,365	388,431	271,590
Total	6,767,896	6,946,153	11,255,498

But from these totals, a considerable deduction must be made for exports. These, in the eleven months, reached a total of 3,221,690 cwts., being 970,000 cwts. in excess of the corresponding period in 1865. In the month of November, however, the shipments from Great Britain were confined to 189,240 cwts., against 212,103 cwts. in 1865. Figures, showing the shipments in the eleven months ending November 30, are annexed:

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN ELEVEN MONTHS

	1864.	1865.	1866.
To Russia.....cwts	222,346	276,013	379,269
Prussia	15,141	44,074	77,177
Hanover	49,663	14,658	5,618
Hanse Towns	481,786	608,703	762,725
Holland	491,621	382,464	548,978
Other Countries	883,021	1,077,617	1,492,923
Total	2,053,778	2,398,559	3,221,690

The computed real value of the cotton imported in the ten months ending October 30 was:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
From United States	£21,604,878	£23,594,992	£231,251,466
Bahamas and Bermudas	3,994,367	1,379,338	46,816
Mexico	2,428,008	2,599,739	28,591
Brazil	3,650,451	2,935,654	4,349,252
Turkey	1,575,791	919,099	517,354
Egypt	11,438,506	10,546,019	7,065,017
British India	22,183,930	18,555,443	23,030,060
China	5,174,553	1,509,235	151,281
Other countries	3,119,081	2,920,046	1,736,133
Total	£82,098,915	£43,899,564	£267,175,970

BREADSTUFFS.

So far as we ourselves are concerned, the British trade returns are by no means encouraging in this department. In November, the import of Wheat from the United States was only 35,153 cwts., and of Flour only 23,834 cwts. Flour continues to be received from France, including small quantities of Wheat; but the bulk of the importations is from Russia. The following statement shews the imports of cereals into the United Kingdom in eleven months:

WHEAT.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
From Russia.....cwts	4,711,510	7,127,694	7,766,207
Prussia	4,592,988	5,034,206	3,776,641
Denmark	710,181	608,691	451,577
Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg	249,113	250,732	160,548
Mecklenburg	620,498	603,582	688,228
Hanse Towns	494,288	458,692	765,617
France	554,497	1,663,502	3,354,594
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia	445,966	562,541	426,494
Egypt	366,970	10,068	22,643
United States	7,886,020	1,016,531	475,443
British North America	1,164,637	294,316	8,789
Other Countries	406,579	931,651	2,661,256
Total	23,143,081	18,557,261	20,547,088
Barley	4,544,332	7,099,943	7,053,428
Oats	4,979,896	6,987,608	8,017,231
Peas	1,041,997	551,366	1,008,957
Beans	842,337	896,771	1,017,534
Indian corn	5,695,697	6,226,446	13,996,490

FLOUR.

		1864.	1865.	1866.
From Hanse Towns	cwts	307,37	222,889	277,754
France		1,659,504	2,356,943	3,380,582
United States		1,7 7,417	236,526	24?,418
British North America		472,760	166,663	32,398
Other Countries		113,257	156,070	462,986
Total		4,290,314	3,139,091	4,403,133

For some time past there has been an attempt in England to create excitement in the corn trade by spreading reports that large quantities of wheat were being taken by French buyers. Our London correspondent has, on several occasions, stated that these reports were wholly without foundation truth, and the return showing the exports of breadstuffs from Great Britain confirm the truth of those observations. Several cargoes have, indeed, been taken from off the coast, but the aggregate export is small. The following statement shows the export of foreign and colonial wheat in the eleven months:

		1864.	1865.	1866.
Wheat	cwts.	40,748	29,513	46,813
Flour		38,603	20,250	18,015

in addition to which about 200,000 cwts. of English wheat and flour have been shipped to all quarters.

PROVISIONS.

The supply of pigs in England is much larger than in former years, and fresh pork is selling at low prices. Butter, bacon, hams, lard and most other provisions still command high quotations. The imports in eleven months were:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Bacon and hams, cwts	990,758	624,974	598,283
Beef, salt, cwts	270,275	193,406	161,513
Pork, salt, cwts	180,016	145,?71	155,875
Butter, cwts	898,589	?37,776	982,646
Cheese, cwts	673,853	731,677	698,257
Eggs, number	307,461,728	340,909,200	407,861,280
Lard, cwts	203,?74	107,625	232,105

LIVE STOCK.

The cattle plague having broken out afresh in several parts of the country, much anxiety is still felt in Great Britain with regard to the supply of butchers' meat. The supply in the country, however, has decidedly increased; but meat, though below the recent high rates, is still a dear commodity. The Government orders relating to the cattle traffic of the kingdom are still in force, and are likely to remain so for some time to come. Several ports in Holland are still prohibited from sending stock to the British markets, owing to the existence of the plague in that country. The following are the imports of live stock in eleven months:

		1864.	1865.	1866.
Oxen, bulls and cows	head	141,773	196,030	198,135
Calves		44,678	43,926	27,061
Sheep and lambs		412,469	763,084	762,630
Swine and hogs		68,777	117,766	71,068

EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The following statement shows the exports of all the principal articles of British manufacture to the United States in the eleven months ending Nov. 30:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Alkali	£346,771	£419,299	£900,686
Beer and ale	40,478	47,270	70,789
Coals	126,849	104,974	82,042
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece goods	1,632,685	2,414,200	2,867,557
Thread	179,495	169,701	318,521
Earthenware and porcelain	380,413	401,079	731,194
Haberdashery and millinery	745,514	809,810	1,055,140
Hardwares and Cutlery—			
Knives, forks, &c.	111,097	142,933	284,890
Anvils, vices, &c.	85,162	86,648	95, 99
Manufactures of German silver, &c.	254,163	312,238	664,757
Linen Manufactures—			
Piece goods	2,308,847	3,097,554	3,837,513
Thread	176,661	183,339	214,358
Metals—			
Iron—Pig, &c.	209,917	350,800	341,756
Bar, &c.	708,601	200,346	534,300
Railroad	800,067	387,874	775,841
Castings	14,078	4,811	18,251
Hoops, sheets and boiler plates	218,170	93,979	316,629
Wrought	244,513	146,667	207,737
Steel—Unwrought	462,947	309,193	621,706
Copper, wrought	14,963	38,348	42,338
Lead, pig	231,,83	140,'54	168,993
Tin plates	627,618	865,957	1,362,629
Oilseed	47,074	53,835	354,606
Salt	34,506	59,828	103,102
Silk Manufactures—			
Broad piece goods	73,349	67,015	121,464
Handkerchiefs, scarfs, &c.	17,270	2,907	8,012
Ribbons of silk only	28,188	36,942	34,042
Other articles of silk only	75,459	106,518	94,341
Other articles mixed with other materials	37,567	41,093	78,108
Spirits, British	11,079	14,7c9	17,913
Wool	37,342	19,410	13,700
Woolen and Worsted Manufactures—			
Woolen cloth	699,528	484,618	863,703
Carpets and druggets	278,601	329,597	759,041
Shawls, rugs, &c.	61,309	29,731	43,149
Worsted stuffs of wool, and of wool mixed with other material	2,006,970	3,221,240	3,871,421

TOBACCO.

The imports, consumption and exports of tobacco in the eleven months were:

IMPORT.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Stemmed.....lbs.	6,752,955	13,534,054	14,409,537
Unstemmed	21,388,188	25,840,826	28,576,042
Manufactured and snuff	5,892,790	2,265,274	2,706,540

CONSUMPTION.

Stemmed.....lbs.	11,888,028	11,156,886	12,876,989
Unstemmed	22,256,281	23,998,260	23,929,697
Manufactured and snuff	705,858	763,054	814,410

EXPORTS.

Stemmed.....lbs.	743,975	268,549	533,742
Unstemmed	11,731,496	14,977,768	13,805,894
Manufactured and snuff	3,118,655	1,364,517	1,906,342

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The last reports issued by the officers of this company were for the year 1865. Although the figures are not as recent as we could desire, still they supply the materials from which we may form a just estimate of the condition of the company and their property.

The fiscal year 1865 is divided into two parts by the 15th of May, on which date Confederate money ceased to be current, and was supplanted by the National currency. The following shows the earnings and expenses of the periods separately, and the totals for the full year as compared with the year 1865:

Earnings.	Before May 15.	After May 15.	Total 1865.	Total 1864.
From passengers	$224,966 74	$435,306 93	$660,273 67	$1,548,870 08
Freight	279,506 31	894,541 38	1,174,047 69	2,013,794 25
Express	10,356 26	89,127 99	99,484 25	72,678 82
Other earnings (unpaid)	668,391 11	105,699 51	774,090 63	39,155 89
Total	$1,183,220 42	$1,524,676 81	$2,707,896 23	$3,674,498 99
Disbursements.				
For repairs of road	$315,813 10	$216,247 22	$532,060 32	$637,195 25
" machinery	200,616 55	196,069 70	396,656 25	471,810 45
For conduct'g transp'n	390,254 19	287,611 22	677,865 41	1,172,590 68
Total disbursements	$906,683 84	$699,898 14	$1,606,581 98	$2,281,596 38
Net revenue	$276,536 58	$824,777 67	$1,101,314 25	$1,392,902 61

The "other earnings" are accounted for as follows: Those prior to May 15 are a legacy from the Confederate Government for transportation and mails, and those after May 15 for express $13,699 51, and accounts against the United States Government (unadjusted and estimated) $92,000.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad extends from Mobile northward through Alabama 63 miles, Mississippi 270 miles, Tennessee 118½ miles, and Kentucky 20½ miles, or from Mobile, Ala., to Columbus, Ky., a distance of 472 miles, with a branch to Columbus, Miss., 14 miles—making the total length of its track 484 miles. Its earnings from May 15 to December 31, (of 7½ months,) as above shown, were $1,524,677, or at the rate of $2,439,543, or $5,040 per mile per annum. The cost of operating the road for the last 7½ months of 1865 was (as above) $699,898, or at the rate of $1,019,826 or $2,107 per mile per annum; showing net $2,933 per mile, or 58.2 per cent. of the gross earnings.

These earnings, however, were not available for dividends, and only to a small amount for interest, but were diverted to the restoration and repairs of the road and machinery. Between May 1, 1865, and January 1, 1866, there was expended in this direction a very large amount as will be shown in the general revenue account of which the following is an abstract:

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

(From May 1, 1865 to January 1, 1866.)

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Capital Stock	$27,100 00	Reconstruction of Road w'y	$169,793 82
Transportation	1,334,846 83	" of Depots	15,379 90
Sales of Cotton	61,176 43	Rolling Stock purchases	619,282 63
Machinery, balance due	529,227 58	Materials	53,324 39
Interest Scrip	716 69	Interest on bonds	57,101 75
Local balances	38,018 57	Transportation	682,318 19
		Expenses on cotton	65,633 60
		Change Bills redeemed	31,503 20
		Interest Dividend	16,306 37
		Sundries	11,510 27
		Cash on hand	253,927 11
Total	$1,961,086 05	Total	$1,961,086 05

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is a new road and was completed as a through line just as our Southern troubles commenced. The last rail was laid April 1, 1861, the same day that the federal forces arrived at and occupied Cairo. From that date trains were run regularly through, and the through business would no doubt have been large, but the embarrassment resulting from the examination of passengers, baggage and freight for contraband articles, gradually reduced it, until it was entirely stopped by the occupation of Columbus by the Confederate forces. From that time to the close of the war the road was virtually operated under the direction of the Confederate authorities. The destruction which necessarily resulted to the rolling stock and roadway from the contending armies and repeated raids, and from the natural wear and tear—accelerated by the impossibility of obtaining the supplies necessary for repairs—may be stated as follows:

	January 1, 1860				May 1, 1865			
	a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*
Locomotives	59	8	..	1	15	4	38	8
Passenger cars	26	1	..	..	11	7	..	..
Baggage cars	11	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
Freight cars	721	69	..	..	231	58	..	..

The letters *a b c d* refer to the condition of the rolling stock at date —*a* indicates "in running order; *b* "under repairs"; *c* "out of order but good", and *d* "exploded and condemned."

The damage to the roadway consisted in the destruction of of the bridges, trestle-work and cross-ties from Okolona to Union City, a length of 184 miles; the burning of 19 warehouses and station buildings; the destruction of tools and stationary engine in the Whistler repair shops, at the evacuation of Mobile, and the wearing out and burning of 37 miles of rails. In addition to this, there were 21 miles of rails burnt on General Sherman's raid, in February, 1864, besides the destruction of the warehouses, water stations, bridges and trestle-work on 48 miles of road, &c.

At the close of the war the road was in fair running condition from Mobile to Okolona, and passable for trains to Corinth, but there were only 15 locomotives, 231 freight and 11 passenger cars to operate it. The Government, however, had a large quantity of rolling stock at Nashville, Memphis and Columbus, &c., which they decided to dispose of. The company took advantage of the opportunity thus offered, and made such purchases that, on the 1st of April, 1866, they had on hand as follows:

Locomotives—in order 40, under repairs 13, out of order 33, and exploded and condemned 8.
Passenger and second class cars—in order 30, and under repairs 4.
Freight cars—in order 471, and under repairs 25.

Materials had also been ordered for 100 platform and 50 box cars, and their construction been commenced at the Whistler repair shops.

The total estimated damage and loss to the company by the war is summed up thus:

Damage to the road by the war	$1,810,937
Loss by the failure of the Confederates	5,238,561
Total	$7,088,498

The last item consists chiefly of ledger balances and unadjusted claims

against the Confederate Government, and the possession at the last of large amounts of Confederate bonds and currency.

The financial condition of the company on the 1st of May, 1866, as exhibited on the general balance sheet, is summed up as follows:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Capital stock	$3,588,299 85	Construction and rolling stock	$11,247,562 83
Bonds and State loans	7,661,831 01	Donated lands, surveys, &c	27,427 50
Land sales	275,962 88	Bonds and State loans paid off	2,823,984 82
Transportation from commencement	15,860,896 83	Interest paid	2,433,974 54
Requisitions—am't outstanding	63,419 42	Paducah Branch superstructure	114,894 08
Bills payable	642,656 89	Transportation	8,448,107 60
Individual balances	87,900 79	Dividend	142,932 00
Local balances	226,456 96	Sundries	3,671,529 70
Total	$28,410,414 07	Total	$28,410,414 07

Among the sundries are comprised large amounts of Confederate bonds, and dues from the C. G., also $739,829 the cost of purchased cotton, &c., &c. The following is a statement of the condition of the bonded debt of the company on December 31, 1865:

Description.	Payable at	Total issue.	Unsold.	Red'm'd.	Outst'g.
8's, Income bonds of 1861	N. Y. & Mob.	$1,000,000	$142,400	$711,400	$146,200
8's, " 1862	Mobile.	500,000	90,000	319,000	91,000
8's, " 1865	"	1,000,000	525,400	168,800	305,800
8's, " 1867	"	500,000	217,900	53,200	228,900
8's, " (10 years)	"	126,062	....	50,719	75,343
8's, Sterling bonds of 1882	"	6,000,000	1,813,000	....	4,187,000
6's, " 1883	London.				
6's, Tenn. State b'ds of 1883	New York.	1,296,000	197,000	....	1,099,000
Total amount		10,422,062	2,986,700	1,803,119	6,133,243

From this it would appear that that largest portion of the 8 per cent. income bonds have become due. The only men-tion of these, and the debt generally in the President's report is in the following words, which we transfer verbatim:

Our 8 per cent. income bonds, secured by collaterals, having matured, we propose to the holders to exchange sterling bonds for them *at par*. This proposition has been readily accepted, and a large portion of those bonds have been taken up by exchange, and the remainder are coming in rapidly.

The coupons on our sterling bonds held in this country not having been paid during the war, because the holders were unwilling to receive the only currency that could be had, we proposed to them to *fund* the matured coupons, including the two coupons that will fall due this year (1866,) giving them 8 per cent *ten-year dollar bonds*, called "interest bonds," counting each coupon taken off of sterling bonds at $40. Said "interest bonds" to be secured by collaterals, making them perfectly safe; the first coupon to be payable the 1st of May, 1867.

The financial plan here intimated is the *funding of coupons* now matured and that will mature this year, and the resumption of payment of interest on the 1st of May, 1867.

The coupons are coming in rapidly, and this proposition also seems to give general satisfaction.

NATIONAL FINANCES—RANDALL'S BILL.

LETTER FROM HONORABLE E. G. SPAULDING.

DEAR SIR: I am much obliged for the information contained in your letter, and I trust you will pardon me for the remarks I am about to make.

I have watched with a good deal of interest the various plans brought forward in Congress in relation to the National Finances and Amendments to the National Banking Law. Every business man in the country is on the look out to see what is to come next. Every one engaged in legitimate pursuits wants a fixed policy and steadiness in financial affairs, and yet all are under constant apprehensions, fearing that some scheme will be hastily passed by Congress which will derange monetary affairs, and upset all their business calculations. Many enterprises are postponed. The building of railroads, ships, warehouses, elevators, furnaces, and other manufacturing establishments are held in abeyance until it can be more clearly seen what is to be done with these schemes, and what is to be the future in regard to financial affairs.

It is obvious that this suspense and apprehension operates very unfavorably upon individuals as well as upon the revenues of the government. Congress in its official capacity has thus far acted wisely. It has not passed any of the individual schemes that have been brought forward. It has been content to "let well enough alone." It has refused to increase the national currency above $300,000,000. It has not passed Mr. Randall's grand scheme of repudiating the faith of the Government with the National Banks, and turning the Treasury Department, in time of peace, into a great permanent machine for the issue of an irredeemable paper currency, when there is not the least necessity for it, and when all history proves it to be unwise as tending to retard the resumption of specie payments, and resulting in general financial disaster, bankruptcy and ruin, both to the Government and people. It has refused to pass the twenty pages of pending amendments to the National Bank Act, (House bill No. 771.) which, if passed, would make the law worse instead of better. In short, the Senate and House, as legislative bodies, have submitted to the introduction of these injudicious measures to be talked about, but as yet they have not been unwise enough to let any of them be passed into laws to further disturb existing arrangements under laws already passed, and which, up to the time of the meeting of Congress were operating very favorably, under a moderate contraction of the currency, in preserving a good degree of steadiness and uniformity in the money market, keeping business steady and prosperous, and enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to establish more certainly the public credit at home and abroad, and make a most favorable exhibit of the national debt. These are matters of great consequence to the welfare of the nation, and I sincerely hope that no hasty or indiscreet measures will be allowed to pass. The people of the country need rest, and in order to secure it I trust that Congress will hold a steady purpose, and not pass laws at one session to be repealed in the next. We are cursed with too much legislation, and I am gratified to see the present Congress holding back on all impracticable schemes.

The act of Congress passed on the 12th of April last, it seems to me, is a wise and judicious measure. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of 5-20 gold bonds, and with the proceeds to retire six per cent. compound interest notes and the plain legal tender greenback currency and other indebtedness of the Government, but not to retire more than $4,000,000 of greenbacks a month, or $48,000,000 a year, but without restriction as to the amount of compound sixes that may be retired during any week or month. This law is discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury. Power is given him to contract the currency, but he will no doubt use this discretionary power prudently, and not retire either greenbacks or compounds any faster than it can be done without materially disturbing the legitimate business of the country. His object will be in the future, as it has been during the past year, to keep a steady and uniform money market. This will be a necessity on his part to enable him to successfully carry on the fiscal affairs of the Government. Under a very stringent and panicky money market the 5-20 bonds would fall below par, thereby stopping conversion of 7-30s into the 5-20 bonds, and this in view of $650,000,000 of 7.30s falling due between this and July 15, 1868, would embarrass and derange all the operations of the Treasury Department. The Secretary of the Treasury must therefore of necessity be moderate and discreet in contracting the currency under the law of the 12th of April.

The Secretary will, no doubt, by a moderate and prudent course of contraction, endeavor to keep the business and industry of the nation in a prosperous condition, in some degree check wild speculation, gradually reduce prices, and bring greenbacks and national currency near the specie standard. On this point the Secretary, in his last annual report, makes the following judicious remarks: "How rapidly the United States notes may be retired, must depend upon the effect which contraction may have upon business and industry, and can be better determined as the work progresses. No determinate scale of reduction would, in the present condition of affairs, be advisable. The policy of contracting the circulation of Government notes should be definitely and unchangeably established, and the process should go on just as rapidly as possible without producing a financial crisis, or seriously embarrassing those branches of industry and trade upon which our revenues are dependent." As the volume of currency is reduced it will increase in value, and as soon as the specie standard is reached the national banks will be obliged to redeem their circulating notes in specie. The Government can retire, whenever it seems best, from the field as an issuer of paper currency, and consequently will not be under the necessity of providing gold and silver to redeem it. The burden of redeeming the national currency in gold and silver will then be thrown exclusively upon the banks that issue it, and they will be required to keep the necessary reserves of coin for that purpose.

It seems to me that the act of the 12th of April contains all the power for contracting the currency which is necessary to bring the business of the country back to the specie standard, as it was before the rebellion. It may take three years, five years, or even ten years to accomplish that result. When the old uniform standard of gold and silver is reached, and prices and the business of the country are again based thereon, National Banks will take the place of the State Banks in the issue, cir-

culation and redemption of the currency necessary to carry on the fiscal affairs of the Government and people. The Treasury Department will be relieved from a duty that was forced upon it as an imperative necessity during the war, and the Government left to perform its legitimate functions under the Constitution, the currency being thereafter regulated by the wants of trade and industrial pursuits.

It was never intended by the originators of the legal-tender acts that the issue of an irredeemable paper currency should ever become the permanent policy of the Government. In the opening speech I made in the House on the 28th of January, 1862, on the bill introduced by me, I said that "the bill before us is a war measure; a measure of necessity and not of choice, presented by the Committee of Ways and Means to meet the most pressing demands upon the Treasury, to sustain the army and navy until they can make a vigorous advance upon the traitors and crush out the rebellion. These are extraordinary times, and extraordinary measures must be resorted to in order to save our Government and preserve our nationality."

The credit of the Government, by the legal-tender act, was brought into immediate requisition, and in the most available form to provide ways and means for sustaining the army and navy to crush the rebellion. It was in effect a forced loan from the people to the Government, in a most perilous period in our history, and was justified mainly on the ground of imperative necessity. It was a temporary measure passed in a most pressing exigency, and should not be continued any longer after peace is restored, than seems to be necessary to conduct us safely back to that standard of value which is recognized by all the nations of the world.

In the speech to which I have above referred, I further said: "A suspension of specie payments is greatly to be deplored, but it is not a fatal step in an exigency like the present. The British Government and the Bank of England remained under suspension of specie payments from 1797 to 1821-2—a period of twenty-five years. Gold is not as valuable as are the productions of the farmer and mechanic, for it is not as indispensable as are food and raiment. Our army and navy must have what is more valuable to them than gold or silver—they must have food, clothing and the material of war. Treasury notes issued by the Government on the faith of the whole people will purchase these indispensable articles, and the war can be prosecuted until we can enforce obedience to the Constitution and laws, and an honorable peace be thereby secured. This being accomplished, I will be among the first to advocate a speedy return to specie payments, and all measures that are calculated to preserve the honor and dignity of the Government in time of peace, and which I regret are not practicable in the prosecution of this war."

The National Banking Law, passed to continue for twenty years, was intended as a permanent system. It was intended that it should take the place of the State Banks, in furnishing a solvent national currency of uniform similitude and value for the whole country. The arguments put forth in the last annual report of yourself and the Secretary of the Treasury, in favor of sustaining the National Bank currency, seem to me to be cogent and conclusive. I advocated the National Bank Law, not for any immediate relief it would give to the Treasury, but as a permanent system of currency and banking. In the remarks which I made in

the House on the day of the passage of the bill, I said, "that I should vote for it, not that I think it will afford any considerable relief to the Treasury in the next two or three years, but because I regard it as the commencement of a permanent system for providing a national currency that will, if wisely administered, be of great benefit to the people, and a reliable support to the Government in the future."

All the advocates of the Legal-Tender Act while it was pending in Congress, based their arguments upon the necessity of its passage as a temporary relief to the Treasury during the war, and not as a permanent policy of the Government. On the contrary, the National Banking Law was advocated as a permanent system of national currency and banking for the whole country. The State banks, in this and other states, especially the banks in the State of New York, gave up their State organizations with great reluctance. But in consequence of the law which taxed State circulation out of existence, the State Banks were obliged to come under the National Banking Law for self-preservation—a law which on its face was to continue for twenty years.

It has taken something over three years to put in successful operation about 1,650 National Banks under one system, and which are directly under the control and regulations of the officers of the Government at Washington. A few of the banks have but recently perfected their organizations and obtained from the Department their circulating notes. Before the ink is fairly dry on the last issue of National Currency we are startled with a bill reported from the Bank Committee in the House to emasculate and destroy this system of national banking. I say destroy it, for no man at all conversant with the advantages of private banking and its freedom from taxation and other restrictions, would consider it any inducement to remain under the inquisitorial supervision imposed by the National Banking Law, if the right to issue circulating notes is taken away from them. These banks have been organized in good faith by the stockholders under the national law, because, in the first place, State Bank circulation was killed by United States taxation, and in the next place great inducements were held out to them for a national circulation to continue twenty years. What a breach of faith on the part of the Government in holding out inducements to organize under this law, killing off the State Banks first, and then turning a short corner to kill off the National Banks, children of its own creation. Are all the rights which the stockholders of the banks have acquired under this law to be thus summarily disposed of? How many banks would have organized under this law if the stockholders had supposed that their rights to issue circulating notes would be taken away from them as soon as they were organized? Not one in a hundred, for the simple reason that there would be no inducement to come under the restraints of the national law without circulation.

It is said that these banks can continue to do business on their capital and deposits. This is no doubt true; but it could be much better carried on by the stockholders as private bankers, without the onerous taxation and restrictions imposed by the national law. The organization of State and private banks would be much better, larger latitude being given to operate, and much freer from inquisitorial examinations.

If this bill now pending in the House is passed and becomes a law, it

will pretty effectually use up the national banking system. It has taken about four years to build it up, and within three years it will be so far destroyed as to make it no object for stockholders that can organize into private banking companies to remain in the emasculated and restricted condition in which they will be placed.

What security can men have for investing their money and basing their business calculations under a national law? The insecurity and scandal that will attach to such hasty and inconsiderate legislation will deter all prudent men from placing too much reliance upon a law of Congress passed at one session, organizing a great system of national policy, to be emasculated or repealed before it gets fairly into operation. It looks too much like confiscating the property of individuals under the pretence of creating a sinking fund to pay off the national debt.

I hope the Senate and House will carefully consider this measure in all its bearings before they pass a law involving such important consequences in regard to its breach of faith in destroying the acquired rights of the stockholders in these banks, and the disastrous consequences likely to follow the issue of Government paper money as a permanent policy.

Yours very truly,

E. G. SPAULDING.

To HON. H. R. HUBBARD,
Comptroller of the National Currency, Washington.

BUFFALO, Jan. 28, 1867.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR DECEMBER AND THE YEAR.

The gross earnings of the specified railroads for the month of December 1865 and 1866 comparatively, and the difference (increase or decrease) between two periods, are exhibited in the following statement:

Railroads.	1865.	1866.	Difference.	
Atlantic & Great Western	$475,723	$368,581	Dec.	$107,142
Chicago and Alton	236,834	285,413	Inc.	48,579
Chicago and Great Eastern	89,564	102,958	Inc.	13,394
Chicago and Northwestern	616,226	698,679	Inc.	82,443
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	231,731	232,450	Inc.	719
Erie (including Buffalo Division, but not in 1866, incl. Can. & Elmira RR)	1,524,916	1,044,033	Dec.	480,883
Illinois Central	518,088	530,000	Inc.	11,912
Marietta and Cincinnati	105,767	111,665	Dec.	5,898
Michigan Central	328,869	308,649	Dec.	20,220
Michigan Southern	356,912	339,447	Dec.	17,465
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	110,064	98,787	Dec.	11,277
Milwaukee and St. Paul	171,125	128,741	Dec.	42,384
Ohio and Mississippi	284,319	268,261	Dec.	16,058
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	580,968	550,488	Dec.	30,480
Toledo, Wabash and Western	247,023	264,741	Inc.	17,718
Total (16 roads)	$5,878,134	$5,332,890	Dec.	$545,234

With exception of the Illinois Central and the Ohio & Mississippi, the above figures are official; for the two excepted roads the earnings for 1866, are only approximate, but based on semi-official information. The results for 1866 as compared with 1865 show an aggregate decrease to an unusual amount, and compared with the figures for November as follows:

	1865.	1866.		Difference.
November	$7,541,521	$7,330,068	Decrease	$211,453
December	5,878,134	5,332,890	Decrease	545,234
Decrease	$1,663,387	$1,997,178	Decrease	$333,781

This decrease is larger than was anticipated, and can only be attributed to the usual dulness that characterized the business of the country throughout the last month of the year.

The gross earnings of the same railroads for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1866, are shown in the following table:

Railroads.	1865.	1866.	Difference.	
Atlantic & Great Western	$5,476,276	$5,548,359	Inc.	$72,083
Chicago & Alton	3,840,091	3,677,795	Dec.	162,296
Chicago and Great Eastern	1,103,876	1,289,710	Inc.	185,834
Chicago & Northwestern*	7,960,981	9,088,994	Inc.	1,128,013
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific*	3,313,514	3,478,325	Inc.	164,811
Erie (incl. Buffalo Division, but not since Oct. 1, Can. & Elmira RR)	16,501,063	14,586,943	Dec.	1,914,120
Illinois Central	7,181,208	6,430,195	Dec.	751,013
Marietta & Cincinnati	1,222,017	1,186,808	Dec.	35,209
Michigan Central	4,504,546	4,260,125	Dec.	244,421
Michigan Southern	4,826,733	4,643,423	Dec.	183,300
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	1,985,713	2,012,700	Inc.	26,988
Milwaukee and St. Paul	2,535,001	2,544,000	Inc.	8,999
Ohio and Mississippi	3,793,005	3,367,228	Dec.	425,777
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	8,489,069	7,454,006	Dec.	1,035,056
Toledo, Wabash and Western*	2,926,678	3,694,975	Inc.	768,297
Western Union*	689,388	814,036	Inc.	124,658
Total (16 roads)	$76,349,135	$74,077,621	Dec.	$2,270,514

Here also is an unlooked-for result, and one that will surprise the most accurate observer. The decrease from 1865, which year certainly had a considerable amount of government or military business, is only $2,270,514, or 3 per cent. But it must be kept in mind that several of the above named roads (those marked thus *) have operated an increased mileage in 1866, and through this increase much of the military traffic of 1865 has been counterbalanced in the aggregate of the year 1866. On the whole, we may say that the railroad interest generally has not been unprosperous, and the business done on railroads, being a reflex of the business of the country, the returns above given are, to say the least, satisfactory.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

The earnings and expenses of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad for the year ending November 30, 1866, sum up as follows:

Earnings: Passenger, $436,760 49; freight, $1,090,953 02, and mails, $15,329 02. Total	$1,533,042 53
Expenses: Maintenance of way, $510,020 35; conducting transportation, $260,473 79; motive power, $249,815 92; maintenance of cars, $81,247 69; stock damage, $7,623 92; repairs of depots, &c., $22,325 77; costs of personal injuries, $15,263 20. Total	$1,146,774 64
Earnings, less expenses of operating	$386,267 89

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad extends from New Orleans, La., to Canton, Miss., a distance of 206 miles. At Jackson it connects with the Mississippi Central and Tennessee Railroad, and through that line with the railroads to Memphis, Nashville and the North generally. It is to New Orleans what the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is to Mobile, the great carrier across the paralells north and south—a link in the chain which connects the region of grain and beef with the land of cotton and the sugar cane.

This road was badly, damaged during the late war and its rolling stock carried off to other roads. Since the close of hostilities, however, and especially during the past fiscal year, the work of restoration and re-stocking has progressed steadily and satisfactorily. The rotten cross-ties are said to have been removed, and the road bed made sufficiently firm and level to make travel perfectly safe, and passenger trains are running the distance between New Orleans and Canton in 13¼ hours.

The rolling stock on the 1st December, 1865 and 1866, compared as follows:

	1865	1866	Increase.		1865	1866	Increase.
Locomotives	10	21	11	Baggage cars	3	9	6
Passenger cars	7	19	12	Fr't & stock c rs	72	286	114

and since December 1, 1866, there have been added—4 passenger and 30 freight (flat) cars. These figures are exclusive of working cars.

The repairs of the road and renewal of its rolling stock have been made entirely from earnings.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures of the company on all accounts for the last year:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance, Dec. 1, 1865	$120,287 97	Restoration of property	$63 252 48
Stock subscriptions	30,552 93	Redemptions, Interests, Discounts, Commissions, Taxes, &c., &c.	462,212 97
" " bills rec. for	8,789 11	Sundries debited	142,978 25
Second series Mortgage Bonds.	241,000 09	Engines, cars & too s	325. 79 04
Cotton sold	28,894 70	Road expenses	1,146,774 64
Foreign Road Balances	39,296,49		
Real Estate	76.171 54		
Pay Rolls	128,732 82		
U. S. due on purchases	100,150 26		
Road earnings	1,533,042 53	Cash on hand, Nov. 30, '66	31,243 03
Total	$2,197,440 41	Total	$2197,440 41

The financial condition of the company at the close of the year, as per general balance sheet, is exhibited in the statement of accounts, of which the following is an abstract;

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Capital stock	$4,697,457 33	Roadway	$6,184,172 12
First mortgage bonds	2,741,000 00	Engines, cars & mach'y	1,386,874 57
Bills payable	153,668 63	Discount on bonds	909,300 34
Small notes payable	127,488 20	1st mor. bond sink'g fu'd	470 00
Chicasaw school fund	200,000 00	Coupons on bonds	927,449 63
Miss. 3 per cent. fund	20,000 00	Interest	715,068 66
Second mortgage bonds	241,000 00	Expenses and commi's	263,149 11
Foreign road balan's &c	42,067 35	Taxes, &c., and legal expenses	168,574 08
Due U. S. for purchases	100,144 91	Reduction of stock	26,093 22
Pay-roll account	4,552 10	Confed. States obligat's	963,602 52
Earn'gs from com'ment	8,256,435 97	Sundries	157,932 95
Coupons on city & State bonds collected	264,480 00	Road expenses	4,777,016 61
		Current assets	315,682 41
Sundries	18,355 80	Cash on hand Nov. 30, '66	31,243 03
Total	$16,866,649 39	Total	$16,866,649 39

The following shows the disposition of the mortgage bonds, of which 3,000 of each class were authorizd:

	First mortgage bonds.	Second mortgage bonds.
Sold	$2,741,000	$941,000
Pledged to State of Mississippi	200,000	.....
Pledged as security for notes	....	68,000
Unsold and on hand	.....	1,191,000
Cancelled by purchase through S'king fund	59,000	.....
Cancelled and destroyed	.....	1,500,000
Total	$3,000,000	$3,000,000

This shows outstanding of the first mortgage bonds $2,941,000, and of the second $309,000. The floating debt amounted Nov. 30, to $724,390.18, accounted for as follows:

Bills payable exclusive of interest	$153,663 63	Foreign railroad balances	$28,153 22
Loans from State of Miss	220,000 00	Pay-rolls to Nov 1	1,692 25
Accrued int'st on do. Oct. 1	64,000 00	Personal accounts, exclusive of interest	29,344 89
Small issues	127,488 20		
U. S. balances due Nov. 30	100,144 01	Total Dec. 1, 1866	$724,390 18

Of this sum $28,714 61 has been paid since date on account of bills payable and interest on the same, and the further sum of $268,000 is included in the mortgage debt as we have stated above. The total debt, therefore, exclusive of accrued interest, would be as follows:

First mortgage bonds sold and pledged	$2,941,000
Second do do do	309,000
Floating debt, per report, $724,390 18, less $268,000 out bonds pledged for, and $28,000 since paid	428,390
Total debt present	$3,678,390

The accrued interest on the 1st mortgage bonds amounted, on the 30th November, to $1,017,160. This amount is in process of being funded in the second series of mortgage bonds; and at date $100,000 of first mortgage coupons had been funded in New Orleans, and the signatures of bondholders to the amount of over $460,000 more had been obtained for funding in London. In relation to this funding process the President of the Company, Gen. G. T. Beauregard, remarks as follows:

During the month of May last the President and two of the directors of the road were appointed commissioners to confer with the Northern and European first mortgage bondholders, relative to the outstanding coupons and interest due them, and which the company was unable to meet, owing to the troubles which prevailed in this country, and which left the road in a most dilapidated condition. The commissioners repaired immediately *via* New York and Liverpool to London, where they met and conferred with some of the most prominent bondholders, who received them with great kindness and liberality, and entered into the following agreement to be submitted to the acceptance of the other bondholders: "To deposit with trustees the matured coupons held by them of the first mortgage bonds of the company, including the coupons due 1st July last, and to receive in lieu thereof the second mortgage bonds of the company at par. In case of failure on the part of the company to meet their new obligations in the payment of interest on the second mortgage bonds thus issued, or on the first mortgage bonds (commencing with the coupons due 1st January 1867,) the bondholders to reclaim their first mortgage coupons and surrender the second mortgage bonds which were issued for them, thus placing them in their original position with their first mortgage lien on the road." The holders of our bonds in the United States are also coming under this arrangement, and we have already funded 2,500 coupons, or $100,000 in this city (to 1st Dec.) and the trustees in London have obtained the signatures of the bondholders in that city to the extent of 11,501 coupons, or $460,000—the total amount being about 50 per cent. of the entire amount outstanding.

DEBT AND FINANCES OF INDIANA.

The funded debt of the State of Indiana on the 1st November, 1865 and 1866, compared as follows:

	1865.	1866.	Decrease.
Two and a-half per cent. stock	$2,076,460	$1,191,092	$885,368
Five per cent. stock	5,342,500	3,829,936	1,512,564
War loan six per cent. bonds	1,371,780	309,000	1,062,780
Vincennes University bonds	66,685	66,585	100
Total	$8,857,425	$5,396,613	$3,460,81

The whole amount of the 2½ and 5 per cents became redeemable in 1866, and will be paid by the sinking fund.

The valuation of real and personal property subject to taxation in 1865 and 1866, compared as follows:

	1865.	1866.		
Acres of land	22,186,088	22,380,504	Inc..	194,416
Value of land	$247,686,046	$257,746,560	Inc..	$10,060,514
" of improvem'ts thereon	60,309,071	60,758,441	Inc..	449,370
" of town lots	28,319,072	29,288,021	Inc..	1,068,949
" of improveme'ts thereon	30,209,740	33,993,888	Inc..	3,784,158
Total real estate	$366,523,919	$381,886,910	Inc..	$15,362,991
Personal property	197,067,339	194,814,488	Dec.	2,252,856
Aggregate	$563,591,258	$576,701,398	Inc..	$13,110,135

—which the Board of Equalization revised and alloted, thus:

Lands and improvements	$311,133,734	$323,304,658	Inc..	$12,170,924
Town lots and improvements	62,257,337	66,488,088	Inc..	4,231,351
Personal property	197,067,339	194,814,488	Dec.	2,252,856
Aggregate	$570,458,400	$584,607,329	Inc..	$14,149,429
Number of polls	196,271	226,878	Inc..	30,607

This shows an increase for the year 1866 of $14,149,429 in the valuation of taxable property, and 30,607 in the number of polls. The debt divided among the polls registered in 1865 was $44 67 per poll; divided among the polls of 1866, it was $23 58 per poll—being a proportionate reduction of the State debt to nearly one-half its amount. Compared with the tax able value of property, the debt of 1865 was 1.55 per cent.; but the debt of 1866 was only 0.92 per cent. It is evident from this showing that the financial condition of the State has improved, and that if the same rate of taxation and disbursement be kept up for a few years longer, the whole debt will be erased from the State ledger.

The levy for taxes for the year 1866 was as exhibited in the annexed table:

State tax proper	$1,602,657 80	Township tax	$290,690 25
School tax	1,030,063 26	Special school tax	902,877 28
Sinking fund tax	1,118,600 56	Township library tax	44,492 79
		Dog tax	154,480 00
Total State tax	$3,751,321 62	Bounty tax	874,167 30
County tax proper	3,214,739 33	Other local taxes	275,647 41
Road tax	562,702 50		
		Total, township and other	$2,542,355 03
Total County tax	$3,777,431 84		
Aggregate amount of tax levy, 1866			$10,187,432 64
Delinquencies for 1865 and previous years			1,389,786 05
Aggregate taxes collectable in 1866			$11,574,218 69

The levy for 1866 was at the rate of $44 50 to each taxable poll, and at the rate of $17 42 to each $1,000 of taxable valuation. Of this estimate, the distribution to the State, the counties, and the townships and localities was as follows:

	State.	Counties.	Townships.	Total.
Tax to each Poll	$16 39	$16 50	$11 61	$44 50
Tax to $1000 valuation	6 42	6 46	4 54	17 42

These results ought to be extremely gratifying to taxpayers of Indiana. The taxation in New York city is at least four times these rates, and in New York state, taken as a whole, three times. And yet while in Indiana the debt is being rapidly reduced, New York, on the contrary, appears to be seeking every means to increase its debt-burden.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending November 1, 1866, including balance from 1865, was $4,043,086 57. The payments (warrants drawn) in the same year amounted to $3,661,564 68—leaving an undisbursed remainder of $381,528 89. But at the close of the year the Treasury was indebted to the several Trust Funds managed by the State in the sum of $493,182 72, which eats up this balance and calls for $111,660 83 in addition. This last amount may be correctly styled the floating debt of the State, and as such will probably be satisfied as a current account.

The receipts and disbursements are classified in sufficient detail in the statement taken from the Report of the Auditor for the year 1865–66, which follows:

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Revenue	$1,764,653 59	Ordinary expenses	$242,281 71
Common School	1,114,345 02	Office expenses	27,100 86
Soldiers' families relief	82,428 33	Public institutions	426,359 44
Miscellaneous	455,395 74	Military expenses	306,394 01
		College fund	24,217 08
Total, *ex* sinking fund	$3,416,822 68	Common School fund	1,164,114 27
Sinking fund	540,212 55	Miscellaneous	423,099 42
Aggregate receipts	$3,957,035 23	Total, *ex* public debt	$2,613,476 79
Add balance from 1865	86,051 34	Public indebtedness	1,048,087 89
Aggregate resources	$4,043,086 57	Aggregate disbursem'ts	$3,661,564 68

—leaving a balance, as before stated, of $381,528 89.

In the above account the general receipts and expenses of the government are separated from those of the sinking fund and public debt. The object of this separation is to exhibit more definitely what the cessation of taxation and expenditures on the latter accounts will effect for the people. It will be seen that the payments of interest and principal have amounted to two-fifths of the whole disbursements. There are other expenses, as the "Military," which must now be approaching extinction. The extinction of these will probably abate taxation at least a million a year, and limit the annual levy to about $3,000,000, or to about $2 for each inhabitant of the State.

If the county and township, etc., accounts were administered with the same wise economy as those of the State, the probability is that the local rates would be largely reduced. At present most of the counties and cities are encumbered with disproportionate debts, which have been contracted principally in aid of railroad and other companies, which frequently pay neither dividends nor interest.

CALIFORNIA COMMERCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR 1866.*

The past year has been a marked one in the history of California. While great wealth has been developed from natural and commercial causes, a severe revulsion in the financial circles of Europe and the East, put a strain upon our resources which very few mercantile communities could have successfully met, but which had no other effect upon San Francisco than to demonstrate her ability, under any and all circumstances, to meet, without effort, whatever demands are made upon her. In the past year, for the first time in her history, she became a creditor to the East, by lending gold, to perhaps too great an extent, at the high rates which the vicious currency of that section made current. The only inconvenience which the merchants and people here suffered was momentary, through the disposition to lend too much, and money for a short time was very scarce. The leading bankers and money reservoirs promptly applied the proper remedy, and the channels of circulation once more filled with the necessary circulating medium. During the year the banking capital of the city has been increased by the addition of $3,000,000 to the Bank of California, making it $5,000,000 of local capital, which, added to that of the other local institutions, has had the effect of reducing the rate of money to the regular level of one per cent. per month. This figure, at a time when the rate of money in London and at the East rose nearly to the same point for specie funds, had the effect of curtailing the employment of foreign capital here, and some British capital has been withdrawn. The capital of the State has accumulated considerably. First, through the abundance of the crops, which for the present year give a surplus of wheat barley and oats of $7,000,000 more than in 1864. The mines have been more prolific, and those of Nevada, instead of drawing assessments, have given handsome dividends. Manufacturers have prospered, and the population of the State has increased 3,683, against a loss of 1,244 persons in the previous year. The prosperity of the people has manifested itself in the large increase in the savings deposits, which have reached about $10,000 000—an average of $711 each depositor, against $250 average in New York. The insurance companies have done a good business, and paid handsome dividends. The manufactories have prospered in a gratifying manner. The woolen factories alone have taken this year 3,189,500 lbs. of wool, against 2,350,000 lbs. in the year before; and these mills are under so great pressure of business that constant enlargement is necessary. A small cotton factory shows some promise of success, and a variety of establishments for the manufacture of textile fabrics, including silk, are in progress. The effect of this prosperity of agriculture and manufacturing is that the demand for Eastern and imported goods shrinks up. The Atlantic States particularly are losing their markets here. Provisions, butter, fish, cordage, etc., are now better supplied here, and manufacturers, under

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* The following review of the trade of California for 1866 was prepared by Thos. P. Kettell, Esq., for twenty years one of the editors of the MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE, and now financial editor of the *Alta Californian*.—*Ed.* HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE.

the present state of currency and laws at the East, come better from abroad even at the enormous gold tax of 56 per cent. average charged upon dutiable goods. The aggregate amount of goods coming here is, however, less each year. The amounts imported and the payments made, may be approximated as follows:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Foreign, at Custom House	$10,445,948	$10,338,898	$12,857,000
Eastern, per sail	30,264,590	22,362,640	17,198,204
do per steam	11,900,645	5,253,315	11,289,044
Freight, foreign goods	2,502,952	1,615,247	1,942,058
do Eastern goods	1,884,201	3,324,881	2,555,973
do do per steam	2,380,129	1,850,663	2,888,476
Duties gold	6,378,348	6,708,753	7,189,763
Total	$67,756,813	$56,003,897	$55,920,518

The actual exports in payment have been:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Merchandise	$13,359,615	$14,216,274	$17,166,896
Treasure	55,202,423	50,693,299	44,146,577
Total	$68,562,038	$64,909,673	$61,313,473

This is an approximation to the state of the trade. The amount of treasure exported is that on mercantile account. There has been shipped in addition $12,000,000 by the United States Treasury. In this amount is included the $7,189,763 paid in for duties, as in the table, and which constitutes a part of the cost of the imported goods. The remainder of the government shipment was on hand from the amounts paid in for duties last year. The merchandise exports embrace $5,221,248 Eastern and foreign re-exported, and the remainder, $11,945,648, is the value of domestic produce. The result is an apparent adverse balance of $5,392,955, which we have paid away without equivalents; a portion of this is for profits on goods sold here, for money carried away by passengers, and money drawn by absentees, for rents, dividends, etc. There has been some offset to those items by capital brought into the State by passengers, and sent here for mining investments. The expenditures on this coast by the Federal Government have declined last year, while the internal revenue taxes have increased. The aggregate disbursements in 1864 was $9,670,656; in 1865 $15,930,451, and this year $10,689,130. These items have helped the adverse balance. The aggegate results are, however, highly favorable to the State, which was never in a better position to inaugurate its connection with China by steam than it was at the close of the year, when that great event took place, whereby passengers leaving New York December 11th were landed here in twenty days, to take their departure in the Colorado January 1st, 1867.

The receipts of treasure, it will be observed, show a decline during the past year of, in the aggregate, $2,607,893. Of this amount the decline in bullion from the northern and southern mines was $2,603,799. The receipts from the State of Nevada remain about the same; but the State of the roads kept back some bullion. To the aggregate amount of bullion reported, observation has made it necessary to add twenty per cent., in order to cover the sums in private hands and approximate the true sum, which will thus reach $60,000,000.

The receipts of coin from the interior and the export thither have been as follows, quarterly:

	Receipts.	Sums remitted.	Excess remit'd
First quarter	$1,205,987	$1,817,329	$608,342
Second quarter	1,634,208	2,599,781	965,573
Third quarter	1,279,343	2,318,079	1,038,736
Fourth quarter	905,882	3,172,055	2,266,173
Total	$5,028,420	$9,907,244	$4,878,824

This large amount sent inward increased as the year progressed, and the sale of crops threw more money into the hands of the farmers.

The exports of treasure in the table have exceeded those of last year, in the aggregate, $10,662,031 41. This excess is due altogether to the large shipments made by the Treasury, and which are suppressed from the manifests of the steamers, on the responsibility of the Assistant Treasurer. The shipment on Treasury account last year was about $1,500,000, and this year nearly $12,000.000. Deducting these amounts, the movement on mercantile account has been nearly the same. The movement to England direct has been less; and also to China there has been a falling off—while the state of affairs in New York, by which gold was made artificially scarce, commanding high rates of interest, drew thither more than usual. The kinds of treasure which have been shipped during the six months ending Dec. 31st have been as follows:

	Per steamer.	China and Australia.	Total.
Gold bars	$10.142,241 60	$626,929 91	$10,769,170 51
Silver bars	5,290,771 88	1,532,468 65	6,823,240 48
Gold coin	1,542,810 86	244,111 47	1,786,921 83
Mexican dollars	.....	195,931 00	195,931 00
Dust	12,790 72	17,448 50	30,239 22
Total	$16,988,614 51	$2,616,889 53	$19,606,703 04

It will thus be seen that the exports of gold bars reached about one-half the aggregate export; that silver bars make rather more than one-third, one-quarter of which goes to China and the remainder to London, where the price of silver in the last year has varied from 60½ to 62d. The price of sterling bills in New York, where the proceeds of the silver are made available, has also varied largely. During the panics of the summer the rates were such as to check silver shipments, but these have latterly been resumed. In addition to the above, the steamer Colorado carried: Gold bars, $63,698; $55,276 gold coin, 100,815 Mexican dollars, and other lots. Total, $581,287. But as she sailed on the first, her report belongs to the year 1867.

The aggregate exports of merchandise from this port have reached this year the large sum of $17,166,896. A table of the leading items for many years, in another column, will be found to be of great interest. As compared with former years, this aggregate has been composed as follows:

	Domestic.	Foreign and Eastern.	Total.
1860	$4,918,921	$3,472,146	$8,391,067
1861	6,988,375	2,893,446	9,881,821
1862	6,578,780	3,860,208	10,438,988
1863	7,599,755	5,204,531	12,804,286
1864	7,753,933	5,587,227	13,341,160
1865	8,705,228	5,511,146	14,216,374
1866	11,934,062	5,232,834	17,166,896

These figures show results that are in the highest degree satisfactory, since there has been a regular development of the trade in domestic products—the amount reaching in 1866 150 per cent. more than in 1860. Few countries can show such rapid progress with such small increase in the number of the producers. It will be observed that the export of foreign and Eastern has been nearly stationary in the last four years. This has been the effect of the war, bringing with it paper money at the East and enormous duties upon imported goods. The taxes, delays, oppressions, expenses, and vexatious obstacles thrown in the way of importers have prevented the growth of the carrying trade. The Mexican and other channels for the legitimate commerce of this coast have been choked by the increasing expenses and disabilities imposed upon this port. The high taxes and paper money at the East have made the goods there less able to contend with imported goods here for general consumption, notwithstanding the high duties. Both these have made this port less eligible as a port of supply. It has also been the case that many California productions have taken the place of imported goods for outward manifests, and have thus swollen the figures under the head of domestic exports.

The exports of domestic produce in the past year have in the aggregate shown very satisfactory results, being an increase of $3,229,834 over those of the previous year. This is due mainly to the increase in breadstuffs and grains, which have been comparatively as follows:

	1865.		1866.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Flour, bbls	109,210	$701,556 00	327,544	$1,855,108 19
Wheat, sks	416,595	847,534 37	2,258,022	4,186,597 50
Barley, sks	154,922	188,230 77	298,003	331,426 70
Oats	11,105	13,283 27	183,316	345,693 33
Total		$1,750,494		$6,717,825 72

If we reduce the flour to wheat, the quantity exported has been 3,240,654 sacks, against 744,255 sacks in the previous year. The average price for the year has been, it appears, $1 89 per sack against $2 for the previous year, which began with large importations at famine prices. The year closes with, in round numbers, 1¼ million sacks on hand at the ports, and as much more in the interior, against about 600,000 sacks the same time last year. The year began with an active demand for breadstuffs and grain for Australia, where the crops were short. That country has taken 623,036 sacks wheat and 118,071 bbls. flour; together, 977,249 sacks wheat, or about 30 per cent. of the whole export. That demand gradually died out as the year advanced, and it became certain that the Australian crops would be good. China has taken about 520,000 sacks in wheat and flour; but latterly the demand has declined. In June and July it began to be apparent that prices in England and the Eastern States would be high, and they have reached such rates as were seldom attained before. In England, the advance was 20s. per quarter, touching 71s., equal to $4 per sack for fine California. The same price was reached in New York. Under these circumstances all the tonnage that could be commanded was taken up to transport wheat in that direction. To Great Britain, 1,033,735 sacks and 23,279 barrels flour, equal to 1,103,572 sacks wheat, have been sent; to the East, 364,098 sacks wheat and 3,520 barrels flour; together,

274,658 sacks wheat. The aggregate tonnage employed to transport the whole of the grain has been 102,961 tons register, ranging, to Australia, £2@£2 10s.; to Liverpool, from £2 in the spring to £3 10s., which was the rate recently for the Kingfisher to London. The rate to New York has been $18@19, currency, per 2,000 lbs. Australia has been by far the largest customer for barley and oats, having taken four-fifths of the quantity shipped. The East has taken some barley. While the grain trade has been thus advanced there has been a decline in the export of hides, wool, copper ore and quicksilver. These four articles diminish the export figures by $2,019,966.

In tallow there has been an increased movement to Peru and Great Britain.

There has also been a gratifying increase in the exports of California wines, the amount having doubled in the year. The progress has been as follows:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866
Packages	2,095	1,680	3,552	7,194
Value	$79,026	$41,931	$89,581	$169,947

Those figures indicate the progressive trade which results from the growing appreciation of these wines at the East, and also in the Western States, whence increasing orders are received by the leading houses. The Vinicultural Society's champagne asserts its own value. That this is to be a very important branch of California industry is a foregone conclusion. The exports of provisions have taken very large proportions, reaching $236,373 against $21,596 in 1863. Lumber has not done so well this year. The business had been overdone to an extent which involved the trade in difficulties through too active competition. This has now been remedied, and the matter is on a fair foundation. The table of lumber receipts, it will be observed, shows the effects of the same causes. There has been a diminution of 38,728,789 feet in the supply. There have been a number of vessels loaded direct from the northern mills abroad, a circumstance which has lessened the quantity passed through San Francisco. The fisheries have greatly improved, and the value of salmon exported is three times that of last year.

The receipts of produce from the interior at this port show the results of the large crops and improved condition of the agricultural interest. The receipts of flour show an increase of 100 per cent. in the quantities received from the interior, and this quantity now exceeds the aggregate capacity of the city mills, and has supplied two-thirds the quantity taken for export. The receipts of wheat have been very large. The disposition of wheat and flour may be thus approximated:

Receipts of flour and wheat, in sacks,		
Wheat		4,659,559
Exports	3,229,726	
Consumption	432,000	
		3,761,726
Estimated surplus		897,833
Add stock January, 1866		515,269
Estimated stock January, 1867		1,413,102

The receipts of wool have been somewhat in excess of last year, and its quality has been very much improved. The spring clip of the present year has been one of the finest ever produced. The following figures and statements are from the circular of Messrs. McLennan, Wheelan & Grisar, wool graders:

RECEIPTS.

	Bags.	Pounds.
From the country—Spring	18,630	4,934,950
Fall	8,162	2,244,550
Total of fleece wool	26,792	7,179,500
Pulled California, included in the exports below	.....	754,587
From Oregon	2,770	443,200
Total		8,377,287

EXPORTS.

To—	1866. Bales.	1866. Pounds.	1865. Bales.	1865. Pounds.
New York, per steam	5,529	2,866,194	6,974	3,858,902
" per sail	2,454	1,155,283	4,287	1,692,840
Boston, per sail	1,976	607,603	3,726	997,619
England, per sail	55	33,049	2	570
Total	10,114	4,662,129	14,999	6,549,931
Value				$397,937 54

	1866.	1865.
Bought by local factories, pounds	8,189,500	2,350,000
On hand, packed and ready for shipment	172,902	.....
Unsold in warehouse	508,116	50,000
Total	8,582,647	8,949,931
Total value		$1,641,177 54

The prospect for the next spring clip (1867) opens very favorably, the grazing facilities being all that is required, and the heavy rains already experienced having pretty well cleansed the wool on sheep-back so far. We anticipate a spring clip fully up to the last one, for quality and condition, and we expect that the next clip will amount from 7,000,000 to 7,500,000 pounds. Our calculation is based upon the following figures:

Received last spring, (1866.) 18,630 bags spring wool; each bag containing an average of 76 fleeces, each fleece weighing 3¼ pounds, giving as old stock	1,415,880	Sheep.
Allowing 15 per cent of wethers supposed all killed off for butchering	212,380	Wethers.
Leaves, breeding ewes	1,203,500	Sheep.
Increase of 1866, 100 per cent	1,203,500	
Less 20 per cent off for butchering	240,700	
	962,800	
Leaves to be shorn next spring	2,166,300	Sheep.
Giving, at 3½ per cent. each	7,582,000	pounds.

The increase of 100 per cent. allowed is not exaggerated, according to the fullest information gathered by us all over the country. There remains

the amount of stock killed off for butchering, which the following figures will show to be correct :

We have allowed	212,380 Wethers.
And	240,700 new stock.
Together	453,080 Sheep.

At 2 lbs. pulled wool each, gives 906,160 pounds of wool, which exceeds the actual exports.

The industry of this port for the last year has been such, in connection with the favorable harvests, as to supply a large proportion of the necessary wants of food and merchandise on this coast. Accordingly, we find that the arrivals of goods, both from Europe and the Atlantic States, have considerably diminished. The list of merchandise received from the East is shortening gradually, and the quantities of each description that arrives are less. Thus, apples, beef, pork, butter, codfish, hams, lard, fish, etc., have declined considerably in quantities. It is also the case that heavy taxes and paper money have weighed heavily upon the ability of the East to compete with foreign nations in the supply of textile fabrics. We find, therefore, that freight values from the East decline, while those from foreign countries increase. Comparatively, the movement has been as follows :

	1865.	1866.
From Panama	$1,885,213	$2,288,476
Atlantic States, sail	3,324,381	2,555,973
Europe, sail	568,562	765,097
All other	1,046,685	1,176,961
Total	$6,824,841	$6,786,507

Thus there has been an increase of $403,263 by the way of the Isthmus, by reason of cheaper steam freights; but a part of that increase is due foreign merchandise which took that route. The sail values have declined $768,408, or more than 25 per cent., while those from Europe have increased $196,535, or 35 per cent.

The very high duties paid at the port of San Francisco, and which reach on merchandise $7,189,763, are 56 per cent of the dutiable imports, which gives a value of $12,857,000 of imported merchandise against $6,812,368, duties in 1865, and $6,378,384 in 1864. As measured by the duties, therefore, the imports of this port have been 13 per cent more than in 1864.

In addition to the goods which have arrived by sail from Europe and the East, there have come to hand, via Panama steamers, during the year as follows :

1866.	First Quarter, tons.	Second Quarter, tons.	Third Quarter, tons.	Fourth Quarter, tons.
New York	6,055	3,887½	9,486	8,441
Europe	682	921½	1,319	1,160
Havana	94	59½	50	25
South America	5	....	12	4
Central America	244	207	103	116
Mexico	....	....	22	14
Total	7,080	5,036	10,992	9,760
Total 1865	6,477	5,270	6,381	3,749
Increase	603	....	4,611	6,011

On this subject of receipts the San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

The receipts last year show a falling off in the aggregate of $1,811,439, as compared with 1865, and $1 589,158 as compared with 1864. In arriving at the total product of our mines, it has been customary to add to these receipts from the interior, through public channels, at least ten per cent. to cover amounts received through private sources, and thirty per cent to the coastwise receipts for sums in the hands of passengers. Observing this rule, we have the following as the product of our mines for the past year:

From California and Nevada	$49,198,953
Coastwise ports, North and South, including British Columbia	8,516,669
Total	$57,715,622
Add imports foreign	2,369,944
Grand total 1866	$60,085,566

The foregoing statement comprises all the domestic treasure received through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, together with the estimated amounts received from the interior through private channels, in the hands of passengers coastwise, and the imports foreign. To this aggregate we think should be added the amounts from Portland and Crescent City, consigned to other consignees than Wells, Fargo & Co. There are no accessible means of ascertaining these amounts, except as they have been reported from time to time on the steamers' manifests as deposited at the Exchange. Of the sums thus reported by these northern steamers during the past two quarters, we find the following consigned to other parties in addition to the receipts per Wells, Fargo & Co's Express: Third quarter $459,340; fourth quarter, $680,569—total, $1,139,909. The aggregate receipts per steamers from the north coast for the first two quarters of the year were considerably lighter than for the last half of the year; consequently, the sums received per other consignees outside of the Express Company were proportionately smaller. We think, however, that at least $2,000,000 has been received by these private consignees in their own names during the past year, which should doubtless be added to the aggregate given above, making the total receipts of treasure at this port, from all sources, for the year 1866, $62,085,566.

The exports from the port for the six years 1861-1866, as declared at the Custom-house were as follows:

To	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
New York	32,028,011	26,194,035	10,389,329	12,316,121	20,583,389	29,244,891
England	4,061,779	12,950,139	28,467,256	34,436,422	15,432,638	6,532,207
China	8,541,279	2,660,754	4,2-6,370	7,888,973	0,963,522	6,527,287
Japan		17,916	34,564	85,631	214,(06	106,130
Manila		35,653	66,200	150,135	156,505	....
Panama	349,709	434,508	2,503,296	379,794	1,224,344	511,549
Havana	95,920	.. ...	32,302	8,000	.....	... ...
Hawaiian Isl'ds		3,000	31,253	130,603	45,920	187,480
Society Islands		.....	8,000	16,951	5,500	... .
Mexico		5,006	155,518	175,245	152,457	12,004
Central America		10,000	77,827	45,321	9),278	07,986
Victoria, V. I		188,223	100,000	125,000	.....	140.0 0
France		.....	.....	.....	389,170	939,055
Chile		.... .	.....	.....	50,000	95,800
Australia		121	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indies		62,414	.....	.....	.....	.... ..

The following shows the total movement for the same years:

	Receipts at port.			Exports as above.		Annual movement
	Interior.	Foreign.	Total.			
1866	$49,801,625	$2,857,028	$52,691,653	$44,384,393	Inc.	48,327,260
1865	53,668,183	1,799,390	55,46 ,573	45,308,228	Inc.	10,159,345
1864	53,518,383	1,715,024	55,228,407	55,707,201	Dec.	478,794
1863	50,297,349	2,156,613	52,453,961	46,071,920	Inc.	6,382,041
1862	47,471,378	1,904,084	49,375,463	42,561,761	Inc.	6 813,701
1861	41,689,077	1,702,683	43,391,760	40,676,758	Inc.	2,715,002
Total	40,676,758	42,561,761	46,071,920	55,707,201	45,308,228	44,364,393

MERCANTILE FRAUD IN ENGLAND.

The Pall Mall *Gazette*, of Dec. 21, furnished the following picture of mercantile morals in England:

"The readiness with which it was believed, a few days ago, that some ingenious person had brought down the shares of a railway by circulating an utterly groundless report that its chairman had failed, affords a fresh illustration of a state of things which is becoming very serious; so serious that, unless the whole nation is to be permanently disgraced, some sustained effort ought to be made to set it right. We refer to the continual growth and development in all directions of mercantile fraud which appears to pervade men of business of all classes, from capitalists who get up fraudulent joint-stock companies which cost tens of thousands to unfortunate shareholders, down to the not less determined and in their position not less dangerous rogues who add to their gains by keeping false weight and measures. The *Times* remarked the other day with perfect truth that lying for the purpose of cheating was so common on the Stock Exchange that people there appeared to think nothing of it, and the case is undoubtedly the same in many other departments of business. Not long ago a gentleman, not himself in business, but connected with others who were so engaged, was informed by one of his friends that he, the friend, had found out that his partner had been raising money by pledging securities which had been entrusted to the firm for safe custody. The firm was at the time in difficulties, and an attempt was being made to wind up its affairs. The outsider thus applied to was horrified to hear that his friend was in any way connected with any such transaction, and advised him at once to disclose it to all the parties interested. The two went for this purpose to the herd of a very eminent house in the trade, and told him what had happened. He treated the whole thing as a most venial irregularity, declared that it would never do to take a strict legal view of such matters, and expressed his firm conviction that the person who had been guilty of this slight deviation from strict propriety was a man of the very highest honor, utterly incapable of a really dishonest action. The two friends, not being satisfied, took steps to have the matter fully investigated, and the same evening the man of high honor confessed that he had committed the further irregularity of forging acceptances to the value of several thousands pounds, and on the next day decamped, leaving his unlucky partner liable to claims of which he had never had any notice, which involved him in absolute ruin and many friends who had assisted him in most serious loss. Cases of this kind are continually occurring, and the remarkable and indeed intolerable thing is not that in such cities as London, Manchester and the like, there should be a large number of consummate rogues, but that the honest men should take so little notice of their roguery, and should persistently regard it with indulgence, not to say indifference. No doubt we possess a large number of merchants as honorable as any in the world. We have men whose word is their bond, and who would as soon lie as they would pick pockets; yet we have on the other hand such an assortment of cheats and swindlers, from the millionaire down to the small shopkeeper, as were never, in all human probabil-

ity, collected in one place before. The really grave charge against the honest men is that they indulge and countenance the other class—that from indifference, from want of corporate feeling, or from a sort of callous indifference which even an honest man is very apt to contract from continual intercourse with roguery, they not only allow them to take their course and suggest no means whatever for clipping their fraudulent wings, but do their very utmost to put commerce of all kinds on a footing which gives the utmost conceivable facilities to every kind of cheating. It is by no means pleasant to compare the number of barriers which were formerly opposed to fraud with the facilities which are afforded to it in the present day. The system of guilds and monopolies had undoubtedly immense evils, and degenerated before it was finally destroyed into a very hotbed of jobbery and corruption; but it did at all events provide some sort of corporate feeling amongst different trades, and some kind of machinery by which that corporate feeling might provide more or less discipline for individual traders. The Inns of Court and the Incorporated Law Society—and especially the former—might no doubt be more efficient than they actually are, and many professional malpractices no doubt exist in spite of them; but if they were swept away there would undoubtedly be many more. Much may be said for and against trades unions, but it will hardly be denied that the corporate feeling which they produce amongst the men who belong to them has its noble and elevating side. Commercial life is subject to none of these influences. The merchant, the speculator, the shopkeeper, stands for the most part altogether alone, and bends all the energies of his mind to making his own fortune by his own exertions.

The old law of bankruptcy, again, was certainly exceedingly harsh, and the law of imprisonment for debt on which it was founded was harsher still. Harsh, however, and cruel as they were, they did in a very emphatic way indeed assert the great principle that to be in debt and not to be able to pay is disgraceful, and that wilfully to diminish the means available for payment is one of the very worst forms of robbery. The notion of punishing a fradulent bankrupt with death would in these days be regarded with horror, but if our humanity has gained something by the abolition in such cases of capital punishment, our sense of justice has lost a great deal by our refusal to recognise in such an act a crime as gross and as deserving of severe punishment as the worst forms of highway robbery. The old law of partnership, again, was, in its way, harsh. To prevent people from contracting, if they thought proper, upon the principle of limited liability, was, no doubt, to treat them more or less like children; but it did make it much more difficult to devise wholesale frauds than it is at present.

We do not say either that this legislation was wrong, or that it is now possible to alter its essential provisions. Nothing but experience can teach people prudence; and if all mankind are bent on having every possible facility afforded to the cleverer members of the community for getting rich in a hurry, why they must have their way, even if they should happen, as was remarked of old, to be "pierced through with many sorrows;" but that which is not in itself wrong may be grossly defective, and this has, no doubt, been the case with our legislation on commercial matters. Throw open your gaming table to all mankind if you please, but let us at all events have such security for fair play as the

most stringent rules for the punishment of fraud can give. If trade is to be a universal betting-ring, so be it; but let us have no mercy on welchers. The criminal law ought to keep pace with the progress of commercial legislation, and should be extended in direct proportion to the degree in which we give up the notion of protection. Prevention we have given up as being, under the circumstances of the case, impossible, and likely, if attempted, to do more harm than good; but this is the strongest of all reasons for trying our very utmost to increase the efficiency of punishment. If the railings and gates of a park are all thrown down, common prudence ought to teach us to send in an additional force of police.

How then ought this to be done? It should be done by adding to the criminal law a completely new head in the shape of an Act for the punishment of fraud and lying. As matters stand at present, the law is almost a blank on this head. Theft is a comparatively coarse and trivial offence. Embezzlement applies to a very limited class of cases, and the Acts which relate to offences by fradulent trustees, or by factors, brokers, &c, are of a very special and peculiar character, and are so constructed as to apply to a very small part of the frauds which are so rife amongst us. The crime of conspiracy to defraud takes a wider sweep, but to make a conspiracy there must be a combination of at least two persons for an unlawful object, and it is by no means easy to fix people with any specific design of this sort. The Act which punishes the obtaining of goods under false pretences, and the offence of cheating at common law, have been construed by the court in such a narrow spirit, and so many restrictions have been imposed upon them, that they are in practice confined to cases of a very petty character. Nothing can be more characteristic of the spirit in which the judges have dealt with this subject than the fact that they have on several occasions refused to hold that particular circumstances amounted to obtaining goods under false pretences, for fear of extending the Act to all mercantile frauds whatever.

This result, as it appears to us, is just what is wanted. Get a broad, general definition of fraud, and make fraud punishable like theft, putting it in law, as it is in morals, on precisely the same level. Of course there would be difficulty—though not, we think, so much as might be supposed—in defining fraud for penal purposes, but it is difficult to imagine a more useful undertaking than that of making such an addition to the criminal law. We are, no doubt, at present a good deal in the dark on the details of the subject. The revelations which come to light from time to time as to the state of commerce, show clearly enough the necessity which exists for further legislation, but so far as we know no systematic inquiry has ever yet been made into the subject. Why should not the present Government, who are greatly in want of practical measures to act as a sop to the British public and to find occupation for the British Parliament, appoint a commission of lawyers and merchants to inquire into the subject of mercantile fraud, and to prepare a measure for its better punishment and prevention? The report of such a commission would pay its expenses ten times over, for no sensation novel would be such amusing reading.

COLONIAL BLUE-BOOKS.

The reports respecting the present state of her Majesty's colonial possessions in North America are now before the public. That for New Brunswick states the revenue of the colony for 1864 to be £213,675, against £175,258 in the year preceding. The expenditure was £175,979, against £184.845 for 1863. The value of imports was £1,863,615, being £208,102 more than in 1863. The exports amounted to £1,052,891, being £23,562 more than in 1863. To this amount, however, the value of the ships built in the province, which was not less than £800,000, must be added, which produces a balance in the account. Many of the exports are often shipped from the American bank of the St. Croix, and consequently do not appear in the return. One hundred and sixty-three new vessels were built and registered in the course of the year. The total number now on the registers of the colony is 958, measuring 233,225 tons. The European and North American Railway, which is the property of the Government, produced $145,057; the expenses were $100.630. The number of passengers was 139,554. The accounts of the Post Office show a deficiency of nearly $21,000, which is attributed to the untaxed transmission of newspapers through the post. Education has cost $116.167. The schools in operation was 816 in number, and the scholars about 30,000. There are 22 superior schools, attended by 1,138 pupils. The university numbers 38 students, and the collegiate school 99 pupils. Applications for Crown Lands have been received to the number of 1,625, including 549 petitions to purchase land at the public auctions' and 1,076 applications to purchase land by the performance of labor.

Prince Edward's Island is represented solely by its blue-book. Governor Musgrove accompanies the Newfoundland Blue-book by a report, from which it appears that the revenue, which is chiefly derived from import duties, shows an apparent total of £125,158, against £113,034 for the preceding year. This is, however, accounted for by loans and by a special Customs duty amounting to £12,933. The value of imports is stated at £1,067,062, of which £455,308 are from the United Kingdom, and £306,851 from the United States. The expenditure of the colony, like the revenue, remains almost unaltered. There is, however, a noticeable difference in the items of which it is made up. The amount disbursed for the relief of the poor was only £15,123, being £11,593 less than in 1863, and £17,421 less than in 1862. The expenditure of 1864 was chiefly made up of payments for roads, bridges, lighthouses, steam communication, the repayment of public debt, water supply and sewerage. The exports of the colony are chiefly codfish and oil. In 1864 the seal fishery was a failure, and the amount of codfish was 150,730 cwt. less than in 1862. Owing to the rise in price the value of the smaller export was £795,460, against £787,821 for the larger. The public debt amounts to £167,261. There is no local taxation in the island, the result of which is that local improvements can scarcely ever be made, from the jealousy of the the inhabitants of the rural districts, who object to being expected to contribute, though in ever so small a proportion, to the comfort of the inhabitants of the towns. The House of Assembly consists of 30 members, returned by 15 electoral districts, of which five return three members each, five

two, and five one. The quallification is a net annual income of £600 derived from any source or the possession of property clear of all encumbrance of £500. The qualification for the suffrage consists of the occupation of a house of any value for two years before the date of the election. The electors on the register are 17,728, and the number of male inhabitants above the age of 20 was at the last census 29,192. Education in the colony has cost £13,814, and 10,437 children are in the elementary schools. The mineral wealth of the colony is very large, but no efforts have been made to develope it. Copper, lead and tin are found in large quantities, and there is a vein of marble of quality quite equal to that of the finest from Carrara. The gaol is not large, and the number of the prisoners is very small compared with the population.

The Bermuda report is accompanied by a despatch in which Governor Hamley states that the recent prosperity of the colony was owing to the blockade-running trade. As that is, however, abandoned, it will be interesting to discover whether the energy and activity evoked by it continue, or whether the colony will fall back into a lower position than before.

The report of the Governor of Vancouver's Island states the revenue for 1864 at £71,268, against £73,776 in 1863. The total expenditure has been £74.246, presenting an increase compared with that of the preceding year of £69,589. Under "Works and Buildings," £18,452 has been expended out of the road and harbor loan. The number of electors on the register is 1,213. This number, however, represents the votes, and not the voters, the number of the latter being only 890, and the surplus of votes being accounted for by the fact that many of the residents in the towns have taken up lands in the country districts which they neither occupy nor improve. The Legislative Council consists of 5 official and 3 non-official members, nominated by the Crown. The Assembly consists of 15 members elected by the constituencies. The British population numbers about 3,000, so that it is easy to understand how strongly the American element must influence the action of the legislature. Besides these there are a number of Chinese and negroes, who, with the Europeans, make up 8,000. The aboriginal Indians number about 10,000. The imports show a net decrease as compared with 1863, but there is an increase of imports from the United Kingdom of £24,367, and decrease of imports from the United States of upwards of £80,000. The record of exports is meagre and valueless, but the amount of gold exported through the banks was not less than £556,945. The last paragraphs of the despatch are peculiarly melancholy. More than 8 per cent. of the total imports to Vancouver's Island, or $395,785, is for wines and spirits. If profit be added at the rate of 40 per cent. and the consumption of British Columbia imported through Vancouver's Island be deducted, the consumption in the last-named colony amounts to $264,915, which, assuming the adult male population to be 5,000, gives an annual expenditure per man of 52 dollars 98 cents. In the city of Victoria there are 85 retail licenses for public-houses, in addition to 23 wholesale licenses. Outside the city there are 41 licensed houses, making a total of 149 licenses to sell drink, for which the fees payable in one year amount to £29,909. Of the social results of this state of things the Governor prudently says nothing.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF MR. J. ROSS BROWNE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. J. Ross Browne, who was appointed Special Commissioner under a provision of the Appropriation Act of July 28, 1866, authorizing the collection by the Secretary of the Treasury of "trustworthy statistical information concerning the gold and silver mines of the Western States and Territories," has submitted a valuable and interesting report, from which we condense some of the most important and interesting passages. The report embraces only the country west of the Rocky Mountains.

The product of gold and silver for Oregon, California, Nevada and Washington Territory, is estimated as follows:

In 1861	$43,391,000	In 1864	$63,450,000
In 1862	49,370,000	In 1865	70,000,000
In 1863	52,500,000		

Well informed persons estimate the product for 1866 as follows:

California	$25,000,000	Colorado	$17,000,000	Other sources	$ 5,000,000
Montana	18,000,000	Nevada	16,000,000		
Idaho	17,000,000	Oregon	8,000,000	Total	$106,000,000

This is four times as great as the total product of the world less than thirty years ago. For the last thirteen years the yield of gold in California has been decreasing, but the yield of the quartz mines on the Pacific coast is increasing slowly. The following table shows the exportation of treasure from California manifested at San Francisco:

1849	$4,921,250	1855	$45,183,681	1861	$40,639,080
1850	27,676,346	1856	48,880,543	1862	42,561,761
1851	42,582,695	1857	48,976,697	1863	46,071,920
1852	46,588,424	1858	47,548,025	1864	55,707,201
1853	57,380,034	1859	47,649,462	1865	44,984,546
1854	51,328,6 8	1800	42,203,345		

In 1861, according to Prof. Ashburner's statistics, there were thirty-eight quartz mills in California. The cost of extracting the quartz in twenty-eight of these is reported at $2, and less than $3, as the minimum, and $26 as the maximum expense. In seven mills the cost of stamping ranged from 50 cents and less than $1 to $3, and less than $4 per ton. In thirteen mills the cost of treatment ranged from $1 and less than $1 50 per ton to $8 31. The lowest loss of mercury in working 1,000 pounds of quartz is seven pounds of mercury, and the highest 198 pounds, the yield in the former being reported at $25 per ton, and the latter $17 14 per ton.

In 1865, Mr. A. Remond, in the service of the State Geological Society of California, visited the districts lying between the Merced and Stanislaus rivers, from whose report it appears that the average width of lodes ranged from 1 foot to 25 feet; the average gold per ton, from $4 to $180; the average cost of extraction per ton, from $1 to $60; the average cost of transportation to mill, from 25 cents to $11, and the average cost of treatment, from 75 cents to $7,

In mine No. 48 (Watt's), the vein is only two inches thick, and it costs $60 to get out a tun of ore, producing a yield of $180 per tun, while in No. 62 (Old Whiskey Hill), it costs only 50 cents to take out a tun of rock from a vein 15 feet wide, yielding an average of $15 per tun. Out of 67 mills, 38 were not running, 2 were ruined, and 2 unfinished. The cost of 11 mills was under $2,900 each; of 20 mills it was between $3,000 and $3,900, inclusive; of 14 it was between $5,000 and $9,000, and of 14 it was $10,000 or more, in one case being $42,000. The lowest number of stamps in a mill was 3, and the highest 35. The power used in 52 mills was water; in 11 mills, steam, in 3, water and steam.

Grass Valley, in Nevada County, Cal., is the most productive gold quartz mining district in the world, the annual yield of an area within a radius of four miles being $3,500,000, an average of $1,700 to each laborer employed in the mines.

The total product of the Hayward claim, one of the most notable mines in California, first opened in 1851, is said to be $6,000,000. For the year ending September 30, 1866, the receipt of bullion from the Allison mine at Grass Valley was $531,431 41, and the net profits $368,042 18. The richest placer mine in the State is that of the Blue Gravel Mining Company at Smartsville, in Yuba County. The yield from March, 1864, to September, 1866, was $599,948. The Comstock lode in Nevada is the most productive in the world, a strip of land 600 yards wide and 3 miles long, yielding $12,000,000 annually. For 1866, the yield was $16,500,000, and the total yield since 1859 has been $70,725,000, being only $50,000 the first year and $100,000 the second.

The fluctuations in mining shares in the earlier periods of mining speculations is curious. In the early part of the summer of 1859, the Ophir ground in Nevada could be bought for $100, and the Gould & Curry for $3 per foot. In less than eight months the former had risen to $1,000 per foot, and the latter to $600 per foot. In less than two years from that time the Gould & Curry was selling at the rate of $5,000 per foot, but one year thereafter at less than $1,000; in April, 1865, it sold for a little over $3,000, and now can be bought for about $500 per foot. While some at Gold Hill have fluctuated still more widely, this is not considered an extreme case.

Of the 179 mills in Nevada, 89, carrying 1,440 of the 2,564 stamps, are in the Washoe district. These mills have a capacity equal to 3,841 horse-power, and cost, in the aggregate, over $5,500,000, all the other mills in the State having but 2,481 horse-power, and costing $5,500,000. The Reese River region contains 32 mills, carrying 310 stamps, with a capacity of 410 horse-power, and costing $1,500,000. The product of the State is readily calculated when it is remembered that from the Comstock lode is extracted more than 90 per cent. of all the bullion produced in Nevada.

The yield of the mines in Oregon for the present year do not exceed $2,000,000, nearly the whole being the products of placer diggings. The yield of Washington Territory is put down at $1,000,000, though three-quarters of this amount is the product of British Columbia. The public press of Montana claim that the product of the Territory for the year will reach $15,000,000;

but this is thought too high an estimate. The product of Idaho will not fall short of $10,000,000, some estimating it much higher.

The copper resources of the Pacific Coast are becoming important. The following table shows the exportation of ores from San Francisco since 1862:

Year.	To New York. Tons.	To Boston. Tons.	To Swansea. Tons.	Total Tons.
1862	86	3,574 16-20	———	3,660 10-20
1863	1,337	4,208 15-20	7 15-20	5,553 10-20
1864	4,905 16-20	5,064	264 7-20	10,234 3-20
1865	4,146 3-20	9,050	2,591 16-20	17,787 19-20
1866	7,676 10-20	3,415 5-20	10,384 15-20	21,476 10-20

The quicksilver mines of California are known as the New Almaden mines, and have been open since 1850. In August, 1863, a period of ten years and eleven months, the total amount of ore consumed was 102,313,442 pounds, and the produce of quicksilver 308,756 flasks, or 23,519,834 pounds. From November, 1863, to December, 1864, the total product was 46,216 flasks, or 3,566,200 pounds, to which is to be added 720 flasks from washings. In 1865 the gross product was 47,078 flasks, or 3,604,465½ pounds, to which is to be added 116 flasks from washings. The gross product for 1860 was 30,029 flasks. The following is a comparative statement of all the quicksilver exported from California to various countries since 1859:

To	1859. Flasks.	1860. Flasks.	1861. Flasks.	1862. Flasks.	1863. Flasks.	1864. Flasks.	1865. Flasks.	1866. Flasks.
New York	250	400	600	2,265	95	1,695	6,800	3,500
Great Britain	....		2,500	1,500	1,062	1,609	10,400	10,400
Mexico	103	3,886	12,061	14,778	11,590	7,488	2,650	6,450
China	1,068	2,775	13,788	8,725	8,889	18,908	14,250	17,250
Peru	571	750	2,804	3,439	3,876	4,200	5,500	5,500
Chili	930	....	2,059	1,746	500	2,674	2,000	2,600
Central America	....	....	110	40	40	30	.....	.....
Japan	....	....	50	25	.....	262	...	.....
Australia	325	100	1,850	800	300	108	200	200
Panama	133	130	57	434	130	45	.....	.....
Victoria, V. I.	19	327	116	5	42	21	.....	.....
Total	3,399	9,448	35,995	33,747	26,014	36,918	41,800	45,900

The other quicksilver mines in California did not average 1,000 flasks per month in 1866.

Borax was discovered in California in 1856, and since that time but one company has been formed for its production. About two tuns of crude crystal are produced daily.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract statement, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Treasury Department, on the 1st of December, 1866, the 1st of January, and the 1st of February, 1867, comparatively:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.
5 per cent. bonds	$198,091,350	$198,091,350	$198,091,350
" " of 1867 and 1868	15,837,942	15,783,442	15,779,442
" " of 1881	283,740,000	283,740,850	283,745,250
" " 5.20's	861,649,300	891,125,100	910,029,500
Navy Pension Fund	11,750,000	11,750,000	12,500,000
	$1,371,068,592	$1,400,490,742	$1,420,145,542

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

6 per cent. bonds	$10,302,000	$10,622,000	$12,922,000
3-year Compound Interest Notes	147,337,140	144,900,840	143,064,640
2-year 7.30 notes	699,933,750	676,856,600	663,636,100
	$857,622,890	$832,379,440	$819,672,740

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.

Various bonds and notes	$22,605,794	$16,513,590	$15,791,454

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States Notes	$385,441,849	$380,497,842	$381,497,090
Fractional currency	28,630,249	28,732,813	28,743,734
Gold certificates of deposit	19,636,500	16,442,680	19,992,980
	$433,696,598	$425,673,334	$430,163,804
Aggregate debt	$2,634,995,875	$2,675,062,505	$2,685,773,540
Coin and Currency in Treasury	135,364,637	131,737,333	142,423,791
Debt, less coin and currency	$2,549,631,238	$2,543,325,172	$2,543,349,749

The following statement shows the amount of coin and currency separately at the dates in the foregoing table:

	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.
Gold Coin	$95,163,816	$97,841,968	$97,354,604
Currency	40,196,821	33,895,765	45,069,187
Total gold coin and currency	$135,364,637	$131,737,633	$142,423,791

COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE AND REVIEW.

Monetary Affairs—How affected by action of Congress.—Course of Governments.—Prices of Leading Stocks.—Rates of Interest.—Course of Gold.—Treasure Movements, &c.

The opening of the year cannot be said to have been auspicious. Monetary affairs during the past month have worn a very unsettled aspect, and business generally has been unsatisfactory. The tendency of Congressional legislation has been of a nature not to inspire confidence. Measures have been under discussion relative to radical changes in the currency, to an increase in the duties upon imports, to a curtailment of the privileges of the National Banks, to reconstruction, and to the impeachment of the President: and the natural consequence of so many important questions being crowded upon the public mind has been a wide disturbance of values The banks have shown unusual caution. There has been a general revision of loans, borrowers being called upon to keep up their margins, and the weaker class of collaterals being discarded. This process proved to be a stronger test of the condition of the stock market than it could sustain; and securities have consequently been thrown upon the market in large amounts, causing heavy losses and several failures among the younger stock firms. The average decline in the prices of railroad shares during the month has been 7½@10 per cent. United States securities, however, have stood with remarkable steadiness. The more confidence has been shaken in other securities, the more lenders appear to have sought safety in National bonds, and, as will be seen from the subjoined comparison, the course of prices has been upward, except on Seven-thirties and Ten-forties.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, JANUARY, 1867.

Day of month.	6's, 1881. Coup.	6's, 1881. Reg.	6's, 5-20 yrs. Coup.	6's, 5-20 yrs. Reg.	5's, 10-40 yrs. Coup.	5's, 10-40 yrs. Reg.	7-30's 1867.
Tuesday 1			(New Year's Day—Holiday.)				
Wednesday 2	106¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	105
Thursday 3	107¾	.....	106¾	.....	99¾	....	105¾
Friday 4	108¼	108¼	107¼	.....	99¾	....	105
Saturday 5	108¼	.....	107¼	105¾	.....	....	105
Sunday 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday 7	108¾	.....	107¾	.....	100	100	105
Tuesday 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	....	104¾
Wednesday 9	.....	109¾	107¾	.....	99¾	....	104¾
Thursday 10	108	.....	107	.....	.....	....	104¾
Friday 11	107¾	107¾	106¾	.....	99¾	....	104
Saturday 12	109¼	108¼	107¾	.....	99¾	....	104¾
Sunday 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday 14	.....	108¼	107¼	.....	.....	....	104¾
Tuesday 15	.....	107¾	107¾	.....	99¾	....	104¾
Wednesday 16	108	108	107¾	.....	99¾	....	.....
Thursday 17	108¼	108	107¾	.....	99¾	....	104¾
Friday 18	.....	.....	108	.....	99¾	....	.....
Saturday 19	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Sunday 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday 21	107¾	.....	108	.....	99¾	100	.....
Tuesday 22	108	.....	108	105¾	99¾	....	104¾
Wednesday 23	108	.....	107¾	.....	99¾	....	.....
Thursday 24	.....	.....	107¼	.....	99¾	99¾	104¼
Friday 25	107¾	.....	107	.....	99¾	....	104
Saturday 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99¾	.....
Sunday 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Monday 28	107¾	107¾	.....	.....	99¾	....	.....
Tuesday 29	107¾	107¾	107¼	.....	.....	....	104¾
Wednesday 30	107¼	107¼	106¾	.....	99¾	....	.....
Thursday 31	107¾	.....	107¼	107¼	99¾	....	104¾
First	106¼	108¼	106¾	105¾	99¾	100	105
Highest	108¾	108¾	108	105¾	100	100	105¾
Lowest	106¾	107¼	106¾	105¾	99¾	99	104
Latest	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¾	99¾	99¾	104¾

The quotations for Three-years Compound Interest Notes on each Thursday of the month have been as shown in the following statement:

Issue of—	Jan. 3.	Jan. 10.	Jan. 17.	Jan. 24.	Jan. 31.
June, 1864	116¼@116¾	116¾@116¾	116¾@116¾	116¾@117	116¾@117¼
July, 1864	115¾@116	116¾@116¾	116¾@116¾	116¾@116¾	116¾@116¾
Aug. 1864	115¼@115¾	115¾@115¾	115¾@115¾	115¾@116	115¾@116¼
Oct. 1864	114¼@114¾	114¾@114¾	114¾@114¾	114¾@115	114¾@115¼
Dec. 1864	113¼@113¾	113¾@113¾	113¾@113¾	113¾@114	113¾@114¼
May, 1865	111¼@111¾	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾
Aug. 1865	110¼@110¾	110¾@110¾	110¾@110¾	110¾@110¾	110¾@110¾
Sept. 1865	109¾@110	110¼@110¼	110 @110¼	110¼@110¾	110¾@110¾
Oct. 1865	109¾@109¾	110 @110¼	109¾@110¾	110 @110¼	110¼@110¾

The first series of figures represents the buying, and the last the selling price at the first-class brokers' offices.

The total number of shares sold in the month of January, 1866 and 1867' comparatively, is shown in the following statement:

	At regular board.	At open board.	Both boa'ds
January, 1867	765,359	1,658,325	2,423,684
" 1866	1,152,917	1,306,900	2,459,817

The amount of Government bonds and notes, State and city bonds, and company bonds sold in January, 1866 and 1867, compare as follows:

	Governments. Bonds.	Governments. Notes.	State and city bonds.	Company bonds.	Total amount.
January, 1867	$6,863,300	$1,938,200	$2,524,800	$732,500	$12,106,800
" 1866	4,827,200	3,340,100	952,900	3,085,500	12,155,700

The following are the closing quotations at the regular board to day, compared with those of the six preceding weeks:

	Dec. 21.	Dec. 28.	Jan. 4.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 25.	Feb. 1.
Cumberland Coal	65⅜	81	....	90	....	83	....
Quicksilver	44	44¼	45	43	44	38¼	....
Canton Co.	45½	46½	49	46	46½	45	44
Mariposa pref	30½	31¼	32	30½	30¾	93½	23¼
New York Central	110¼	110½	110⅜	110¾	109	101	x.d.99½
Erie	69	68¾	67½	64	63¼	58⅝	56½
Hudson River	119¼	123½	122	122	125¼	121	127
Reading	103⅞	105⅞	104⅞	105¼	103	102	104¾
Michigan Southern	80¼	82½	82½	80¼	78	71	71¼
Michigan Central	107½	108	107⅞	106¾	107	103½	107
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85¾	87¾	88¼	90¾	90	81½	83
Cleveland and Toledo	124¾	124½	124¾	123	125½	120½	120
Northwestern	47	44¾	45¼	41¾	42	36½	26¾
" preferred	78¼	80	82	81¼	79¼	64¾	64¼
Rock Island	102⅞	103¾	103¼	102¾	98⅞	96¼	95¼
Fort Wayne	104⅞	107⅝	104⅜	102⅝	96⅜	95½	97
Illinois Central	116⅜	118¾	121	119	120	112¼	114¼

The price of Five-twenties in London has been, upon the whole, sustained, notwithstanding the unfavorable effect which at first resulted from the introduction into Congress of measures looking to the impeachment of the President, and at the close of the month prices show unusual strength:

COURSE OF CONSOLS AND AMERICAN SECURITIES AT LONDON—JANUARY, 1867.

Date.	Cons for mon.	Am. securities U.S. 5-20s	Ill.C. sh's.	Erie shs.	Date.	Cons for mon.	Am. securities. U.S. 5-20s	Ill.C. sh's.	Erie sh's.
Tuesday 1	90⅜	73¾	80¾	46¾	Friday 18	90⅜	72¾	81¼	43¾
Wednesday 2	..	73	82¼	..	Saturday 19	90⅜	72⅝	81¼	44¼
Thursday 3	90⅜	73¾	82¼	46¼	Sunday 20	....	....	....	....
Friday 4	90⅝	73¼	82¼	46¼	Monday 21	90¾	72⅝	80¾	43
Saturday 5	90⅜	73	81¼	45⅝	Tuesday 22	90⅜	72¼	81	43¾
Sunday 6	....	....	....	....	Wednesday 23	90⅜	72¼	80¾	43⅜
Monday 7	90¾	73	82	46	Thursday 24	90½	72¼	81	43¾
Tuesday 8	91	72¾	81¼	45¾	Friday 25	90¾	72¾	81	43½
Wednesday 9	91	72¾	81	45	Saturday 26	91	72¾	81¼	43
Thursday 10	91	72¾	80¾	44¾	Sunday 27	....	....	....	....
Friday 11	91	72¾	80¾	43¾	Monday 28	91	73	81	42
Saturday 12	91	72⅝	80¾	43⅜	Tuesday 29	90¾	73¼	82	40¾
Sunday 13	....	....	....	....	Wednesday 30	90⅝	73	82¼	39
Monday 14	91	72¾	81¾	45¼	Thursday 31	90	72¾	81⅜	39⅜
Tuesday 15	91⅛	72⅞	81⅛	44⅜					
Wednesday 16	90⅞	72⅛	81⅛	44⅜	Highest	91⅛	73⅛	82⅛	46¼
Thursday 17	90¾	72⅛	81⅛	44	Lowest	90	72⅛	80⅝	39

The Money market has shown a very decided stringency throughout the month. In all parts of the country there have been complaints of a scarcity of money, and balances held at this centre have been naturally drawn down. The exports of cotton from New Orleans and Mobile have called for considerable remittances of currency to those points. While the general rate on call loans has been 7 per cent., yet the prevailing lack of confidence has caused money to be offered to the best borrowers on easy terms, and on Governments heavy amounts have been placed at 5@6 per cent. Discounting has been severely checked by the prevailing mistrust and by the high rates on call loans, but at the close of the month a healthier tone prevailed with respect to commercial paper, transactions being larger and at easier rates.

The following are the rates of loans and discounts during the month:

RATES OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

	Jan. 5.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 19.	Jan. 26
Call loans	7 @ –	7 @ –	7 @ –	7 @ –
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	6 @ 7
A 1, endorsed bills, 2 mos	7 @ –	7 @ –	7 @ –	7 @ –
Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 mos	7½@ 8	7 @ 8	7 @ 8	7 @ 8
" " single names	8 @ 9	8 @ 9	8 @ 9	8 @ 9
Lower grades	8 @10	8 @10	8 @10	8 @10

The month opened with considerable speculative activity in the Gold market, but the subsequent excitement in stock movements diverted attention from the gold room, and only on the last two days of the month was there any disposition apparent to renew speculation upon extensive scale. The large supply paid out by the Treasury upon January coupons has kept the market abundantly stocked with gold, and prevented any vigorous combinations for forcing up the premium The price opened at 132⅞, advanced to 137⅛ at the middle of the month, and subsequently fell to 134⅛, closing at 135⅛.

COURSE OF GOLD AT NEW YORK, JANUARY.

Date.	Open'g	Lowest	High'st	Closing	Date.	Open'g	Lowest.	High'st	Closing
Tuesday..... 1		(Holiday.)			Sunday.....20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday..... 2	133⅞	132⅛	133	132⅜	Monday.....21	136⅛	136⅛	136⅞	136¾
Thursday..... 3	132⅛	132⅛	134	134	Tuesday.....22	136⅜	135⅜	136⅝	135⅜
Friday..... 4	134	133⅜	134⅛	134	Wednesday.....23	135⅜	134⅜	135⅞	134⅝
Saturday..... 5	133⅝	133⅛	134⅝	134⅛	Thursday.....24	134⅜	134⅛	134⅜	134⅜
Sunday..... 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	Friday.....25	133⅞	133⅞	134⅛	134⅛
Monday..... 7	134⅞	133⅜	135⅛	133⅝	Saturday.....26	134⅛	134⅛	134⅜	134⅛
Tuesday..... 8	134⅛	134	134⅞	134⅜	Sunday.....27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday..... 9	134⅛	133⅜	134⅜	133⅝	Monday.....28	134⅛	134⅛	134⅝	134⅜
Thursday.....10	133⅛	132⅞	133⅛	133	Tuesday.....29	134⅛	134⅛	134⅜	134⅛
Friday.....11	132⅞	132⅜	134	134	Wednesday.....30	134⅛	134⅜	136⅜	135
Saturday.....12	134	133⅜	134	134	Thursday.....31	134⅛	134⅜	135⅝	135⅜
Sunday.....13	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Monday.....14	134⅛	134⅛	134⅞	134⅞	Jan....1867.....	132⅞	132⅛	137⅝	135⅜
Tuesday.....15	135	134⅜	135⅜	135⅛	" 1866.....	144⅜	136⅜	144⅜	139⅜
Wednesday.....16	135⅛	135⅛	136⅞	135⅝	" 1865.....	228⅛	197⅛	234⅜	210⅜
Thursday.....17	135⅛	135⅜	137	137	" 1864.....	151⅜	151⅛	159⅜	157
Friday.....18	137⅜	136⅜	137⅞	136⅜	" 1863.....	133⅜	133⅜	160⅛	160⅛
Saturday.....19	136⅛	136⅛	136⅞	136⅝	" 1862.....	100	100	103⅜	103⅜

The amount of treasure received at this port from California and foreign ports and the amount exported therefrom to foreign countries during the month of January, 1867, was as follows :

Movement of Treasure at New York, January, 1867.

Treasure received at New York from California.....	$2,472,895
do do do foreign ports (estimate).....	146,000
Total receipts from California and foreign ports	$2,618,895
Treasure exported to foreign ports (approximate).....	2,750,000
Excess of exports over imports.....	131,105

Compared with the returns of the ten previous years the following results :

COMPARATIVE MOVEMENT IN 1867 AND THE TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

JAN.	Receipts from California.	Receipts from For. Ports.	Total.	Exports to For. Ports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.
1867.....	$2,472,895	$146,000	$2,618,895	$2,750,000	.....	$131,105
1866.....	1,485,314	72,771	1,558,087	2,706,336	.....	1,148,249
1865.....	2,043,457	52,268	2,095,725	3,184,853	.....	1,089,128
1864.....	939,201	141,790	1,080,991	5,459,079	.....	4,378,088
1863.....	2,337,682	101,906	2,439,588	4,624,574	.....	2,184,986
1862.....	2,199,533	163,658	2,363,191	2,658,274	.....	295,083
1861.....	4,185,105	7,262,229	11,447,334	58,894	11,388,440	.....
1860.....	3,643,844	228,050	3,871,894	853,562	3,018,332	.....
1859.....	2,587,013	71,308	2,658,321	2,305,688	352,633	.....
1858.....	3,173,219	309,572	3,482,791	4,745,611	.....	1,262,820
1857.....	2,730,007	886,509	3,616,516	1,307,946	2,308,570	.....

The Foreign Exchange market has been high and firm, but towards the close fell suddenly and weakened. This latter movement is due to the large shipments of cotton and Government bonds which were made in the early of the month. The following table shows the daily range for first-class bills :

COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE (60 DAYS)—JANUARY

Days.	London. cents for 54 pence.	Paris. centimes for dollar.	Amsterdam. cents for florin.	Bremen. cents for rix daler.	Hamburg. cents for M. banco.	Berlin. cents for thaler.
1		(New Year's Day—Holiday.)				
2	109 @109¼	517½@514½	41¼@41½	78½@79	36¼@36½	72 @72¼
3	109¼@109½	516¼@515	41¼@41½	79 @79¼	36¼@36¾	72¼@72¾
4	109¼@109½	517½@515	41¼@41½	78¾@79	36¾@36¾	72¼@72¾
5	109¼@109½	517½@515	41¼@41½	78¾@79	36¾@36¾	72½@72½
6						
7	109¼@109½	516¼@515	41¼@41½	79 @79¼	36¼@36¾	72¾@72¾
8	109¼@109½	517¼@515	41¼@41½	79¾@79½	36¼@36¾	72¼@72¾
9	109¼@109½	518¾@515	41¼@41½	78¾@79	36¼@36¾	72½@72¾
10	109¼@109¼	516¾@515	41¼@41½	78¾@79	36¼@36¾	72½@72¾
11	109¼@109½	516¾@516¼	41¼@41½	79½@79¼	36¾@36½	72½@72½
12	109¼@109½	516¾@515	41¼@41½	79½@79¼	36¼@36¾	72¼@72¾
13						
14	109¼@109½	516¾@518¾	41¼@41½	79¼@79¼	36¼@36¾	72¼@72¾
15	109¾@109½	516¾@515	41¼@41½	79¼@79¼	36½@36¾	72¼@72¾
16	109¼@109½	516¼@518¾	41¾@41½	78½@79¼	36½@36¾	72¼@72¾
17	109¼@109¼	516¼@518¾	41½@41½	78¾@79¼	36½@36¾	72¼@72¾
18	109¼@109½	516¼@518¾	41½@41½	78¾@79¼	36¾@36¾	72½@72½
19	109¼@109½	518¾@516¾	41¼@41½	78¾@79	36¼@36¾	72¼@72¾
20						
21	109¼@109½	518¾@516¼	41¼@41½	78¾@79	36¼@36¾	72¼@72½
22	109¼@109½	516¾@515	41¾@41¾	79¼@79¼	36½@36¾	72¼@72¼
23	109 @109¼	520 @516¼	41¼@41½	79 @79¼	36¼@36¾	72¼@72½
24	109 @109¼	520 @516¼	41¼@41½	79 @79½	36½@36¾	72¼@72¼
25	109½@109¼	516¼@515	41¼@41½	79½@79¼	36½@36½	72½@72½
26	109¼@109¼	518¾@516¼	41¼@41½	79 @79¼	36¼@36¾	72¼@72¾
27						
28	108¾@109¼	520 @516¼	41¼@41½	79 @79¼	36¼@36¾	72¼@72½
29	108¾@109	520 @515	41½@41½	78¾@79¼	36½@36½	72 @72¼
30	108¾@109	520 @515	41½@41½	78¾@79¼	36½@36½	72 @72¼
31	108¾@108¾	518¾@517½	41½@41½	79 @79½	36½@36¾	72¼@72¼
Jan.	108¾@109¼	520 @518¾	41¼@41¼	78¼@79¼	36¼@36¾	72 @72¾
Year.	105½@110	545 @507½	39 @42¾	75 @80½	34½@37½	68 @75¼

Short sight on London has been as follows:

Days.		Days.		Days.	
1	@	11	110¼@110¾	21	110 @110¼
2	109¾@110¼	12	110¼@110¾	22	110 @110¼
3	110 @110¼	13	@	23	110 @110¼
4	110¼@110¼	14	110¼@110¾	24	110 @110¼
5	110¼@110¾	15	110¼@110¾	25	110 @110¼
6	@	16	110¼@110¾	26	109¾@110¼
7	110 @110¼	17	110¼@110¾	27	@
8	110 @110¼	18	110¼@110¾	28	109¾@110
9	110 @110¼	19	110 @110¼	29	109¾@109¾
10	110¼@110¼	20	@	30	109¼@109¼
				31	109¾@109¼

JOURNAL OF BANKING, CURRENCY, AND FINANCE

Returns of the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Banks.

Below we give the returns of the Banks of the three cities for the month of January.

NEW YORK CITY BANK RETURNS.

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tend'rs.	Ag. clear'gs
January 5.	$257,852,460	12,794,892	32,762,779	202,533,564	65,026,121	486,987,787
January 12	258,935,488	14,618,477	32,521,108	202,517,608	63,246,870	604,132,006
January 19	255,032,223	15,365,207	32,864,928	201,500,115	63,235,384	520,040,028
January 26	251,674,803	16,014,007	32,957,198	197,952,076	62,426,559	568,822,854

PHILADELPHIA BANK RETURNS.

Date.	Legal Tenders.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 5	$20,209,064	52,312,317	903,663	10,388,820	41,308,327
January 12	20,006,255	52,528 491	903.320	10,380.577	41.023,421
January 19	19,448,099	53,458.307	877,548	10,381,595	30.048,645
January 26	19,363,374	52,168,473	880,582	10,384,683	39,001,779

BOSTON BANK RETURNS.

(Capital Jan. 1, 1866, $41,900,000.)

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation— National.	Circulation— State.
January 7	$97,009,342	1,183,451	17,033.387	40,524,618	24.580.367	312,664
January 14	98 4 1,778	1,334.300	16,829,495	40,246,216	24.997,446	311,749
January 21	95,298,982	1,078,160	16,59 ,299	38,679,604	24.275.162	301,911
January 28	97,891,329	1,058,329	16,816,481	39,219,241	24,716,597	302,298

WOOL TRADE FOR 1866.

Mr. James Lynch, broker, has compiled the following statement of the stocks, imports, exports, &c , of wool for 1866 :

STOCK OF WOOL IN NEW YORK.

Jan. 1.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Domestic fleece ..... lbs.	4,450,000	3,000,000	4,200,000
Pulled	800,000	.....	.....
Texas	930,000	250,000	.....
California and Oregon	1,150,000	1,250,000	500,000
Total domestics	7,330,000	4,500,000	4,700,000

	1867. bales.	1866. bales.	1865. bales.		1867. bales.	1866. bales.	1865. bales.
Cape	6,600	2,500	12,000	East India	4,500	4,000	3,000
Australian	630	....	....	Donskoi	900	200	350
Mestiza	,100	3,000	2,000	Mediterranean	900	3,500	6,000
Coarse S. Am.	830	450	7 0	Sundry	1,100	1,800	3,000
Wine Chilian	900	600	4 0				
Total foreign ales					25,460	16,050	27,450

Stock in pounds.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Foreign	14,902,500	7,800,000	13.000,000
Domestic	7,330,000	4,500,000	4,700,000
Total	22,232,500	12,300,000	17,700,000

FOREIGN IMPORTS OF WOOL AT NEW YORK.

Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. From—	1866. bales.	1865. bales.	1864. bales.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. From—	1866. bales.	1865. bales.	1864. bales.
Buenos Ayres	22,693	14,420	14,360	France	333	1,615	20,955
Montevideo	1.980	750	3,923	Russia	3,151	7,115	9,445
Rio Grande	1,817	2,071	1,668	Antwerp	892	1,570	1,746
Chill	926	2,947	3,487	Hamburg	757	104	1,051
West Indies	275	60	1,433	Bombay	1,312	5,670	3,586
C. Good Hope	14,007	6,617	27,394	Sundry	110	846	9,018
Adelaide	1,152	1,109	.				
England	9,259	9,205	15,602	Total	58,724	53,429	113,668

Total	bales.	Total.	bales.
Foreign, 1866	58,724	Foreign, 1863	107,37[1]
Foreign, 1865	53,429	Foreign, 1862	88,883
Foreign, 1864	113,668		

COASTWISE ARRIVALS OF WOOL AT NEW YORK.

From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	Bales. 1866.	Bales. 1865.	Bales. 1864.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. From	1866. Bales.	1865. Bales.	1864. Bales.
San Francisco	2,560	8.826	5,485	Sundry Southern	568	348	....
San Francisco via Aspinwall	5,134	5,671	6,331	Interior by railroad, canal and river steamers	65,045	70,036	100,000
Texas	14,894	1,644	....	Interior, in transit	39,413	45,000	23,000
New Orleans	2,918	1,014	....				
Savannah	882	555	....				

TOTAL ARRIVALS OF WOOL IN NEW YORK IN 1866.

	Bales.	Pounds.		Bales.	Pounds.
Foreign	58,724	36,066,176	New Orleans	2,918	1,167,200
California	7,694	3,847,000	Sundry Southern	568	1:3,600
Texas	14,894	4,468,200	From interior	65,045	13,009,000
Savannah	862	362,040			
Total				150,705	59,033,216
1865				136,023	*0,460,203
1864				225,484	77,699,443

FOREIGN WOOL IMPORTED INTO UNITED STATES.

	1866.	1865.	1864.
New York	36,066,176	30,266,540	51,796,943
Boston	20,027,958	14,292,412	20,780,124
Philadelphia	171,000	450,000	1,513,000
Baltimore	597,150	595,800	870,980
Total	56,862,284	45,604,752	74,963,047

ESTIMATE OF TOTAL WOOL CLIP OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1866.

	Pounds.
Washed—On sheep, tub-washed and pulled	120,000,000
Unwashed—California and Oregon	9,000,000
Texas	6,000,000
Sundry Southern	2,000,000
Total	137,000,000
Yielding about one-half pure wool, or say	68,500,000
The product of 56,862,284 lbs. foreign may be set down at 40 per cent. clean	22,744,913
Leaving of pure wool, grown and imported in 1866	91,244,913

There are in the United States about 1,600 woolen mills, containing about 6,000 sets of carding machines, capable of consuming annually 170,000,000 lbs. clean material.

DEBT OF NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

The following statement taken from the annual message of the Mayor of New York will show the aggregate amount of the City and County debt, and the particulars in relation to it:

Debt of the City and County of New York, Dec. 31, 1866.

CITY FUNDED DEBT.

Water Stocks—Issued on account of introducing the Croton water into the city and distributing the same	$10,782,800 00
Central Park Stocks—Issued on account of Central Park and the improvement of the same	9,923,571 00
Fire Indemnity Stock—Issued for the payment of damages for blowing up buildings, December, 1835	402,768 00
Building Loan Stocks—Issued on account of building workhouse on Blackwell's Island	190,000 00
Real Estate Bonds—Issued in settlement with State lessees of West Washington Market, for payment to the State for sundry lands filled in beyond the boundary line of the Montgomery charter and for purchase of Ft. Gansevoort property	1,133,437 50
Stocks for Docks and Slips—Issued for rebuilding and repairing public docks and slips	500,000 00
Floating Debt Fund Stock—Issued for liquidating and funding Floating Debt in 1859	2,748,000 00
Public Education Stock—Issued for payment of debt of Public School Society	154,000 00
Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market	51,000 00
Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds—Issued to provide for the families of soldiers in the United States Army	3,766,500 00
Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds—Issued to extend the time of payment of Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3	500,000 00
Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds—Issued for redemption of a like amount of bonds for payment of bounties to Volunteer Soldiers	490,000 00
Total Funded Debt of City	$30,642,076 50

COUNTY FUNDED DEBT.

Harlem Bridge Bonds—Issued for erecting a bridge across Harlem River at McComb's Dam		$20,000 00
County Court-house Stock—Issued, as its title indicates, for the erection of the New Court-house in Chambers street		1,900,000 00
Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds	$2,200,000 00	
Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds	946,700 00	
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds	4,000,000 00	
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, No. 2	376,000 00	
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, No. 3	745,900 00	—8,069,100 00
The above were issued to provide means for the payment of bounties, and for substitutes for the armies of the Union.		
Riot Damages Redemption Bonds	1,200,000 00	
Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds	620,000 00	—1,620,000 00
Total Funded Debt of County		$11,509,100 00

RECAPITULATION—FUNDED DEBT.

City.		
Amount payable from Sinking Fund	$22,423,576 50	
Amount payable from taxation	8,209,500 00	—30,633,076 50
County.		
Amount payable from taxation		11,509,100 00
Total		$42,142,176 50
The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold on account of the above debt the sum of		11,240,298 11
Net amount City and County Funded, December 31, 1866		$30,901,878 39

Of the foregoing debt it will be perceived that $10,782,800 is for Croton Water works, $9,925,571 for Central Park, and $14,445,600 for expenses growing out of, and connected with the war.

TEMPORARY CITY DEBT.

Revenue Bonds of 1866—Issued in anticipation of collection of taxes of 1866	$683,800 00
Street improvement Fund Bonds—Issued to pay contractors for improving the streets in anticipation of the collection of assessments therefor	1,642,600 00
Assessment Fund Bonds—Issued to pay for opening, widening, &c., of streets, in anticipation of the collection of assessments therefor	400,000 00
Total Temporary Debt of the City	$2,726,400 00

TEMPORARY COUNTY DEBT.

Revenue Bonds of 1866—Issued in anticipation of collection of taxes of 1866	307,200 00

RECAPITULATION—TEMPORARY DEBT.

City	$2,726,400 00
County	307,200 00
Total Temporary Debt, City and County	$3,033,600 00

For the payment of this Temporary Debt the city holds assets in the shape of assessment liens, unpaid taxes, &c., &c.

The net amount of funded debt is $855,996 less than it was at the close of 1865, and the City and County Temporary Debt is $1,659,700 less than it was at that date.

The whole debt is well secured, for it is a lien upon the whole property of the city, both public and private. The Sinking Fund (provided for the payment of the principal and interest of a large portion of it) is in a sound condition. The revenues for the payment of the interest on that portion of it payable from this Fund are greatly in excess of what is required for that purpose, and the accumulations for payment of the principal will be ample to pay it long before its maturity.

BOSTON DIVIDENDS.

We are indebted to Joseph G. Martin, of Boston for tables of Railroad, Manufacturing and Miscellaneous Dividends, payable in that city in January. The railroads show a profitable year, their dividends in many cases exceeding those of last

year. This is probably due, in great part, at least to the decrease in the expense account, by reason of the lower charges for wages and railroad material. On the other hand the exhibit of the manufacturing companies is not so favorable, although many of them are still dividing large profits among their stockholders. Below we give the dividends for this year, adding also, for comparison, those for the previous year.

DIVIDENDS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Payable Jan.	Stocks.	Capital.	Dividends. July. 1865.	Jan. 1866.	July. 1866.	Jan. 1867.	Amount Jan'ry, 1867.
10	Berkshire Railroad	$330,000	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	$5,600
1	Boston and Lowell	1,830,000	2	4	4	4	73,200
1	Boston and Maine	4,155,700	4	4	5	5	207,785
1	Boston and Providence	3,360,000	5	5	5	5	168,000
1	Boston and Worcester	4,500,000	4½	5½	5	5	225,000
—	Cape Cod (par 60)	600,000	3½	4½	3½	*	.....
1	Concord & Ports'h guar'd	350,000	3½	3½	3½	3½	12,250
1	Connecticut River	1,591,000	4	4	4	4	63,640
1	Eastern	3,155,000	3	4	4	4	126,200
1	Eastern in N. H.	492,500	3	4	4	4	19,700
1	Fitchburg	3,540,000	3	4	3	5	177,000
1	Metropolitan	1,250,000	—	—	0	5	62,500
1	Michigan Central	7,502,790	4	5	5	5	375,135
1	New Bedford and Taunton	500,000	4	4	4	5	25,000
1	Old Colony and Newport	4,798,300	4	4	4	3	143,949
1	Philadelphia, Wil. & Bal	7,178,850	—	—	5	5	358,942
1	Pittsfield and No. Adams	450,000	3	0	3	3	13,500
1	Providence and Worcester	1,700,000	4	4	4	4	68,000
1	Taunton Branch	250,000	4	4	4	4	10,000
1	Vermont & Massachusetts	2,860,000	—	2	1½	1½	42,900
1	Western	6,710,800	4	6	5	5	335,540
1	Worcester & Nashua	15,223 sh.	$3	$4	$4	$4	60,888
	Total						$2,574,729

* Not heard from.

DIVIDENDS OF MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Payable Jan.	Stocks.	Capital.	Dividends. July. 1865.	Jan. 1866.	July. 1866.	Jan. 1867.	Amount January 1867.
1	Androscoggin	$1,000,000	15	25	20	20	$200,000
*	Appleton	600,000	5	20	10	10	60,000
—	Atlantic	1,500,000	0	10	4	0	.....
1	Bates	1,000,000	10	25	10	5	50,000
1	Chicopee	420,000	20	30	15	20	84,000
*	Cocheco	2,000 sh.	$20	$40	$50	$50	100,000
1	Contoocook	140,000	..	4	4	5	7,000
*	Douglas Axe	400,000	5	5	10	6	94,000
*	Dwight Mills	1,7 0,000	0	3	3	0	.....
1	Franklin	600,000	5	10	10	10	60,000
1	Great Falls	1,500,000	0	5	3	3	45,000
*	Hamilton Cotton	1,200,000	0	5	0	5	60,000
1	Hill Mill	700,000	5	10	20	20	140,000
*	Jackson Company	600,000	5	15	5	5	30,000
*	Lancaster Mills (par 400)	800,000	6¼	20	25	10	80,000
*	Langdon Mills	225,000	5	25	25	25	56,250
1	Lowell Bleachery	300,000	5	5	5	5	15,000
*	Manchester P. W	1 800,000	4	12	6	6	108,000
1	Massachusetts Mills	1,800,000	3	7	0	6	108,000
*	Merrimack	2,500,000	..	..	7½	15	375,000
*	Middlesex Mills	750,000	7½	10	5	5	37,500
*	Nashua	1.000,000	10	25	10	10	100,000
1	Naumkeag	1,200,000	4	10	10	12	144,000
1	Newmarket (par 700)	600 sh.	$21	$100	$50	$70	42,000
*	Pacific	2,500,000	10	14	12	12	300,000
1	Salisbury	1,000,000	7½	15	10	7½	75,000
—	Salmon Falls (par 300)	600,000	3	7	3	0	.....
*	Stark Mills	1,250,000	8	12	5	10	125,000
1	Washington Mills	1,650,000	8	10	10	10	165,000
	Total						$2,590,750

* Payable on demand.

CIRCULAR FROM TREASURER SPINNER.

The following circular to certain collectors of customs, receivers of public money and others, was issued by the United States Treasurer the past week:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT TREASURER'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1866.

In order to realize with the least possible delay and expense the receipts of revenue derived from customs, sales of public lands, and from other sources, collected at offices not contiguous to an assistant treasurer or designated depository, and to facilitate the necessary disbursements of the Treasury, it is important that the Treasurer be kept duly advised of the amount of money in your hands. To this end you are required to render in this office a statement of receipts and disbursements at the end of each calendar month. This statement must be made out and remitted by the first mail of the succeeding month. Any neglect or want of promptness in this particular will be noticed by the department.

In these statements you will bring forward balances from the last account, and place thereunder, to the credit of the Treasurer, the amount of all moneys received since the previous return, if any arranged, when transactions are in more than one kind, under separate columns for coin and currency; to his debit, arranged in like manner, the amount of Treasurer's draft made on you or on other officers and paid by you, and the amount of any deposit made by you to the Treasurer's credit with any government depository. The number, amount and date of payment of each draft will be given; also the date, amount and name of depository with whom credit has been so made Deposits of coin for customs receipts, under law, cannot be made with any national bank. No debit to the Treasurer's account will be allowed, except for drafts or deposits made as above. All drafts or vouchers, properly endorsed and cancelled, or stamped as paid, must be transmitted to the Treasurer, with the account current on which they were entered; such charge will not be allowed until they are remitted. Care should be exercised in having all drafts properly endorsed before payment. General powers of attorney to endorse must be on file, either in this office or with the First Comptroller of the Treasury, and special ones, for a particular transaction, must accompany the drafts. Companies or banks must endorse by one of their legalized officers, or by their attorneys aforesaid. No guarantee of any endorsement, nor stamped endorsements, will be recognized. As a matter of security against loss of drafts in transmission you should take from the last payee a receipt for the amount of each draft paid, rehearsing number, date, amount and name of original payee.

Should the Treasurer direct you in writing to make payment of any of his drafts on himself, or on any Assistant Treasurer, United States depositary, National Bank designated as such, you will pay them if you have sufficient funds on hand the same as if made on yourself, and remit the draft, endorsed "for credit of my account," over your official signature, to the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, where the amount will be credited, and certificate of deposit or duplicate issued and forwarded —original to the Secretary of the Treasury, and duplicate to the payor of the draft.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.

EXAMINATION OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT—COPY OF THE BILL ENFORCING THE SAME.

The following is an exact copy of the Senate bill enforcing a periodical examination of the Treasury Department, with a view to securing that publicity which is indispensable to efficiency and responsibility on the part of public officers:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That immediately after the passage of this act, and in the month of December of each year hereafter, the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three citizens not holding any office under the Government of the United States, who are eminent for integrity and ability, and who are hereby authorized and directed to make full and thorough examinations of the Treasury Department, and such other departments as the provisions of this act may require, and present duplicate reports to the President and to Congress in reference to—

1st. The receipt and disbursement of public money, including expenditures, in the several executive departments.

2d. The actual amount of money in the Treasury of the United States, specifying

whether in coin, United States notes, or national bank notes, the amount of each, the several funds to which it belongs, and the amount in each place where public money is deposited or held.

3d. The amount of money deposited with designated depositories to the credit of the Treasurer, and the mode of managing and securing the same.

4th. The amount and description of bonds deposited in the Treasury by national banking associations to secure the redemption of their currency.

5th. The manner of paying interest on the bonds of the United States, and the safeguards against the duplication or counterfeiting of coupons.

6th. The sale of gold, and the purchase and sale of bonds and other securities of the United States, rates of purchase or sale, and the amount of commissions paid and to whom paid.

7th. The engraving, printing and issuing of national bank notes, United States notes, fractional currency, bonds and other securities of the United States.

8th. The redemption, cancellation and destruction of national bank notes, United States currency, bonds and other securities, and the mode of disposing of imperfect sheets of paper intended but not used to represent value.

9th. The manner of keeping accounts, auditing claims and issuing warrants for the payment of money from the Treasury.

10th. Any suggestions or recommendations affecting the efficiency and security of transactions in the Treasury Department, or economy in the public expenditures.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of the examination authorized and directed in the preceding section, said examiners shall have access to all the vaults, safes deposits, books, records, letters and other documents in the Treasury Department, sub treasury, or any bureau thereof, and shall have power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and employ a clerk and stenographer.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That said examiners shall each receive ten dollars per day and actual expenses, during the time actually employed in making such examination and report; and for the pay of said examiners, their clerk and stenographer, and for their actual expenses, there is hereby appropriated ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Passed the House of Representatives January 28, 1867.

NATIONAL BANKS NOT AUTHORIZED TO ESTABLISH BRANCHES, OR TO BUY COMMERCIAL PAPER AT MORE THAN SEVEN PER CENT.

Some National Banks, in as well as out of this State, have been in the habit, when they had the opportunity, of buying good paper in the open market at 8@12 per cent., while others have considered that they had the right, under the law, to open branch banks in other places, and have done so. These practices, we are informed in the following decision of the Deputy Comptroller, are unauthorized. This decision, however, is not in accordance with the opinion of some of our best lawyers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1867.

SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th of January.

Sec. 8 of the National Currency act confers upon national banks "all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking, by discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other evidences of debt," and closes with this provision: "And its usual business shall be transacted at an office or banking house located in the place specified in its organization certificate."

As the law confers no authority upon a national bank to establish a branch, or to carry on the business of banking at any other place than the one where it is located, it must follow that all such banking at other points is irregular, and in violation of Sec. 8 of the law.

Such banking is also in violation of the provision of section thirty, which restricts national banks to the same rate of discount or interest allowed by law in the several States where they may be located.

National banks have no authority conferred on them to "discount or negotiate notes" otherwise than under the restriction of the thirtieth section of law; therefore a New

York National Bank is not authorized to buy commercial paper in the open market at a rate greater than seven per cent.

Very respectfully,

H. R. HULBURD,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

J. Thompson, Esq., New York.

The section of the Act on which the foregoing opinion is founded reads as follows:

SEC. 30. And be it further enacted, That every association may take, receive, reserve and charge, on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidences of debt, interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State or territory where the bank is located, and no more, except that where by the laws of any State a different rate is limited for banks of issue organized under State laws the rates so limited shall be allowed for associations organized in any such state under this Act. And when no rate is fixed by the laws of the state or territory, the bank may take, receive, reserve or charge, a rate not exceeding seven per centum, and such interest may be taken in advance, reckoning the days for which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt has to run. And the knowingly taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than the aforesaid, shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon. And in case a greater rate of interest has been paid, the person or persons paying the same, or their legal representatives, may recover back, in any action of debt, twice the amount of interest thus paid, from the association taking or receiving the same: Provided, That such action is commenced within two years from the time the usurious transaction occurred. But the purchase, discount, or sale of a *bona fide* bill of exchange, payable at another place than the place of such purchase, discount or sale, at not more than the current rate of exchange for sight drafts in addition to the interest, shall not be considered as taking or receiving a greater rate of interest."

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The following advertisements appear in our advertising pages this month:

MERCANTILE.

Fowler & Wells—389 Broadway.
L. Prang & Co.—Boston and New York—Holiday Publications, etc.
Howard & Co.—619 Broadway—Diamonds, Watches, Holiday Gifts, etc.
Mercantile Library—Clinton Hall, Astor Place and Eighth St.
Ferdinand Korn—191 Fulton St.—Eau de Cologne.
Lewis Audendried & Co.—110 Broadway—Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.
Grover & Baker—495 Broadway—Sewing Machines.
A. B. Sands & Co.—139-141 William St.—Drugs
Wm. Duryea, agent—166 Fulton St.—Maizena.
J. W. Bradley—97 Chambers St.—Hoop Skirts.
Chickering & Sons—652 Broadway—Pianos.

BANKERS & BROKERS.

Tenth National Bank—336 Broadway.
Barstow, Eddy & Co.—26 Broad St.
Lockwood & Co.—94 Broadway.
Vermilye & Co.—44 Wall St.
Eugene Kelly & Co.—36 Wall St.
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.—68 Wall St.
Simon De Visser—52 Exchange Place.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.—Cor. Pine & Nassau.
L. P. Morton & Co.—35 Wall Street.
Robinson & Ogden—4 Broad St.
Howe & Macy—30 Wall St.
Gilmore, Dunlap & Co.—Cincinnati.
Lewis Johnson & Co., Washington.
Ninth National Bank—368 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Insurance Co—61 William st
Fidelity Insurance Co.—17 Broadway.
Marine—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.—51 Wall St.
Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co.—35 Wall St.
Orient Mutual Ins. Co.
Sun Mutual Ins. Co.—49 Wall St.
Great Western Insurance Co.
Fire—Hope Fire Ins. Co.—92 Broadway.
Germania Fire Ins. Co.—175 Broadway.
Ætna Insurance Co.—Hartford.
U. S. Life Insurance Co.—49 Wall St.

THE

MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE

AND

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MARCH, 1867.

THE PREVAILING COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.

Complaints are universal of the stagnation and the unprofitableness of business. A spring season so depressed and generally unsatisfactory as the present is hardly within the memory of our city merchants. The trade of the interior is generally reported dull and unpromising. Although the South has realized upon a large portion of its cotton crop, it is found devoid of trading spirit, and even unable to liquidate much of its indebtedness on account of last year's purchases. In the Western States merchants complain of unusual difficulty in making their collections, and have on hand a heavy balance of fall stock; the result being that their obligations to the Atlantic cities, in many cases, have to be renewed for 30 to 60 days. The New England cotton mills find the demand for goods so limited, compared with their production, that at the beginning of this month some of the manufacturers made a still further curtailment of their time of running. The woolen trade, now one of our most extensive industries, although it recently diminished its aggregate production probably quite 20 per cent., finds little relief from the reduced supply of goods, and manufacturers have to sell a large amount of their products at a discount from cost. In the leather and iron trades similar complaints prevail; and, indeed, it would be difficult to find an important exception to the common stagnation.

This condition of affairs must be regarded as, to some extent, a natural reaction from the remarkable activity of trade immediately succeeding the close of the war. For the first twelve months after peace all the markets exhibited an extreme buoyancy. Producers took no care about the probable permanency of this activity, but strained every resource for meeting the unexpectedly brisk demand, all flattering themselves that this was but an evidence of the wonderfully recuperative energy of our commerce. It turned out, however, that the large trade of 1865-6 was but a feverish impulse, inspired by hopes natural enough, but more sanguine than reasonable; and we now witness a general prostration as the result, partially, of the overstrained production of manufactures.

The more potent causes of the prevailing depression, however, lie deeper. We are in the midst of a process of recovery from the derangements incidental to the war; and the recuperation is much more painful than was the growth of the disease. When, from the rise in the gold premium and the steadily-growing scarcity of products, prices and wages were rapidly advancing, all flattered themselves upon their rapid gains, and deemed war a singularly prosperous game, never for a moment dreaming that the pleasing prosperity was altogether fictitious—the hallucination of a disease. Soon after the war ceased the unhealthy stimulus was withdrawn, and the self-curative tendencies of commerce began to assert their force. The gold premium had to decline, if we would ever return to a safe business basis; and the processes of supply and demand, in respect to products, had to be restored to their normal relation to each other, in order that the ordinary range of values might be recovered. The first thing to be anticipated was a curtailment of consumption, from the inability of the people to purchase at the prevailing high prices. The result of that process must be a steady gain of supply upon demand; and the result of that a loss to producers and to merchants upon their stocks, especially of merchandise. These losses, again, have a tendency to enforce a contraction in the consumption of the classes employing their capital in trade and manufactures; while they have also caused a certain amount of labor to be thrown out of employment, which has necessitated a still further curtailment in the consumption of the working classes. We are now in the midst of the operation of these processes; and their effect is apparent in the general lack of profit upon producing or trading operations, and a consequent curtailment in the amount of capital thus employed.

But while this process of reaction from high prices must be regarded as the chief cause of the existing commercial depression, yet cotemporaneous circumstances have materially aggravated the derangements. Taxation has pressedwith extreme severity upon the trade and production of the country, on the one hand lessening the profits of the manufacturer, and on the other, diminishing the purchases of consumers. In many instances the taxes, by—as we have heretofore shown—injudicious methods of impost, have driven capital from employments hitherto profitable; while the constant changes in the distribution of taxation have beset some branches of business with discouraging uncertainties. Again, the close of the war has naturally raised in Congress many fundamental measures of legislation, the discussion of which has developed differences of opinion and political animosities, which have been regarded by merchants

as involving contingencies vitally affecting the prospects of trade. Questions of reconstruction, of impeachment, of tariff, of internal revenue, of banking, of currency and currency contraction, have been raised and earnestly discussed at Washington; but upon no one of these weighty issues has any definite conclusion been reached. A protracted suspense as to the settlement of so many grave questions cannot but prove an important source of disturbance to business operations. Whilst so much remains undetermined, upon matters which directly affect the conditions of production and distribution, the only alternative presented to capitalists is employing their means at a blind venture, or remaining idle; and in many cases they choose the latter. We are not disposed to attach to Congress any undue responsibility in this matter. It must be conceded that some of these questions required to be raised at the time they have been, and were too weighty to be disposed of hastily; their discussion, however, has been needlessly protracted by partisan harangues and party schemes; and the commercial interests of the country feel sorely aggrieved that their convenience should have been disregarded in keeping open disturbing issues longer than is necessary from such unworthy considerations. The present demoralized condition of the trade of the whole country appeals loudly to Congress for moderation and despatch in the settlement of these momentous measures.

Certain movements among the operative classes have in no trifling measure helped to aggravate the embarrassments connected with the present reactionary period. It would appear to be very obviously to the interest of the working classes that they should offer no unnecessary resistance to a process resulting in the fall of prices. No class suffers so severely from high prices, and none would be so largely benefitted by a fall in values. As, however, labor constitutes almost the exclusive cost of products, it is clear that unless producers will consent to be constantly losing on their business, by paying more for labor than they get for products, the laborer must consent to a steady reduction of pay, waiting for compensation in the subsequent decline of prices. This requirement, however, is steadily resisted by the workmen; who quote existing prices as an evidence that they cannot afford to work for less. To make this resistance more effective they are combined in organizations embracing every branch of trade, and extending throughout the country. The trade associations dictate the terms upon which each member shall work, and this unanimous resistance prevents that steady process of yielding by individual workmen which would otherwise effect a gradual adjustment of the labor market to the downward tendency in prices. Many operatives are thus unnecessarily thrown out of employment; but, as the associations support them, and virtually keep their labor out of the market, those who remain in employ can, for a time, keep up their wages; and in this way the general reduction is temporarily staved off. The effect of this combined movement of the working classes is more disastrous than may appear at first sight, and should be resisted by capitalists. It involves manufacturers in unnecessary losses, without any compensating advantage to the operatives at large; while, by keeping a large proportion of the productive power of the country idle, it tends to keep up the comparative scarcity of commodities and helps to protract the period of high prices. It impedes the free operation of individual interest, and creates a large amount of sacrifice and suffering for no adequate purpose.

Such, then, are some of the principal causes for the unusual depression of trade at present existing, and it only remains for us now to consider how far this commercial situation is susceptible of remedy from legislative measures.

At the outset we should remember that the present condition of affairs is the consequence of events now past, and can only be remedied by operating on the source or seat of the disease and not directly on its results. If we can help to relieve the present feverish uncertainty, and infuse a healthy confidence among the people; if we can give to capital security in every part of the country so that it may be employed more largely in production and the development of our exhaustless resources, trade will be no longer, as it is now, a mere game of chance, but new life will at once be developed, and influences be brought into play which in time will bring us through all our present difficulties.

And here we are met by the anomalous circumstance that there are now ten millions of our population whose federal status is undetermined. Before the war that portion of our people contributed two thirds of the products by which we were enabled to pay for our large importations; and their purchases in the Northern markets took off fully one-third of our supplies of domestic and foreign merchandise. The lands and the labor which produced the cotton and rice crops and which formed the basis of our large Southern trade still remain, but the capital necessary for rendering them jointly productive is wanting; the consequence is that the process of industrial recuperation in that section is impeded, and, instead of a gradual accumulation of wealth, the people are suffering from a lack of necessary commodities, and our Southern trade is merely nominal. Northern capital waits to seek investment in the lands, the railroads and the factories of the South; but very naturally halts until it is apparent what is to be the future relation of the seceded States to the central Government. Virtually, therefore, the failure of Congress and the President to agree upon a plan of reconstruction keeps the whole machinery of Southern commerce stagnant, by causing the withholding of the funds which constitute the motive power of industry. Every day that a practicable measure of rehabilitation is postponed augments the sufferings of the Southern people, and diminishes the probabilities that the merchants of that section will be able to liquidate their obligations to the North. There is consequently the most imperative commercial necessity that the discussion of this question should be no longer protracted. The mercantile interest requires that the issue be settled promptly and permanently, and upon a basis which will command the confidence of capitalists; and a new spirit of enterprise would at once be diffused throughout the trade of the country. The migration of Northern capital Southward would call for new supplies of goods, machinery and implements, which in due time would contribute largely to the national supply of products, and help forward the process of general recuperation.

The measure which has this week been passed by Congress and now awaits the President's signature or veto, shows that these ideas are now exerting an influence. We do not care to discuss the merits or demerits of the present act, but trust that the decision of the President will be communicated to Congress before its adjournment; and if a disagreement is found to exist between the legislative and executive branches of the Gov-

ernment, that some arrangement will be made so that they may work harmoniously on this great question, and the nation once again be allowed peace and rest from this wearing strife.

But this is not the only question that needs settlement. Our foreign trade is seriously hampered by the protracted uncertainty which has for months existed as to the future duties upon imported merchandise, unsettling the values of foreign goods, and by sympathy of domestic also. The tariff measure is held in suspense just at the opening of the Spring trade; and as the value of many kinds of goods will be affected to the extent of 10@15 per cent by its provisions, there is naturally a postponement of operations, with inconvenience to all parties. In the present generally disturbed condition of affairs this matter is of the most vital consequence to men of business, and there is a universal anxiety that the tariff question be concluded at once. Among the mercantile classes and the importers the complaint is not so much against the general character of the proposed changes; for upon this point there appears to be a significant indifference among all, except a few manufacturers and producers (a willingness we suppose to submit to the burden for the sake of the experience the nation will thus receive); but it is that the question has been kept open so long as to seriously impede business; and what is asked of Congress is not so much that it be settled n anyi particular way, but that it *be settled promptly*.

Then, again, the extreme severity of Federal taxation is a most active cause of the prevailing depression, and one which Congress should show more disposition to alleviate. With the exception of the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, we do not remember any member of either House to have enforced upon Congress the obvious necessity for a liberal reduction of the expenditures of the Government. The ease with which revenue is raised begets an indifference about expenditures, and large sums are voted away apparently without any thought for the consequent drain upon the pockets of the people; instance, the bounties' bill, proposing an addition to the debt estimated at $75,000,000 to $200,000,000. It is true that a curtailment of some branches of internal revenue is proposed; but it is sought to compensate for the consequent loss of income by increasing the revenue from imports. What the country desires and vitally needs is not a seeming reduction of revenue, but a very material curtailment of expenditures, a thorough retrenchment in every branch of the public service, to be followed by a simplification of our revenue system, so as to supply the exchequer from the fewest possible sources, and thereby relieve industry and trade of much unnecessary annoyance and embarrassment. True, measures of that character have been talked of by Mr. Wells, and the Committee on Ways and Means, but almost nothing is proposed to be done immediately, and little can be done while new expenses and debts are being incurred. The most unsatisfactory aspect of the case is that our Legislators do not appreciate the necessity for prompt action in this direction; and in the meantime trade is left to struggle and languish under wholly unnecessary burdens. Even State and city governments seem to be launching into extravagances. Appropriations are made, cities and towns are bonded with a freedom which would never have been for a moment allowed previous to the war, and all this in the face of the fact that we are already suffering under our accumulated taxes. This certainly should be stopped; a system of rigid economy be at once adopted, and a thorough reconstruction of our tax system effected if we would seek to revivify the industries of the country.

Finally, it is essential to the recovery of confidence that Congress should arrive at a definite policy upon the questions of currency and banking; and that such policy should not be changed. At present the public is in doubt whether the Secretary of the Treasury is to continue contracting the volume of the currency, or his authorization for so doing is to be suspended; whether a provision is to be made for withdrawing the compound notes without deranging the banking reserves; whether the whole national bank circulation is to be displaced by United States legal tender notes, and whether the sales of gold by the Treasury are to be regulated by Congressional instructions. Uncertainty upon questions so directly affecting the value of gold and of prices generally, and having such a direct bearing upon banking operations, has a very demoralizing effect upon the trade of the country. Some, and we trust all, of these issues may be settled before the close of the session; and that none will stand over to the succeeding sitting of Congress.

Beyond the settlement of these numerous open questions legislation cannot be expected to afford any alleviation of the prevailing derangements of trade. Relief upon these points would, however, infuse new life into commerce; and for the rest, all may safely be left to self-curative tendencies. The broad fields, the vast forests, and the rich mines of the country still remain; and capital and labor in abundance await to utilize these resources. Let every legislative hindrance to enterprise be removed and wealth will again steadily accumulate, confidence will recover its wonted steadiness, and we shall prove to the world that our ability to sustain a great war is equalled only by the rapidity of our recuperation from its exhaustive effects.

HOW TO PAY THE VIRGINIA STATE DEBT.

BY A VIRGINIA TAXPAYER.

What scheme can be adopted to meet the just obligations of the State without impairing her good faith to her creditors, which at every cost should be preserved?

If the State pay all that she *justly owes*, it is all that can be asked by her creditors; and in view of her present poverty, if she decline to pay more, no complaint can be made against her; and in assuming such a position she neither proposed to *scale* or *repudiate* any portion of her honest debts.

The debt of the State as reported by the auditor of public accounts, exclusive of unpaid interest, in round numbers is *thirty-five millions* of dollars. Does the present State of Virginia owe this entire debt? It was created mainly for Internal Improvements, when the State embraced not only its present territory but also that of West Virginia. In the language of your able auditor "the debt of the State was contracted while West Virginia formed an integral part of it; and by the votes of her delegates in the General Assembly, West Virginia contributed not a little to its creation; and hence she stands this day as sacredly bound for its payments as if she had never dissolved her connection with this State. She can claim no juster exemption from its obligations than

could an individual by retiring from an embarrassed co-partnership claim thereby to be exempted from the payment of his portion of its liabilities."

Besides, West Virginia after having voted for the appropriations creating this debt, can with no propriety, say that as these improvements are not within her territory, therefore she should not pay her equitable proportion of the debt. With much more reason can the counties along seaboard and rivers, and within whose limits there is not a foot of turnpike, plank road, railway or canal, and whose delegates opposed these appropriations, say that they should not be taxed to pay the State's debt.

By reference to the map of the State you will find, even omitting the appropriations for turnpikes and canals within the limits of West Virginia, that of the entire debt of the State $35,000,000, an aggregate of $25,000,000 has been expended in subscriptions and loans to railways and canals running westward, and whose termini were to be, either contiguous to or within the territory of present West Virginia, thereby in the future enuring as much to her benefit as to that of Virginia. Again, of the entire liability of the State of say $2,000,000, as the guarantor of internal improvements bonds, $1,500,000 of these bonds were for the railroads and canals above referred to. Therefore West Virginia cannot claim that she should not pay her proportion of the State's debt. For her to do so, would be as reasonable as if, in the case of two farmers living on adjoining plantations and needing a common road to mill, the one living more remote from mill should demand of his neighbour next to the mill that he should build the road from the mill across his plantation at his exclusive expense, although designed to be used in common by the two. It therefore appears plain that West Virginia honestly owes a certain portion of the State debt, and the most equitable basis of settlement would seem to be the relative *area, population* and *property* of the two States, by the census of 1860.

Your auditor reports that "*one-third* of the whole population of the State in 1860, nearly *one half* of its territory, and about 22 *per cent.* of the value of its real estate are now included in West Virginia." Assuming therefore that *one-third* of the debt is a proper proportion for that State to pay, and *two thirds* for this State, this scheme appears feasible: Let this State issue a circular to its creditors, reciting the facts of her loss of territory during the war; of the obligation of West Virginia to assume her proportion of the debt; of her losses incident to the war—the one item of loss of her slave property amounting to $236,323,500, besides the losses in personal property, bank and other stocks, involving many millions; and her loss in productive white labor resulting from the death, disease and maiming of the flower of the State, during the war. And then, on the basis of these facts propose to them, that if they will surrender their bonds, she will issue new bonds for *seventy per cent.* of the old, and commence in July next the payment of 6 per cent. interest on same, giving to the creditor a certificate that he has thereby relinquished *thirty per cent.* of his debt, which he may hold as an evidence of claim against West Virginia, to be prosecuted by him or not as he may elect—but relinquishing all further claim against this State. We think that in this proposition the State would assume the full measure of her separate obligation for the debt, and that therefore no stigma could be cast upon her plighted faith.

The next question is, would the creditor accept the proposition, on due consideration of his interests? We think he would—bearing in mind that the proposition is coupled with the promise of the State to pay 6 per cent. interest on these new bonds commencing July next.

Registered bonds of the State are now selling at 31 cents; that is to say a $100 bond will bring in the market $31. These bonds have steadily declined in value and probably will not improve until the payment of interest is resumed. By this scheme, the creditor would receive for his $100 bond, a new bond for $70. It is safe to say that under the resumption of interest, this new bond would, in the financial centres of this country and Europe, sell as high as Tennessee bonds. The debt of that State is now $30,000,000, and her bonds before the war sold below those of Virginia, and at its close were for months at about the same price as the Virginia bonds—but Tennessee having paid her interest in July last, and again the 1st inst., her bonds have averaged 70 per cent. for the past six months: therefore concluding that these new Virginia bonds will command 70 per cent., the $70 bond would bring $49, instead of $31 the present market value of a $100 bond: and the difference of $18 or nearly 60 per cent. would be actual profit realized by the bond holder by the exchange. Would he therefore hesitate to accept this proposition, even if he should receive nothing from West Virginia? This, however, we assume would not be the result.

The thirty per cent. upon the whole debt, says:

Bonded debt	$25,000,000
Unpaid back interest	9,000,000
Total	$44,000,000

would involve a claim of $13,000,000 against West Virginia. The large bond holders would hold their claims, the smaller ones would sell out to them, and in a short time, the entire claim would be concentrated in the hands of a few, who with the aid of local and political influence and the ablest counsel before the Legislature of West Virginia, would probably secure the speediest and surest recognition of their claim founded both in law and equity; and through this direct, personal interest, much more would probably be accomplished than through the intervention of joint commissioners appointed by each State, to meet and confer at their leisure upon the question at issue.

In case any bondholders should decline to accept this proposition, thereby insisting that this State shall settle the question with West Virginia, the State in good faith recognizing her obligations might appoint commissioners for this purpose, saying to these bondholders that as soon as these commissioners can agree upon this question, she will settle with them in full, but of course until that time *paying no interest* upon these unsettled claims. We anticipate, however, that the proposition of the State would be generally accepted both for its justice and manifest advantage to the bondholders; and this opinion is fortified by the expressed views of bondholders within and without the State who are now largely interested in the debt of the State. We think there need be no apprehensions about the ability of the State to pay this year 6 per cent. interest upon this reduced debt. Those most conversant with the

resources of the State affirm that a tax of 30 cents on the $100 will, with the present special taxes return to the treasury of the State more than sufficient to do this.

The Federal taxes for the past year averaged $16.04 per capitum, and $3.92 per $100 of the aggregate wealth, real and personal of the United States. Beside these apparently heavy taxes, the following cities paid the specified *municipal* taxes:

Philadelphia	4.99 per $100	on real estate.
New York City	3.00 "	real and personal.
Brooklyn	3.41 "	"
Rochester	5.62 "	"
Utica	5.61 "	"
Albany	3.76 "	"
Syracuse	3.72 "	"

In view of these figures, cannot this State, while no private debts are being paid, pay 30 cents, or if necessary 60 cents on $100 of her property to meet her civil expenses and interest on her debt? The plan has been favorably entertained to pay three per cent. interest upon the entire debt, increasing the rate regularly through a series of years until 6 per cent. interest shall have been paid upon the debt; whereas, the reduction of *thirty per cent.* leaves only 70 per cent. to be paid, which at 6 per cent. interest would be only 4 1-5 per cent. on the present debt, or an increase of only 1 1-5 per cent. on 3 per cent. interest on the present debt. This small difference of 1 1-5 per cent. can be easily paid by economy and retrenchment, beside inspiring the tax payer with new energy and hope by the reduction of $13,000,000 of debt.

Another proposition has been suggested: It is, that as the registered bonds of the State embrace, say *two-thirds* of the entire debt, and the coupon bonds the remainder, say *one-third*, that this State should assume as her portion, to pay the *registered bonds*, and shall provide for their interest, making no provision for the *coupon bonds*, expecting that West Virginia shall assume them as her just proportion.

While we are satisfied that it is not so designed, we think that the success of this scheme would inevitably involve the honor and credit of the State, and result in but little practical benefit to the registered bonds. Disguise it as we may, the proposition is based upon the supposed fact that the registered debt is mainly *domestic*—held within the limits of the State; while the coupon bonds are mainly *foreign*—held beyond the limits of the State. As a principle both of morals and policy we should be as much bound by our obligations to the creditor abroad as to the creditor at home. Besides it would thereby be preferring *one form* of debt, to that of another, where all were of the same dignity, contracted at the same time, and for the same object; for when the State offered her bonds for sale, she gave the election to the purchaser to take either a coupon or registered bond, and each took that form of security which best suited his convenience or purpose. Therefore, to make such a distinction, the holder of the coupon bond would justly complain that his debt had been *practically repudiated*, while that of his more fortunate neighbor had been recognized. Again, this discrimination would result in but little practical good to the registered bonds. The main proposed advantages to result from the payment of interest would be the advance in the market

value of these bonds, and the ability of the holders to hypothecate them as collaterals for the loan of monies; and the embarrasment of the great majority of these bondholders in this State is such, as to require them to sell either a portion of their bonds or to borrow money on them. It is very evident that their is no capital within the State for either of the above purposes, and hence foreign markets must be mainly depended upon. Now suppose the holder of a registered bond should offer it for sale in Baltimore or New York upon the ground that it had just been recognized without qualification by the State, and that interest would be promptly and regularly paid on the same: the capitalist might reply that he then held an identical obligation of the State, only that it was in the form of a coupon instead of registered bond, which the State had refused to recognize, or pay interest upon, that he had been informed his only recourse was upon West Virginia and that the cause of this distinction by the State in her just debts was, that the one was *domestic* and the other *foreign;* that the proposition was now to sell also the registered bond to him, and thereby make it also *foreign;* and he had no guarantee that as soon as any material proportion of the registered debt should become foreign, the State would not also repudiate that, as it had done already his coupon bond. It is therefore hardly probable there would be any appreciation in the value of these bonds, or any foreign demand for them. Hence the proposition, if carried, would not only tarnish the faith of the State, but defeat the purposes which it was designed to accomplish. The first proposition makes no distinction among the State's creditors, preserves her good name, and will practically secure what the other ineffectually aims at.

DEBT AND FINANCES OF ILLINOIS.

The public debt of Illinois, as shown by the bi-annual report of the State Treasurer, amounted, on the 1st December, 1866, to $8,638,252 21; and is accounted for in the following statement:

Class of debt.	When dated.	Payable.		Bonds, &c.	Amount.
Bank of Internal Improvement stock	July 31, 1837	After	1860	31	$31,000 00
Internal Improvement stock	Jan. 1, 1838	"	1870	11	11,000 00
" " "	July 1, 1839	"	1870	10	10,000 00
" " "	May 1, 1840	"	1870	21	21,000 00
Refunded stock	July 1, 1859	In	1860	1	1,000 00
" Canal stock	July 1, 1859	"	1860	17	17,000 00
" stock	July 1, 1859	"	1863	278	278,000 00
" "	July 1, 1859	"	1865	13	13,000 00
" "	July 1, 1859	"	1869	84	84,000 00
" "	July 1, 1859	"	1870	340	340,000 00
" "	July 1, 1859	"	1876	89	89,000 00
" "	July 1, 1859	"	1877	439	439,000 00
Normal University bonds	July 1, 1859	"	1879	64	64,000 00
Thornton Loan bonds	March, 1861	"	1879	143	143,000 00
War bonds	July 1, 1861	"	1879	511	511,000 00
" "	July 1, 1861	"	1879	594	263,000 00
" "	July 1, 1861	"	1879	1723	173,200 00
Ill. & Mich. Canal bonds—coupon	July 1, 1837	"	1860	150	150,000 00
" " " registered	July 1, 1837	"	1868	539	269,500 00
" " " coupon	July 1, 1839	"	1860	45	45,000 00
" " " registered	July 1, 1839	"	1860	163	81 500 00
" " " coupon	July 2, 1841	"	1870	40	40,000 00
" " " registered	July 1, 1841	"	1870	62	31,000 00
" " " coupon	July 1, 1847	"	1860	122	122,000 00
" " " registered	July 1, 1847	"	1860	226	113,000 00

Class of debt.	When dated.	Payable.	Bonds &c.	Amount.
Ill. & Mich. Canal bonds (£225 stg.) coup	April, 1839	In 1870	32	32,000 00
" " " " reg	April, 1839	" 1870	38	19,000 00
" " " ($100 stg.) coup	June, 1840	" 1870	29	12,888 89
" " " " reg	June, 1840	" 1870	403	90,666 67
" " " (£225 stg.) coup	April, 1839	" 1870	698	69[illegible],000 00
" " " " reg	April, 1839	" 1870	518	259,000 00
" " " (£300 stg.) coup	June, 1840	" 1870	43	57,333 33
" " " " reg	June, 1840	" 1870	549	366,000 00
Inscribed stock—New Internal Improvement stock, under act Feb. 28, 1847				1,765,528 43
Inscribed stock—Interest bonds, under act Feb. 28, 1847				1,077,896 47
" " " " " " Feb. 18, 1857				680,469 23
" " Liquidation bonds, under act Feb. 10, 1849				198,372 00
Internal Improvement scrip and un unded indebtedness				42,909 19

The following is a recapitulation of the above details of the State debt:

Bank and internal improvement stock—payable	after 1860		$31,000 00
Internal improvement stock	" after 1870		42,000 60
Refunded stock	" in 1860 to 1877		1,261,000 00
Normal University bonds	" in 1879		64,000 00
Thornton loan bonds	" in 1879		143,000 00
War bonds of 1861	" in 1879		945,200 00
Illinois and Michigan Canal ($) bonds	" in 1860 & '70		852,000 00
" " " (stg) bonds.	" in 1870		1,534,888 98
Inscribed stock			3,729,354 13
Scrip and unfunded indebtedness			42,909 19
Aggregate debt, December 1, 1866			$8,638,252 30

On the 1st December, 1860, the entire bonded debt of the State amounted to $10,277,161 36; which debt was increased $2,050,000 by the war loan of July 1, 1861, making,

In the aggregate	$12,327,161 36
The entire debt as above, December 1, 1866, was	8,638,252 30
Making a reduction in the last five years of	$3,688,909 06

And there was in Treasury December 1, applicable to the further payment of the debt, as follows:

State debt fund, balance Dec. 1, 1866		$731,589 49
Illinois central Railroad fund Dec. 1, 1866		33,882 16
		$765,470 65
Add estimated amount of Illinois Central Railroad fund (being 7 per cent. of gross earnings reserved to State) for 6 months ending Oct. 31, 1866	$221,574 05	
And the Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have declared another dividend of 5 per cent. on the registered canal bonds, payable Jan. 2, 1867	123,166 66	344,740 71
Total applicable to State debt Jan. 7, 1867		$1,110,211 36

Which will reduce the outstanding debt by this amount and to the sum of $7,528,040 94.

The Auditor gives a detailed statement of the valuation of real and personal estate in each county for 1864 and 1865, forming the basis of taxation for 1865 and 1866; and from this we take the general abstract referring to the whole State:

	1864.	1865.	Increase.
Value of lands	$199,577,508	$213,992,980	$14,415,472
" of town lots	42,956,894	48,121,528	5,164,594
" of railroad property	12,285,640	13,911,208	1,625,668
" of personal property	102,957,865	116,802,298	14,344,433
Total valuation	$356,878,887	$393,827,994	$35,449,107

The personal property assessed in the same two years is described as follows:

Property.	1864. Number.	1864. Amount.	1865. Number.	1865. Amount.	Difference. Number.	Difference. Amount.
Horses	722,751	$35,148,408	796,259	$38,055,559	+69,508	+$2,907,151
Neat Cattle	1,370,788	13,709,418	1,568,260	14,285,863	+197,497	+576,445
Mules and Asses	39,197	1,723,809	48,058	2,267,194	+8,861	+544, 85
Sheep	1,606,144	2,876,696	2,165,972	3,956,109	+559,828	+1,007,406
Hogs	2,044,896	2,799,158	1,743,005	3,359.621	−301,889	+560,463
Carriages and Wagons	239,959	5,426,178	259,471	6,120.293	+19,515	+692,115
Clocks and Watches	206,581	789,466	215,575	958,654	+8,994	+169,188
Pianos	5,770	515,416	7,610	543,056	+1,840	+22 6:0
Goods and Merchandise	.....	14,506,971	.....	17,833,146	.....	+3,326,175
Bankers' and Broker' property	.....	1,186,166	.....	464,916	.....	−72 ,2 0
Capital Stock of Banks	.....	541,171	.....	500,906	.....	−40,265
Manufactured Articles	.....	1,563,853	.....	1,929,073	....	+265.220
Moneys and Credits	.....	19,620,190	.....	20,8?3.1 6	.....	+714,916
Bonds & Stocks	.....	865,960	.....	2,043,098	.....	+1,177.128
Unenumerated	.....	14,436,908	.....	16,643,657	.....	+2,206,749
Aggregate	.....	$105,710,767	.....	$119,290,233	.....	+$13,579,471
Deductions	.....	3,653,909	.....	2,987,945	.....	−664,957
Total taxable	.....	$102,057,865	.....	$116,302,288	.....	+$14,244,423

The aggregate valuation for the last ten biennial periods is shown in the following statement:

1847, for tax of	1848-49	$105,432,752	1857, for tax of	1858-59	$407,477,397
1849, do	1850-51	119,868,336	1859, do	1860 61	366,702,043
1851, do	1852-53	294,715,963	1861, do	1862-63	330,823,479
1853, do	1854-55	295,159,633	1863, do	1864-65	331,999,971
1855, do	1856-57	336,139 334	1865, do	1866-67	392,327,906

The valuation of the real estate and personal property under the census of the United States in 1850 and 1860 gives the following as the results:

	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	True Value
Census 1350	$81,594,835	$33,257,810	$114,752,645	$156,365,006
" 1860	297,291,940	101,997,433	399,207,373	871,960,262

Without any addition of value for the different circumstances of the State in 1866, and adopting only the true valuation of 1860 as given by the federal census of that year, we may estimate the real value as three times that of the taxable value. This allows a generous margin in case the taxes should have to be increased without altering the constitutional rates. In fact the property of the State is now assessed for taxation at only a third of its actual value. The real wealth of the State at the present time is estimated by Governor Oglesby at $1,200,000,000.

The following synopsis, taken from the Treasurer's report, shows the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1864, the receipts and disbursements during the two subsequent years and the balance standing to the credit of the several funds on the 1st day of December, 1866:

	Bal. Dec. 1, '64.	Receipts.	Total Means.	Paym'ts.	Bal. Dec. 1'66.
Revenue fund	$5,268 50	1,351,789 19	1,355,052 69	1,288,629 18	66,423 51
State debt fund	589,?24 44	1,406,484 68	1,995,609 12	1,264,020 63	731,588 49
Interest fund	309,256 58	1,539,747 31	1,849,003 89	1,310,455 42	538,548 47
School fund	112,075 94	226,733 52	338,809 46	297,076 64	41,732 82
Illinois Central RR. fund	198,868 20	937,450 50	1,136,318 70	1,102,436 54	3:,882 16
Delin. Land tax fund	331 06	.....	331 06	.....	331 06
Unknown and minor heirs fund.	701 66	743 45	1,445 11	295 26	1,149 85
War fund	10 76	29,500 00	29,51C 76	29,510 76	.....
Hancock Co. in. f.	.....	9,465 76	9,465 76	8,950 76	515 00
Total of all funds	1,218,622 14	5,501,914 41	6,715,546 55	5,301,875 19	1,414,171 36

The income of these several funds derived from taxation is at the following rates to valuation:

For the Revenue Fund	12	cents per	$100 value
For the State Debt Fund	20	"	"
Interest Fund	18	"	"
School Fund	20	"	"
Total for all Funds	70	"	"

The Governor, in his message, states the population of 1865, according to the census of that year, to have been 2,141,510. This would distribute the assessed valuation of property in 1865 at the rate of $183 20 per capita. The wealth of the State, as estimated by Gov. Oglesby, would give $560 35 to each inhabitant. The taxation on every $183 20, at 70c. per $100, gives $1 28 as the tax per capita; and such is the rapid increase in the population and wealth of the State, while its debt is decreasing, that even this moderate taxation may be reduced in coming years. The Governor already recommends the repeal of the constitutional tax of two mills on the dollar for the State Debt Fund, as the source of an unnecessary burden.

As an instance of the continued prosperity of the State, we in a few items compare the census of 1860 and 1865:

	1860.	1865.	Increase.
Population	1,711,951	2,141,510	429,559
Value of manufactures	$57,586,886	$63,356,013	$5,769,127
Live-stock, heads	72,501,225	123,772,554	51,271,329

The value of agricultural products in 1865 was $83,280,848, and 380 mines produced in the same year 1,078,495 tons of coal.

These facts compare brightly with the condition of affairs previous to the definite liquidation of the debt in 1847. They show that what was a grievous burden then is now scarcely felt by the taxpayer.

CONFEDERATED BRITISH AMERICA.

The English Colonial Secretary, the Earl of Carnarvon, has given notice of his intention to introduce into Parliament a bill providing for the confederation of all Eastern British North American Provinces, excepting Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island: and it may therefore be taken for certain that we shall shortly see the first steps accomplished towards the consolidation on our Northern frontiers of what may practically be regarded as a new nationality.

The connection between the British American Colonies and the mother country will, no doubt, be strengthened rather than weakened for a time by this consolidation; but it would be superfluous to repeat at this late day the reasons which in these columns and elsewhere, have heretofore been given for believing that the ultimate result of an effective North American Confederation must be the independence of the provinces comprised in it. The expectation of such a result has probably done more than any other single cause to secure favorable attention to the project in Great Britain; for it is quite plain, and has for some time past been plain, that the intelligent portion of the British public are more anxious than is

any considerable party in the North American provinces to sever the tie which unites those provinces with the metropolis.

The promulgation of the act of Confederation in England is to be accompanied, we are informed, by the publication of an imperial loan in aid of the construction of a complete railway communication through the provinces, and both by this means and by the substitution of a general revenue system in the place of the existing provincial tariffs, it is expected that the Canadian commerce, which has been repelled from our own borders by the abolition of the Reciprocity Treaty and by the establishment of our own present tariff rates, may be diverted to and permanently knitted with the industries of the Atlantic provinces.

It cannot be said that these expectations are upon the face of them wholly unreasonable. The British North American Provinces most certainly seem to labor under every disadvantage of soil, of climate, and of inter-communication, when they are compared with our own great Northern tier of States. But they do as certainly contain within themselves many elements of a possible national existence and prosperity, and now that this scheme of a Confederation, which was so long looked upon as chimerical, is on the eve of accomplishment, nothing is to be gained by blinding ourselves to the fact that it really may bring about, in the process of time, very serious changes in the political and commercial equilibrium of the Western Continent. If there are influences at work among the British American population which may be expected to draw those populations gradually towards a union with ourselves, there are other influences also at work among them of quite the opposite tendency. Probably the recently adopted fiscal policy of our own Government will be found in time to have supplied some of the most powerful of these latter or repelling influences. Every year which accustoms the British Americans to exclusion from our commerce, and to the development of new commercial relations with each other, will give force to these repelling influences. But without entering deeply or at length into speculations upon this point, it may be safely assumed that the establishment of the Confederation will retard, at least, if it does not avert, any drift of British American sympathies and necessities and interests towards a political union with ourselves. Let us confine ourselves, therefore, just at present, to an exposition of the "stock in trade" with which the new organization is about to commence its experiment of national life.

The "Year Book and Almanac" of British North America, gives us the means of making such an exposition; and we could sincerely wish that there existed among ourselves any exhibit of our own national and State resources at once so compendious and so clear. In this "Year Book" the population of the new Confederation is estimated to be in January, 1867, very nearly four millions in number, the annual rate of increase in the six colonies ranging from 1.50 per cent. in Newfoundland to 4.34 per cent. in Upper Canada. The distribution of this population is as follows:

Upper Canada.....	1,802,056	Prince Edward's Island	91,443
Lower Canada.....	1,288,880	Newfoundland.....	130,000
New Brunswick.....	295,084		
Nova Scotia	368,781	Total	3,976,244

We include Newfoundland and Prince Edward's here, because it is well understood that their accession to the Confederation is a mere matter of time. They stand out now only as Rhode Island and North Carolina stood out in '89 against the Union.

The proportion of native born residents to those of foreign birth is not so large in these provinces as in the United States, being 79 per cent in the former, against nearly 90 per cent in the latter. The inhabitants of French descent bear a smaller proportion than is commonly supposed to the whole body politic. They are concentrated chiefly in Lower Canada, and number throughout the new confederation no more than 961,466. They must, however, be regarded as an element likely to be at least passively unfriendly to any amalgamation with the United States; and it is probable that we must view in the same light the fact that the Roman Catholics number no less than 44½ per cent. of the entire population, and are no less than three times as numerous as either of the two religious denominations ranking next to them in importance, the Church of England, which comprises 15⅝, and the Presbyterians who stand at 15½ per cent of the inhabitants.

Although the agricultural population of the Provinces has been falling off of late years relatively to the numbers of those engaged in other occupations it still comprises very nearly 50 per cent of the whole, and the value of the farms of British America is set down at $546,345,330, being rather less than half of the total estimated value of the property of the six provinces. The annual wheat crop is estimated at a little less than one-sixth, and the annual barley crop at a little more than one-third of the wheat and barley-crops of the Union; while of wool at the last returns the provinces raised somewhat less than one-eighth of the amount raised in this country. The Provincial Fisheries were nearly approximate in value to our own, being equal on an average to 75 per cent. of the latter; and during the past year, as we need hardly remind our commercial readers, the provincial ship-yards have pretty nearly monopolized the activity in that direction of the North American Continent. This point, upon which it is not agreeable to dwell, has been set forth clearly and with some not unnatural bitterness in a petition recently presented to the Senate by Mr. Fessenden in behalf of the ship-builders of Maine.

A good deal of enterprise has been directed during tho past three years to the development of the mining industries of the Provinces, but as yet with no results of commanding importance. In the Report of the "Commission on the Canadian Gold Fields" for 1866 the yield of tha Chaudiere district is estimated at $116,000, but neither in the production of gold, lead or copper can the Provinces be considered to have done more than indicate their possession of resources likely to prove at some future day remunerative.

When we consider that the Provinces now raise under their separate systems a total revenue larger than was found necessary for the United States when we possessed a population no larger than theirs, it can scarcely be doubted that no serious fiscal difficulty will be found to be in the way of the experiment of confederation. Mr. Galt, indeed, who is admitted to be the ablest of British American financiers, declared recently in his place in the Canadian Parliament that during the year 1865-66 the receipts of the Canadas exceeded the expenditures by almost sixty

thousand dollars, even after allowing for the unusual militia charges of that year. The debt of the Provinces is very nearly as large as the debt of the Union in 1860, but as the charge per head of the population has been diminishing during the last five years, and now ranges from a minimum pressure of only 20 cents per head of interest yearly, in Prince Edward Island, up to a maximum pressure of $1 25 per head of interest yearly, in Canada, it ought to be easily practicable for the financiers of the new confederation, if the experiment at all equals by its results the expectations of its advocates, to adjust any necessary burden of enlarged and prolific expenditure to the ability of the population.

The enormous sum, amounting to nearly $150,000,000, which has already been laid out by the Provinces upon railways and canals, at once explains the origin of their existing public debt, and proves that neither British capital nor Provincial enterprise will be slow to come forward in undertakings of general value to the Provincial people. But heretofore, as Mr. Hatch in his report on Canadian and American commerce has, we think, fully shown, this outlay has failed to produce its expected results. The Provinces have tried to divert American commerce with Europe into Canadian channels, rather than to open a new Canadian commerce through British American ports by connecting the St. Lawrence directly with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. With this object they have lavished money on canals which have so far failed to attract our Western transportation, but they are still bent on the same policy. Says Mr. Hatch:

Other Canadian routes, navigable for ships, are also projected. The longest is that proposed from Georgian Bay, on Lake Huron, to Montreal, following chiefly the Ottawa River, and connecting it with the Mattawan, French River, and Lake Nipissing. It is stated that of its whole distance, of about 430 miles, less than thirty-eight would consist of artificial canal. It is estimated by the friends of this route that the distance will be 842½ miles less by it from Chicago to Montreal than by the present means of transit by way of the lakes and St. Lawrence; and the cost of its completion is variously computed by Canadian authorities at from $24,000,000 to $50,000,000.

It is also proposed to enlarge the Welland and St. Lawrence canals so as to permit the passage of seagoing vessels of 1,200 tons burden. The present dimensions of the various canals required to overcome the natural obstacles of the route from Lake Erie to the ocean, *via* the Welland Canal, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence are as follows:

	Length in miles.	Depth in feet.	Size of locks. in feet.	No. of locks.
Lachine	8¼	10	200x45	5
Beauharnois	11¼	10	200 x45	9
Cornwall	11½	10	200x45	7
Farrand's Point	9¾	10	200x45	1
Rapid Plat	9¾	10	200x45	2
Point Iroquois	9¾	10	200x45	1
Gallop's	9¾	10	200x45	2
Welland	28	10	150x26½	27
Totals	69			54

While the St. Lawrence canals, completing the system of navigation from the ocean to Lake Ontario, can now pass vessels of 800 tons burden, no vessels of more than 600 tons burden can go from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, via Welland Canal, and the other lakes above the Falls of Niagara.

It will, however, we suspect be found, when the Confederate system

fairly gets into operation, that the Maritime Provinces will press for, and that the inland Provinces will be led to recognize the necessity of modifying this canal policy, and of working together to bring the Canadas directly into relations with the Atlantic coast.

Without entering now upon the strictly commercial statistics of the proposed confederation under existing circumstances, we may properly assume that the inter-provincial commerce at least must be speedily benefitted by the removal of the restrictions under which it now labors; and whatever may be its ultimate issue as a form of Government, the stimulus which will be given by the experiment of Confederation to political thought and to commercial enterprise in the colonies can hardly fail, we think, to redound largely and directly to their advantage, while the operation of the experiment itself will certainly both deserve and command the very careful attention and study of our own statesmen and people.

DEBT AND FINANCES OF MICHIGAN.

The funded and fundable debt of the State of Michigan on the 30th November, 1866, amounted to $3,979,921, and was made up as follows;

Six per cent. Renewal Loan bonds, due Jan. 1,		1876	$316,000
Seven "	$2,000,000 " " " "	1868	250,000
Six "	" " " " "	1873	500,000
Six "	" " " " "	1878	500,000
Six "	" " " " "	1868	750,000
Seven "	War Loan bonds, " "	1886	1,111,500
Seven "	War Bounty bonds, May 1,	1890	463,000
			$3,790,500
Six per cent. St. Marie canal bonds (guaranteed by State), due Jan. 1, 1878			$100,000
Matured adjusted bonds, past due and interest stopped			4,000
" full paid $5,000,000 loan bonds, past due and in't stopped			12,000
War loan bonds, called in Jan. 1, 1866, " " "			1,100
Past paid (unrecognized) bonds $125,000 adjustable at			72,321
Total funded and fundable debt			$3,970,921

The amount of this held by the several educational funds is as follows, to wit.:

Primary school fund	$1,266,331
Five per cent, primary school fund	133,631
University fund	279,565
Normal school fund	41,877
Total trust fund debt	$1,728,404

The policy of investing these educational funds in State bonds has been pursued for several years, the object being the ultimate withdrawal of the State debt from the public market, and the safe investment of the funds themselves. If this policy is continued, the Treasurer in his report says, that the amount thus received, added to the annual levy of 3-16th of a mill for the Sinking Fund, will probably be sufficient to pay the State debt as fast as it matures. Deducting the investments already made, viz.: $1,728,404, from the funded and fundable debt as above given, viz.: $3,979,921, leaves the net amount of that debt outstanding on the 30th November, 1866, $2,251,517.

The State tax for the year 1866 consists of the following items, viz.:

2.7-10 Mill tax (Act 363, Laws of 1865) *General*....	$464,550 67
1-8 Mill tax (Act 122, Laws of 1861) $2,000,000 *Loan, Sinking Fund*.....	38,495 73
1-16 Mill tax (Act 5, Laws of 1861) *War Loan, Sinking Fund*...	19,247 87
Military tax (Act 16, Laws of 1862).....	19,628 70
Appropriation for Insane Asylum (Act 192, Laws of 1865).....	40,000 00
Total amount of State tax for 1866.....	$581,922 97

—the proceeds of which are destined for the service of 1867. The tax of 2.7-10 mills is levied, according to the Auditor's report, on the equalized valuation of 1861, and the sinking fund taxes of $\frac{1}{8}$th and 1-16th mill on the valuation of 1866. In 1865 the State tax proper was 3.2 mills on the taxable property; in 1866 it was reduced to 2.7 mills, and for 1867 a rate of 1.5 mills, it is thought, will be abundantly sufficient, provided no extravagant appropriations be made. Specific taxes are derived from railroad, banking and insurance companies. These, especially the railroad and insurance taxes, are becoming important. A State military fund to aid, arm and equip military organizations within the State, is supported from a tax of 15c. levied on each voter.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements on account of the several funds administered by the State for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1866:

	Receipts.	Payments.
General Fund.....	$1,050,495 75	$591,177 44
Internal Improvement Fund.....	4,001 41	8,978 55
St. Marie Canal Fund...	14,184 60	7,530 00
War Fund.....	371,398 13	481,444 08
War Loan Sinking Fund.....	.....	261,800 00
Soldiers' Relief Fund	.....	10,000 00
Suspense Account Fund.....	6,000 00	.....
Primary School Fund.....	124,531 00	440,000 00
Primary School Interest Fund	52,766 63	137,926 36
University Fund.....	14,693 75	34,479 21
University Interest Fund...	12,306 58	.....
Normal School Fund.....	2,712 80	40 00
Normal School Interest Fund.....	2,285 00	10,529 26
Swamp Land Fund	283,339 51	217,723 90
Swamp Land Interest Fund.....	7,128 48	299 92
Asylum Fund.....	2,533 54	46,031 50
State Building Fund.....	3,618 36	5 09
	$1,901,990 69	$1,791,385 18
Balance in Sub-Treasury, Nov. 30, 1865...	468,401 81	
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1866.....	.....	579,007 82
Total amount disbursed.....	$2,370,392 50	$2,370,392 50

The following statement shows the principal sources of the receipts and the chief object of expenditure on account of the general fund.

Amount from taxes, &c.....	$458,351 35	Salaries.....	$23,534 90
Tax sales.....	130,126 87	Judiciary.....	36,697 07
Delinquent taxes and int.....	160,606 11	Appropriations.....	40,476 75
Railroad specific tax.....	160,667 14	Extra clerk hire.....	7,926 77
Bank " "	900 00	Awards of State Auditors.....	53,955 71
Insurance " "	40,039 74	State prison.....	68,000 00
Interest on surplus funds.....	15,411 18	Paid Counties, on account.....	95,804 94
Sundries, sales, redemptions, &c.....	84,354 36	Interest on debt.....	135,760 00
		Sundries.....	107,021 30
Total.....	$1,050,495 75	Total.....	$571,177 44

From this showing it appears that the resources of the State are greater than are necessary to cover ordinary expenditures, and that the credit bal-

ance is rising annually. The State debt is also being rapidly decreased, and will soon disappear, by direct payment or by absorption into the trust funds. The whole annual cost of the State expenses, including the cost of the debt, and reckoning the population at 850,000, is now only about 67½ cents per capita; and in relation to the wealth of the State only about 85 cents on the $100 valuation. This estimate, however, does not include the school or other local taxes, of which the State Report gives no account. The equalized assessed valuation in 1866, as deduced from the rate and amount of the taxes levied for that year was $307,965,840.

DEBT AND FINANCES OF LOUISIANA.

The Auditor of Public Accounts, in his report to the General Assembly for the year ending December 31, 1866, reports the debt and liabilities of the State at that date to have been as shown in the following recapitulation:

Liabilities for the property banks	$4,838,983 33
Debts proper in trust funds	1,562, 65 72
Debts proper in bonds, maturing between 1867 and 1906	5,486,800 00
Certificates of indebtedness	1.471,000 00
Grand total of debt and liabilities	$13,357,999 05
Deducting from this sum the liabilities for the property banks, which, though represented by bonds of the State, are only contingent, the absolute debt of the State at the close of the year 1866 was	$8,519,065 72

From the total of this indebtedness can properly be deducted the following items:

State certificates of indebtedness, the same being gradually withdrawn from circulation	$1,471,000 00	
Trust funds, the amounts of which are nominal, and may be considered as mere book accounts	1,562,265 12	
State bonds held by the State for the trust funds	1,190,500 00	
State bonds issued to the Board of Levee Commissioners, and in possession of the State Treasurer	700,000 00—	$4,923,765 72
Reducing the actual outstanding bonds to		$3,595,300 00

The following statements exhibit in detail the several classes of the debt, showing the purposes for which issued, the amount, and the dates of maturity, &c.:

Liabilities of the State for the Property Banks.

Bonds loaned the Consolidated Bank			$541,600 00
" " Citizens' Bank, due Feb. 1	1865	$1,965,333 33	
" " " " " "	1877	1,264,666 89	
" " " " " "	1884	500,000 00	
" " " " " "	1886	1 267,111 11—	$4,297,383 33
Total amount loaned the property banks			$4,838,983 33

Liabilities in Bonds classed as Debts Proper.

Issued for	When due.	No.	Am'nt.
Charity Hosp. N. O. & Nash. R. R. Co.	Mar. 30, '72	85	$85,000
	Apr. 1, '67	493	493,000
Mex. Gulf R. R. Co.	Dec. 18, '69	30	30,000
do do	Mar. 11, '70	50	50,000
do do	May 23, '70	20	20,000
State Treas'ry	July 13, '93	1,500	750,000
Stock in N. O., Jackson & Great Northern R. R. Co., $884,000.	Aug. 1, '93	165	165,000
	Feb. 1, '94	21	21,000
	May 1, '94	289	289,000
	Nov. 1, '94	267	267,000
	Jan. 1, '95	59	59,000
	Mar. 7, '95	35	35,000
	Apr. 1, '96	14	14,000
	May 1, '97	20	20,000
	Nov. 1, '97	37	37,000
	July 1, '98	27	27,000
Stock in N. O., Opelousas & Great Western R. R. Co., $650,000.	June 1, '93	76	76,000
	Aug. 1, '93	45	45,000
	Nov. 8, '93	16	16,000
	Feb. 1, '94	16	16,000
	May 1, '94	268	268,000
	Nov. 1, '94	88	88,000
	Jan. 1, '95	41	41,000
	Apr. 1, '95	28	28,000
	Dec. 1, '95	13	13,000
	Jan. 1, '97	16	16,000
	Jan. 1, '98	12	12,000
	July 1, '98	2	2,000
	July 1, '99	10	10,000
	Feb. 1, 1900	10	10,000
	Jan. 1, 1901	9	9,000
Stock in Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete & Opelousas R. R. Co., $166,000.	Apr. 1, '94	66	66,000
	Apr. 1, '95	9	9,000
	Apr. 7, '95	13	13,000
	May 15, '97	8	8,000
	May 15, '98	7	7,000
	Nov. 1, '98	13	13,000
	Nov. 1, '99	5	5,000
	Feb. 1, '00	6	6,000
	Aug. 1, 1900	8	8,000
	Aug. 1, 1901	6	6,000
	Mar. 13, 1906	4	4,000

Issued for	When due.	No.	Am'nt.
Stock in Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas R. R. Co., $296,000.	Nov. 1, '94	10	10,000
	Nov. 1, '95	28	28,000
	May 1, '96	58	58,000
	Mar. 23, '97	25	25,000
	July 1, '97	20	20,000
	Jan. 1, '98	16	16,000
	July 1, '98	23	23,000
	Jan. 1, '99	11	11,000
	July 1 '99	18	18,000
	Jan. 1, 1900	18	18,000
	July 1, 1900	20	20,000
	Oct. 1, 1900	19	19,000
	Jan. 1, 1901	21	21,000
	Feb. 1, 1901	10	10,000
	Nov. 1, 1901	7	7,000
Seminary Fund.	July 1, '97	136	136,000
Free School Fund	July 1, '97	529	529,000
Expenses of building levees, $1,000,000.	Feb. 16, '86	100	100,000
	Mar. 10, '86	18	18,000
	Mar. 14, '86	506	506,000
	Mar. 20, '86	165	165,000
	July 1, '86	211	211,000
Settlement of coupons past due (Act No. 15, laws of 1886), $499,800.	Feb. 15, '86	250	250,000
	Feb. 15, '86	170	85,000
	Feb. 15, '86	632	62,500
	Jan. 1, '87	10	10,000
	Jan. 1, '87	16	1,600

Liabilities in bonds		$5,485,800
From which deduct:		
State bonds held by State for Trust Funds	$1,190,500	
State bonds issued to Board Levee Commissioners and in possession of State treasurer.	700,000	$1,890,500
Bonds in actual circulation		$3,595,300

The bonds issued in favor of the New Orleans and Nashville and the Mexican Gulf Railroads are 30 year bonds: all others issued before 1861 are 40 year bonds. The Levee Bonds of 1866, and the funding bonds of 1866 and 1867 are 20 year bonds.

State Certificates of Indebtedness.

Amount issued under Act No. 5, Laws of 1866	$1,896,000 00
Less amount redeemed	425,000 00
Amount outstanding December 31, 1866	$1,471,000 00

These certificates are receivable for all State dues, and are being paid in, which will necessitate a higher rate of taxation than has hitherto prevailed.

Debts Proper in Trust Funds.

Amounts due General Government, under deposit act	$479,919 14
Amounts due Levee & Drainage Fund, borrowed under Acts No. 234 of 1867, and No. 45 of 1868	650,000 00
Amounts due Free School accumulating Fund, borrowed under Act No. 45 of 1868	200,000 00
Amount due Public Land Fund, borrowed under Act No. 49 of 1868	117,275 77
Loan from Louisiana State Bank, under Act No. 89 of 1862	50,000 00
Sundry Liabilities, on various accounts	65,070 81
Aggregate amount in trust December 31, 1866	$1,562,265 72

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN 1866.

The receipts into the Treasury for the year ending December 31, 186 from all sources, were $3,692,731 76, as follows:

General Funds—			
State taxes of 1865	$407,286 50		
State taxes of 1861-64	10,695 00	$417,901 50	
Duty on Sales at Auction		54,092 68	
Licenses on trades, &c., in New Orleans	318,725 56		
Licenses on trades, &c., in other parishes	92,571 59	411,297 15	
Tax of ¼ per cent. on gross sales or receipts		459,410 99	
Redemption of Lands forfeited for taxes		21,395 16	78
Vacant estates, paid into treasury		16,661 91	
Purchases of public property in New Orleans		22,021 69	
Tax on Lottery ticket dealers		66,686 31	
State Certificates issued		1,396,000 00	
Sundries		1,849 36	2,868,266
Current School Fund—			
Taxes of 1865	$144,227 06		
Taxes of 1861-4	6,174 75	150,401 81	
Poll taxes of 1865	21,286 35		
Poll taxes of 61-64	506 00	21,822 35	
Redemption of lands forfeited for taxes		13,577 25	185,811 4
Internal Improvement Tax Fund—			
Taxes of 1865	$36,431 62		
Taxes of 1861-64	1,532 17	37,964 79	
Redemption of lands forfeited for taxes		4,474 87	42,438
Levee and Drainage Fund—			
Sales of swamp and over-flowed lands		35,852 83	
Issue of State Certificates of Indebtedness		500,000 00	535,852 83
Free School Fund—			
Sales of 16th Section		450 48	
Interest on investments		73,440 00	
Ten per cent. tax on estates descending to foreign heirs		7,561 63	81,452 11
Redemption of State Debt Fund—Interest on bonds held by Fund			8,640 00
Seminary Fund—Interest on bonds held by Fund			270 00
Total receipts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866			$3,692,731 76

The total expenditures, according to the State Auditor's Report amounted to $2,451,943 77, as follows:

General Fund	$1,645,702 01	
Current School Fund	212,712 95	
Internal Improvement Tax Fund	56,434 98	
Internal Improvement Fund	6,990 00	
Levee and Drainage Fund	525,905 08	
Free School Fund	2,017 90	
Redemption of State Debt Fund	176 01	
Seminary Fund	4 84	
Total expenditures for the year ending Dec 31, 1866		$2,451,943 77
Excess of receipts over expenditures in 1866		$1,240,787 99
Add balance, January 1, 1866	$356,818 54	
" warrants of 1865, cancelled in 1866	46,225 88	
" warrants outstanding, Dec. 31, 1866	30,922 95	433,967 37
Balance in Treasury, December 31, 1866		$1,674,755 31

This balance is distributed and represented as follows:

Distributed to—		Represented by—	
General Fund	$1,495,149 34	Confederate notes	$465,173 37
Current School Fund	64,750 66	Check on account of vacant state.	6,038 60
Internal Improvement Tax Fund.	6,371 11	State Certificates redeemed	495,000 00
Levee and Dainage Fund	20,320 84	Loan to Levee Commissioners, in exchange for State bonds	700,000 00
Free School Fund	79,434 21	State Certificates of Indebtedness	63,295 0
Redemption of State Fund Debt	8,436 99	U. S. Treasury and city notes	15,308 34
Seminary Fund	265 16		
Total	$1,674,755 31	Total	$1,674,755 31

From this statement it appears that the large balance shown on the books is almost wholly a matter of account, and to a very small extent available in cash.

The expenditures of the General Funds are thus accounted for:

Legislature	$178,955 61	Relief of University	25,000 00
Salaries	222,250 41	Relief of Insane Asylum	23,000 00
Department contingent expenses	16,056 70	Printing and advertising	49,874 55
State assessors $33,980 42		Interest on State bonds	64,190 00
Tax collectors 41,669 22		Levee purposes	500,000 00
	75,589 64	Relief bills	26,663 05
Deductions to tax collectors	111,153 03	Foundin: Soldiers' Home	20,000 00
Support of State institutions	145,900 00	Redemption of bonds	16,725 00
Charity Hospital (tax on lottery-ticket dealers)	35,275 31	Plates for printing certificates	10,500 00
Support of State convicts	19,279 00	Bureau of Immigration	9,348 10
Repairs and maintenance of penitentiary	$50,000 00	Sundries	46,001 60
		Total	$1,645,702 01

The chief payments from the current School Fund were for support of Free Schools $161,251 26; from the Internal Improvement Tax Fund, for interest on railroad bonds, $48,310, and from the Levee and Drainage Fund, for repair of levees, etc., $500,000.

The revenue from all sources, including the tax on gross receipts and income, for the year 1867, is estimated at	$2,193,750
And the expenditures for the same year are estimated at	1,586,297
Excess of receipts over expenditures	$1,607,522

These estimates may be largely modified on two accounts. The legality of the tax on gross receipts and income is contested and in suit, and if decided against the State the loss on this account will not only be the $700,000 estimated for 1867, but also the amounts received from this source in 1866, amounting to $459,410 99, or together $1,159,410 99, the deduction of which from the estimates would leave a deficit to be provided for of $551,887 99. Nor do the estimates, as above given, include the amount that may be required by the Board of Levee Commissioners, which will probably be as large as in 1866.

The Auditor makes the following pertinent remarks on subjects requiring legislative action:

The most important subject which deserves your immediate attention is the inability of the internal improvement tax fund to meet the interest due and becoming annually due on the bonds issued to the railroad companies. When the tax was created and fixed at one-fourth of one mill on the dollar, the State was in a prosperous condition, and her taxable property amounted to nearly $600,000,000. The change undergone in the State since, resulting in the loss of over $300,000,000 of that taxable property, renders it necessary to-day to increase the tax a sufficient amount to meet the demands against it. According to the present returns of assessors the whole taxable property in the State is set down at $225,000,000, which at the low rate now fixed would yield if every dollar of it was collected the sum of $56,250 The amount required annually is $119,250, leaving therefore a deficit at the end of the present year of $63,270. This deficit will occur every year, and unless checked immediately by legislative action will in a few years swell to large proportions.

The credit of the State has sustained serious injury of late, from the inability of the Treasury to pay when due the interest on the outstanding bonds, and it is certainly time to reinstate the credit of a State whose bonds and obligations were once at a premium. The means are within your power. Amend the act fixing the tax at one-fourth of a mill, making it three-fourths. This will give a little more than needed but the surplus can be applied to the payment of back interest.

Another very important subject deserves your attention—the condition of the State Treasury during the current year. Our circulation on the first of January amounted to $1,471,000, and it is safe to assert that so long as we have one dollar of it outstanding, no other kind of money will be received for public dues. The certificates constituting this circulation are not reissueable, and hence it becomes the duty of the Legislature to provide by law the mode and means of relieving the Treasury from the embarrassed condition in which it will be placed by its own currency. If that be done there is no need for an increased rate of taxation, so far as to meet the ordinary expenses of the State government. The proposed change in the law fixing the internal improvement tax will also place that fund in a condition to meet its interest when due, and the State will once more be able to meet all claims on demand.

I regret to say that the returned lists of unpaid taxes upon real estate alone amount to nearly $59,000, and including the insolvent lists to over $121,000. This is about one-fourth of the taxes assessed, and is rather too large a percentage for deductions. In justice to the State, and to those who pay their taxes regularly, some law should be passed giving authority to this office to compel delinquents to settle up.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks and difficulties surrounding the fiscal affairs of the State, and which have resulted from the disorganized condition of matters caused by the late war, it is evident from the report from which the above abstracts are taken, that the main difficulties have been overcome. Most of the past-due coupons have been funded, and with the exception of the certificates of indebtedness the floating debt of the State has been extinguished, leaving a clearer course for the future, which wise legislation and a prudent administration may improve.

CALIFORNIA BORAX.

The source of supply of this mineral is a large and shallow basin, called Borax Lake, in Napa County. It is separated from Clear Lake by a range of hills belonging to the cretaceous period, and has, under ordinary circumstances, a length of about a mile, with an average width of half a mile; but its extent varies somewhat at different periods of the year, since its waters cover a larger area in Spring than during the Autumnal months. No stream of any kind flows into this basin, which derives its supply of water from the drainage of the surrounding hills, as well as in all probability from subterranean springs discharging themselves into the bottom of the lake. In ordinary seasons the depth thus varies from five feet in the month of April, to two feet at the end of October.

The borax occurs in the form of crystals of various dimensions, imbedded in the mud of the bottom, which is found to be the most productive to a depth of about 3½ feet, although a bore-hole, which was sunk near the centre to the depth of 60 feet, is said to have afforded a proportion of that salt throughout its whole extent.

The crystals thus occurring are most abundant near the centre of the lake, and extend over an area equivalent to about one-third of its surface; but they are also met with, in small quantities, in the muddy deposit of the other portions of the basin—some of them being, in the richest part before alluded to, over a pound in weight. The largest crystals are generally inclosed in a stiff blue clay, at a depth of between three and four feet, and a short distance above them is a nearly pure stratum of smaller ones, some

two and one-half or three inches in thickness, in addition to which crystals of various sizes are disseminated throughout the muddy deposit of which the bottom consists.

Besides the borax thus existing in a crystallized form, the mud is itself highly charged with that salt, and, according to analysis of Professor Oxland, when dried affords in the portions of the lake now worked (including the inclosed crystals) 17.73 per cent.

Another analysis of an average sample, by Mr. Moore, of San Francisco, yielded 18.86 per cent. of crystallized borax. In addition to this, the deposit at the bottom of the other portions of the basin, although less productive, still contains a large amount of borax. It has been further ascertained, by making pits on the lake shore, that clay, containing a certain proportion of borax, exists in the low ground at a considerable distance from the water's edge.

EXTRACTION OF BORAX.

The borax at present manufactured is exclusively prepared from the native crystals of crude salt, whilst the mud in which they are found is returned to the lake after the mechanical separation of the crystals by washing. The extraction of the mud is effected by the aid of sheet iron coffer dams and a small dredging machine. Until recently, the only apparatus employed consisted of a raft, covered by a shingled roof, which has an apperture in its centre about 15 feet square, and above which are hung, by suitable tackle, four iron coffer dams, six feet by six feet and nine feet in depth. This raft or barge is moored in parallel lines across the surface of the lake, and at each station the four dams are sunk simultaneously by their own weight into the mud forming the bottom. When they have thus become well imbedded, the water is baled out and the mud removed in buckets to large rectangular washing vats, into which a continuous stream of water is introduced from the lake by means of Chinese pumps—the contents of the cisterns being at the same time constantly agitated by means of rakes. In this way the turbid water continually flows off, and a certain amount of borax is finally collected in the bottom of each tank, which is subsequently recrystallized; but from the density acquired by the washing water, of which no less than 70,000 gallons are daily employed, it is evident that less than one-half of the borax existing in the form of crystals is thus obtained, whilst that which is present in the mud itself is again returned to the lake.

The dredging machine recently introduced is a decided improvement on the coffer dams, and may, by the aid of some trifling modifications, be made a very efficient machine; but the mud brought up by it is subjected to the washing process before described, and a small proportion only of the borax is obtained for recrystallization.

CRYSTALLIZATION.

The crystals of crude borax thus daily obtained now amount to about 3,000 pounds, and after being carefully washed they are deposited in boiling water, and recrystallized in large lead-lined vessels, from which the purified borax is removed into boxes, containing 114 pounds each, for the purpose of being forwarded to San Francisco.

The product of refined borax now daily obtained appears to vary from 2,500 to 2,800 pounds, which is prepared and packed for market at a cost of about $90 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

CAPABILITIES OF PRODUCTION.

It is evident from the foregoing description that the present system of working is by no means calculated to develope the best results which this property is capable of affording, and that in order to do so it will be necessary to adopt some method for the lixivation of the mud. The total extent of this muddy deposit considerably exceeds 300 acres, and if we assume that of this area only 100 acres, or that portion now worked for Borax chrystals, is alone sufficiently rich to pay the expenses of treatment, we shall arrive at the following figures: One hundred acres are equivalent to 484,000 square yards, and if the mud be worked to the depth of only 3½ feet, this represents 565,000 cubic yards; or, allowing a cubic yard to weigh a ton of 2,240 pounds, which is a very low estimate, the total weight of 100 acres of mud in its wet state will be 565,000 tons. If we now assume that the mud extracted from the lake contains 60 per cent. of water, this will correspond to 226,000 tons of dry mud, containing, according to the mean of the analyses of Professor Oxland and Mr. Moore, 18.29 per cent. of Borax; but if in practice only 12 per cent. of Borax be obtained, this will represent 27,120 tons of chrystalysed salt.

The present wholesale price of Borax in Europe is $320 per ton of 2,240 pounds, and consequently the total value of the amount contained in this portion of the lake would be, on the foregoing assumption, delivered in that market, $8,678,400. If, however, we estimate its value in San Francisco at $275, it is, at the port of shipment, worth $7,458,000.

The expenditure in plant and appliances of a further sum of $30,000, would, by the process proposed by Dr. Oxland, allow of a daily production of four tons of Borax. This could be produced and delivered in San Francisco at a cost, exclusive of interest on capital and depreciation of plant, of $70 per ton—$1,898,400 for the 27,100 tons, and leaving a difference of $5,559,600 between the expense of production and the market value.

The above calculations are made in accordance with the data furnished by the analysis, already quoted, of the mud of the central portions of the basin, but exclusive of a consideration of the borax contained in the deposits of other portions of the lake, as well as of the 6,000 tons of this salt, indicated by analyses, as existing, in solution, in its waters.

A careful consideration of the phenomena attending the production of Borax, also leads to the belief that its formation is continually going on, by the decomposition of carbonate of soda, by boracic acid emitted from sources beneath its bed. Should this prove to be the case it is probable that any moderate extraction of borax may be replaced by the formation constantly taking place.

SULPHUR BANK.

The sulphur bank, which presents the usual characteristic of such formations, is situated on the shore of Clear Lake, and covers an area of about 40,000 square yards. In addition to sulphur, small quantities of cinnabar are found in this locality.

The deposit has not, as yet, been extensively developed, but has already afforded 400 tons of refined sulphur, of which about three tons daily can, it is stated, be readily sold in San Francisco at $70 per ton.

From the limited extent of the explorations which have been made, it would be difficult to estimate the probable total yield of sulphur, but it is not unreasonable to anticipate that the bank contains at least from 15,000 to 20,000 tons of that substance.

In order to make immediate returns of sulphur, a refinery has been recently erected for the treatment of the richer portions of the deposit, which frequently do not contain above 10 per cent. of impurity; but there are also vast quantities of tufaceous matters, containing from 5 to 65 per cent. of sulphur, all of which will be ultimately treated with advantage.

The cost of extracting, refining, and delivering of a ton of sulphur in San Francisco is now stated to be about $35.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Mr. Phillips, in his concluding observations upon the property of the California Borax Company. says that it is evident, from the foregoing description, that it is one of great value and capable of extensive development.

The annual consumption of borax and boracic acid is estimated at 11,000 tons, of which amount the United States consumed about 500 tons; and although the discovery of new sources of supply may probably have the effect of breaking up the present monopoly, and thereby slightly reducing the prices below those assumed as the basis for calculation, there is no probability of this taking place to any considerable extent.

It may further be observed that the present import duty of 10 cents per pound will necessarily ensure the annual disposal of at least 500 tons at full prices.

The quantity of sulphur contained in the property is also large, and the duty of $10 per ton refined, and $6 crude, now levied, will admit of its successfully competing with Italian sulphur in the markets of the Eastern States. The present consumption of this article in California is nearly 1,000 tons per annum, and is steadily and rapidly increasing, and consequently the supply of the Pacific coast will always afford a remunerative market for this substance.

IRON VESSELS IN FRANCE.

Under the title *Navires en Fer et a Voiles*, a very remarkable work has just appeared in France, the author of which is M. Lissignol, engineer of the Imperial School of Mines, and for some time second engineer to the French Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company. The object of the book is to show—1. That the merchant navy in France is not in the state in which it might and ought to be. 2. That a marked improvement would undoubtedly take place in its position if it would resolutely substitute iron sailing vessels for wooden ones. 3. To show that iron vessels may in many respects be made superior to wooden, both as regards construction and navigability, and that, all things taken into account, they

are in reality cheaper; and to give a technical account of the building of iron ships, and of the expenses thereof. After presenting a brief sketch of the progress of iron sea-going ships in England since the construction of the first one, the Aaron Manby, in 1821, M. Lissignol, explains as follows why there was not a corresponding progress in his own country:—"In France," he says, "our merchant navy had for a long time an excuse for its immobility. The high price of iron was, in fact, one of the circumstances which retarded the generalisation of metallic vessels indispensable to the conservation and the prosperity of our commercial fleet. But other causes have contributed to the same result. All the erroneous ideas, all the prejudices which have been victoriously combated in England, still reign in our country. In 1855, when (on account of the Crimean war) wants which our shipping could not satisfy induced the Government to admit free all the materials necessary for the building of ships, and to authorise the nationalisation of foreign vessels on payment of a duty of 10 per cent., our shipowners did not think of acquiring iron ships—they confined themselves to purchasing wooden ones, the cheapness of which was the only and the deceptive merit. At a later period, when the treaty of commerce with England had reduced the price of iron sufficiently to render constructions in that metal almost the same price as those in wood, old habits continued to prevail. Prejudice is still so strong that, even this year, a superb sailing vessel in iron, built in France, and offered for sale at a reduced price in consequence of exceptional circumstances, was not able to find a buyer in any of our ports. At the present moment we scarcely count ten iron vessels in our sailing fleet, notwithstanding the striking example set by our neighbours, and the good results they have obtained." M. Lissignol insists on the superiority of iron ships over wooden ones for these reasons:—"1. They carry more with the same crew and the same expense of fitting out. 2. They cost less for keeping up and for repairs. 3. Their duration may almost be said to be unlimited, since nominally it exceeds forty years when the vessel is well built, and, consequently, the sum to be counted annually for the cost of it is much inferior to that necessary for a wooden vessel. 4. They present guarantees of security much superior even in case of accident, and, consequently, lower rates of assurance for a much longer period than the total duration of the most perfect wooden vessel. 5. They sail more quickly, and, consequently, make a greater number of voyages in the same time. 6. They offer extreme solidity, permitting the carrying without fatigue of the heaviest cargoes, which the best vessels in wood cannot receive with impunity." Our author finds yet another reason in favor of iron ships:—"With these qualities the iron vessel is eminently calculated to permit a reduction of freight in a great proportion without compromising the profit of the shipowner. If, therefore, the law of 1866 [he adds] exposes us to foreign competition by establishing equality between all flags, the construction of a good sailing fleet in iron is one of the most efficaceous means of competing with advantage, especially against such of our rivals as continue to remain in the old traditions. Even the wooden cotton vessels of the Americans would inevitably disappear from our ports if we knew how to draw the freight from them with iron ships properly built and energetically commanded—especially at the present moment, when new and inopportune laws on taxation augment greatly the expenses which weigh on the merchant navy of the United States."

THE DUNDERBERG—THE OCEAN TRIAL TRIP.

One of the chief features of the celebration of Washington's Birth day, was the going to sea of the great iron-clad ram Dunderberg, on her final trial trip. The construction of this mighty engine of war has been already thoroughly described in the *Tribune* of the 30th of last July. But a few words in this respect will be now necessary. The hull of the Dunderberg is 380 feet 4 inches in length, 72 feet 10 inches in beam, with a capacity of 5,090 tons (old measurement). The side armor is of the best hammered iron, manufactured into slabs from 12 to 15 feet in length, by 8 feet in breadth, with a thickness of 8 1-2 inches; the plates being secured to the armor cushion by 1 1-2 inch bolts. The plates are placed vertically and not horizontally, as with armored vessels of European manufacture. The ram is the great feature. To form this ram the vessel has been made into a solid mass of timber from her stem extending back 50 feet; thus rendering it impossible for any shock to break it off. The ram itself is encased in a heavy jacket of wrought iron, sufficient to protect it not only from the shot of the enemy, but also from abrasion in contact. The vessel has four decks, viz: The spar-deck, covered with heavy wrought iron plates; the gun-deck, or fighting room; the engine-deck, and the fire-deck. The casemate does not cover the entire hull. There is an ample lower space extending beyond it both at stem and stern. A portion of the latter space is occupied as the ward room, and the remainder as an impenetrable iron overhang to protect the screw; while the low, flat space at the bow comprises the mighty ram itself, bearing at its extremity the long submerged cut-water, which would first strike the side of a hostile ship, in case of a collision. The vessel is now fully rigged, and has nearly all her appointments complete. She has only six guns on board at present, but these are monsters. They are all Dahlgren's, and consist of an 11 inch gun at the bow and stern, and one 11-inch and one 15-inch gun on each side. Altogether, she is considered by her builder and designer, Mr. W. H. Webb, and by competent engineers, as by far the most formidable vessel of war ever constructed.

THE TRIAL TRIP.

The Dunderberg made a short trial trip some months ago. On this occasion it was demonstrated that she sailed swiftly and easily at the same time; but her owner was still anxious to prove that she was in every respect a sea-going ship, as well able to withstand the dangers of the broad ocean as any frigate ever built; and this was one of the main objects of the test she underwent on Friday and Saturday. At 9 o'clock on Friday morning the dock where the vessel lay, at the foot of Sixth street, East River, was thronged with people who patiently stood in the snow, waiting to see the great ship float away on the tide. The number of invited guests on board was few. They consisted principally of the Naval Commission, who were to report the result of their observations to the Navy Department at Washington. The gentlemen assigned to this duty were Captain Pennock, Chief of the Commission; Captain Mulhanney, Chief of Ordinance; Captain Harmony, Chief Engineer, Mr. W. W. Wood, Chief En-

gineer Long, Chief Engineer Fithian, Assistant Engineer Purse, Lieutenant Buckner, Assistant Inspector of Ordnance, and Mr. Brandt, Chief Clerk at the Ordnance Department at Washington. These gentlemen, most of them stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, represented the interests of the Navy Department. Their names will alone be a guarantee that they were well chosen for the duty assigned them. The services of Commodore Pennock during the war are well remembered; Captain Mulhanney lost an arm while commanding the steam frigate Oneida in the terrible conflict of Mobile Bay; Captain Harmony also commanded different vessels with efficiency throughout the war, and the others have also rendered commendable service. It will require a little space to state the object of the Commission thoroughly. Mr. Webb, the builder of the Dunderberg, made a contract with the Government to build an iron-clad on the Monitor, or turret principle, for the sum of $1,250,000. He accordingly built the present vessel, which has no turrets, at a cost of about $1,750,000, which the Government refused to accept, because the construction of the vessel was different from that of the vessel contracted for. About three-fourths of the contract money had been already advanced to Mr. Webb, who thereupon proffered two propositions. First, to sell the vessel to the Government at cost price; second, to refund the money advanced, with seven per cent. interest for its use, and be permitted to dispose of the vessel to a foreign power—he agreeing thereafter to build for the Government such a vessel as was formerly contracted for, at the contract price, in one year. Both of these propositions have been either declined or evaded, and the object of the Commission on the recent test, was to render such a report as would render the Government able to determine one way or the other.

In spite of the impatience of those on board and on shore it was not until noon that the Dunderberg began to move slowly from her moorings. With the assistance of two tug-boats she at length floated into the stream, and glided toward the bay amid the acclamations of the thousands who lined the ends of the piers on either shore. But the use of the tugs was soon dispensed with, and by her own powerful screw the immense structure swam slowly through the water. Mr. John Roach, constructor of the engines, was also on board. The vessel had an efficient pilot in Mr. Callahan, and was ably commanded by Capts. Babcock and Comstock. The officers on board and in charge were Messrs. Erastus W. Smith, Constructing Engineer for Mr. Webb; Thomas Wagner, Constructing Engineer for Messrs. John Roach & Sons, Etna Iron Works; and Messrs. Robert Robertson, Ethan Rogers, and Edward Maralin, Assistant Engineers in charge. The early portion of the day had been exceedingly dubious, threatening fog and storm, but the sunlight broke through the clouds in silver splendor as the vessel floated down the stream, and there were abundant promises of fine weather. It was impossible to cross the bar at Sandy Hook before 9 o'clock at night, and the interval of time had to be spent in the inner waters. Gracefully rounding Battery Point, the massive structure steamed up North River as far as the foot of Tenth-st., and then turned down stream. The marvelous ease with which the great ship obeys her helm is one of the most gratifying results of the enterprise. At the foot of Tenth-st. she turned, making a complete half-circle in four minutes and a-half—equivalent to describing an entire circle in nine minutes. This

is the most surprising in a vessel of her size and weight. Standing upon her broad deck, and watching the indications of the shore, you see her stern wheel around with the ease of a yacht, and, almost before you expect it, she is heading in just the opposite direction. The vessel proceeded down the harbor and then returned. Arriving opposite Governor's Island she gave her first salute. We stand upon the upper deck. The iron floor seems like marble beneath the feet, it is so solid and firm. Indeed, it seems strange that we should be gliding through the waves, for our foothold seems more like that of an island than a ship. But the rock-like structure thrills for a moment vibratingly beneath the feet, there is heard a dull, muffled roar, and the next instant the flame and smoke gushes from the side as one of the great 11-inchers speaks in thunder to the shore. Then, one after another, the other guns volley forth their burdens of smoke and sound, scarcely vibrating the deck, and the mighty fort floats on with hardly a tremor to tell of the gigantic machinery which impels it. While thus moving about the bay and rivers, our reporters had a good opportunity to examine the novel craft; and there was much to engage the attention of every admirer of the curious and useful. The spar-deck is a noble space. You tread on what appears to be solid iron. Above are the two tall masts, with their sails furled, and the taut new rigging giving a general sea-going air to the whole structure, while you have the consciousness that beneath you is that grand iron-sided gun-deck, with its mighty cannon and busy crew. Standing at the bow, you look over the iron-plating of the stem, and far beyond it descry the slight ripple of the water where the sharp, submerged cut-water, the razor-edge of the ram, parts the element as the vessel glides along. Looking from the stern, you look over the flat deck covering the ward room, and over the heavy-plated grated overhang which covers the shaft, and can discern a short distance beyond the boiling disturbance of the water where the great propeller-flakes are whirling in their work of locomotion. Fountains of spray and brine also spring constantly through the gratings of the overhang, as the vessel bumps upon the waves. The hardy pilot stands at his post in the port boat, heedless of the storm; the captain gives his few orders in a brief, decided tone; the numerous crew—green though they are—appear to move like clock-work, and, duck-like, the great ram cuts the waves as you scan her proportions, rigging and spars. But, to derive the best impression of the power of the Dunderberg, one must go below, and, standing at one extremity, view the grand gun-deck. This is, indeed, a tower of strength. Six mighty guns stand silently waiting at the open ports. Each has its crew lounging about the muzzle, and but a little word of command, a few moments of exertion, are required to place them in readiness for their mission of destruction. The vacant ports are also open, and the immense thickness of the sides of the ship immediately strike one upon looking through the ship. A stray shell may enter a port-hole and explode; but otherwise it appears impossible that the sides should be perforated. Descending another companion-way, we reach the engine-deck, and have an opportunity of witnessing the gigantic machinery whereby the entire vast structure is propelled and maneuvered. The Dunderberg is propelled by a single screw. The engines are of the back-acting horizontal type, and are supplied with cylinders 100 inches in diameter, with

45 inches stroke of piston. Enormous as is the machinery, it seems to work with exceeding ease and precision. Proceeding toward the stern, and one may enter the long tunnel-shaped apartment containing the shaft of the screw. And still further back, far into the tunnel may be heard the measured beating of the great flukes in the water outside. Descending yet another ladder, and one arrives at the fire-decks, where the furnaces are in full blast. From its extent and general aspect, this is one of the most infernally suggestive scenes which it has been our lot to witness for many years. The furnaces, 60 in number, are arranged along the sides in regular tiers, flaming, blazing, roaring and scorching like so many gridirons in the depths of Erebus; while the hundred firemen, begrimed with smoke and sweat, move about phantom-like, punching this fire and shovelling more coal into that, like so many imps of darkness, and only needing the conventional pitchfork in each hand to be transformed into veritable retainers of the Evil One. There is no motion of the ship to be felt here. Were it not for the memory, one might fancy himself to be in the bowels of the earth, surrounded by the gnomes and goblins who stir up the earthquakes and generate the volcanoes. But everything is in perfect order. Each man stirs up this, or punches that, or rakes this fire apparently just at the right moment; and, coming up in the open air again, we find that the vessel still moves duck-like and easily through the waves.

OUTSIDE THE BAR.

It was not till after 9 o'clock at night that the pilot ventured to cross the bar at Sandy Hook. But by 10 o'clock the bar was safely crossed, and the Dunderberg was bearing out ocean-ward, with the easy assurance of any vessel that plows the seas. This assurance was not, however, felt by everybody on board. One of the Naval Commissioners thought the occasion so serious that he had insured his life before starting; and there was others not less apprehensive of the result. Indeed, considering the immense top-heaviness of the Dunderberg—the enormous weight of metal above water compared to the occupation of the vessel below the surface, it is not strange that there should be some risk in going to sea in her. It happened that the sea outside the bar was very smooth for this season of the year. There was a slight roll of the vessel when she struck the ground swell, but, independently of this, there was no perceptible motion at all from the action of the sea. Nearly all the guests on board the ship passed a very uncomfortable night, the atmosphere being very cold, and no accomodations for sleeping having been prepared. One might as well ask a friend to visit his house, and after supper show him the door-step for a mattrass, as invite a guest to pass a winter's night on a ship, without offering him even a blanket to cover him from the freezing weather, or a pillow whereon to rest his weary head. But this has little to do with the success of the Dunderberg. After crossing the bar she proceeded eastward about 50 miles, until about 2 o'clock A.M., and then returned. In the early morning all of the guns were tested with shell. The shooting proved very satisfactory. The guns were handled surprisingly well, considering that their crews were not practiced, and everything proceeded well. In firing the stern-gun the doors in the ward-room immediately underneath were somewhat shattered by the concussion.

After crossing the bar, on Saturday at 12 o'clock, the Dunderberg, proceeded toward New-York. The weather had been fine until this time, but now it began to snow furiously, and the vessel was enveloped in a mist, through which it was difficult to steer. She had been making an average speed of eight knots an hour, but now, upon passing between forts Lafayette and Richmond, additional steam was cracked on, and for a few minutes a velocity of 12 knots an hour was maintained. All of the guns were loaded, and when near Governor's Island, a salute of the entire armament was given with stunning effect. It was here that an accident occurred, which was rather ludicrous, but which might have been very serious in its consequences. It was about 3 o'clock p.m., and all the guests were at dinner in the ward-room. The several courses had been discussed, and the champagne was flowing, when *bang* went the first gun of a grand salute without alarming anybody. *Bang!* went the second gun, and *bang!* went the third. Now it happened that the third gun was the stern gun, the muzzle of which projected immediately over the ward-room, where the banquet was in progress. The effect was instantaneous and terrific. A blinding flash leaped through the ward-room; the sky-lights gave with a crash which scattered their panes in atoms, and covered the guests and tables with flying fragments of glass. Many people were frightened.

While practicing in the harbor the Dunderberg made one run of six miles in 30 minutes—12 miles an hour, there being at the same time about 41 revolutions of the screw per minute. She finally anchored in North River, off the foot of Warren-st. at 5 o'clock P.M. During the entire trip the officers of the investigating commission were indefatigable in their observations of the working and general efficiency of the vessel. Nothing will definitely be known in respect to their opinion until their report is finally made to the Department. But it was generally understood that the result of their observations exceeded their highest expectations, and that their report will be highly favorable. Every one on board the Dunderberg appeared to be highly gratified with her efficiency, and every one expressed the hope that she would not be permitted to pass out of the possession of the United States Government.

THE ILLINOIS CHESTER COAL FIELDS.

BY PROF. WATERHOUSE.

Some researches which I have recently made upon the subject of our iron interests have led me incidentally to investigate our available resources of coal fit for the manufacture of iron. The following results are derived from authorities which seemed entitled to credence. If there are errors in the statements, it is thought that they are not of sufficient magnitude materially to effect the soundness of the general conclusions.

The chester coal bed is located in Randolph, Jackson, and Perry Counties, Illinois. Eighteen thousand acres has been tested, and three strata

of coal found. The situation and richness of these beds are indicated in the following figures:

Veins.	Depth.	Thickness.
First	36 feet.	6 feet.
Second	77 "	4½ "
Third	119 "	6 "

The quantity of coal in the area already examined is, according to the common methods of measurement, 450,000,000 tons. So vast an amount fatigues the imagination. The quantity is practically inexhaustible. The coal deposits of Illinois alone are said to exceed those of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

The Chester mines are accessible and convenient. There seems to be a providential design in their location. In the immediate neighborhood of our colossal mountains of iron there are immense beds of coal fit for the purposes of smelting. The coal field lies only twelve miles from the Mississippi River, fifty from the iron mountains of Missouri, and seventy-two from St. Louis by river. A railroad from Chester to the mines is now contemplated. This road will connect with the St. Louis and Cairo railway, which has been already surveyed. It will be twelve miles long, and cost $300,000.

The quality of the Chester coal is superior. Its freedom from impurities fits it for the manufacture of iron. It has less than one per cent. of sulphur, and is comparatively free from bitumen. It has been tested in the blast furnaces of Ironton, Ohio. Tried by practical men, it has borne the severest tests and proved its superiority to the coal from the mines of Brier Hill. Heretofore this Ohio coal has been regarded as the best in the country, but now it must yield its pre-eminence to the Chester mines. Iron manufacturers assert that this Illinois coal makes a better and stronger metal than the Scotch pig.

The value of these exhaustless coal fields to the Western country may be inferred from the fact that there are, in the whole Mississippi Valley, but three other places where coal suitable for the manufacture of iron is found.

The mines of Pittsburgh yield golden revenues. The shipments from that port during last November were 2,600,000 bushels, and the net profits $800,000; 650,000 tons were landed at Cario for marine and manufacturing uses. St. Louis annually consumes 400,000 tons of coal, at an average of $3 75 a ton. In 1866 Pennsylvania shipped to the tide water upwards of $67,000,000 worth of coal. There is no substantial reason why the Chester mines should not yield a corresponding wealth.

The strongest economic motives urge the West to develope its own coal-fields. Coal from the Chester beds can be delivered on the banks of the Mississippi at $1 50, and at St. Louis for $2 20 a ton.

This coal can be used for manufacturing purposes. But it is a strange illustration of the indifference of Western men to their own interests that blacksmiths within thirty miles of the Chester mines are using for their forges an inferior coal from Pennsylvania. The freight from Pittsburgh is more than the total cost of the Chester coal. The Pittsburgh coal must be converted into coke before it can be used for smelting iron ore; but the Chester coal requires no change. It can be used in its original state.

Steamboatmen prefer this coal. It generates more steam, and is free from clinker. On the lower Mississippi, Pittsburgh is bringing $6 a ton; Illinois coal can be furnished for one third of this price.

Dr. Litton, Professor of Chemistry in Washington University, has recently analysed two specimens of Chester coal, with the following results:

Moisture	2.78 per cent.
Volatile combustible matter	31.62 "
Carbon in coke	61.23 "
Ashes (light colored)	4.37 "
Coke	65.60 "
Sulphur	00.37 "

Sulphur and bitumen are the chief elements which unfit coal for the manufacture of iron. The amount of these substances in the Chester coal is surprisingly small.

The early doubt that mineral coal could be used, without coking, to to make iron is now dissipated by conclusive facts. In Pennsylvania and the Mahoning Valley raw mineral coal is not only employed in making iron, but it is actually driving charcoal furnaces out of competition. Raw coal affords a far intenser heat than coke. The richness of our ores and the superiority of our coal greatly increase the productive capacity of our furnaces.

The fortunate invention of the Bessemer process of smelting iron will still further enlarge the results and diminish the cost of production. But even if it is necessary to reduce the Illinois coal to coke there is still a profitable difference in our favor.

	Per ton.
The cost of coking Pittsburgh coal is	70 cents.
The cost of coking Chester coal is	50 "

But practical experiments show the fitness of Chester coal, in its raw state, for the manufacture of iron. The importance of this fact can scarcely be exaggerated.

It will lead to the erection in the vicinity of St. Louis of the largest iron works in the United States. It is difficult to magnify the possible extent of this industry. Thirty thousand tons of iron were recently shipped from Ironton to Pittsburgh to fill a single order. Doubtless a portion of the iron manufactured from this ore is brought back to St. Louis. Our dealers would, therefore, incur a triple expense.

Freight of ore to Pittsburgh, per ton	$7 00
Freight of manufactured iron from Pittsburgh, per ton	8 00
Cost of manufacture, per ton	8 00

Upon the basis that it takes 1½ tons of ore and 3¾ tons of coal to make 1 ton of pig metal, the relative cost of manufacture would be as follows:

Cost of ore necessary to make one ton of pig metal at Pittsburgh	$20 25
Cost of ore necessary to make one ton of pig metal at St. Louis	5 70
At the same price for coal and limestone flux, the difference per ton in favor of St. Louis would be	$14 55

Allowing $1 a ton for coal, and $1 50 a ton for limestone, a daily product of 24 tons of pig metal would cost at

Pittsburgh	$588 00
St. Louis	226 80
Difference in favor of St. Louis furnaces	$361 20

But our previous figures show that the cost of the Chester coal is less than one-half that of the Pittsburg coal. These statistics ought at once to arouse the energy of our capitalists, lead to the development of the Chester coal-beds, and cause the erection of extensive rolling mills in the neighborhood of St. Louis. Nothing would conduce more to the prosperity of this city. Millions of money are now annually lost to the State which ought to enrich our own manufacturers. It is estimated that if we made our own iron, instead of importing it from Pittsburg, we should save 25 per cent. Our railroads would save $2,000 a mile by using bars of our manufacture. In 1867 the railroads of Missouri will require 50,000 tons of rails. The saving on home-made bars would, in a single year, amount to one million dollars.

Irrespective of the difference between the prices of Chester and Pittsburg coal, a furnace at Pilot Knob with a daily capacity of 24 tons, would save $250 every 24 hours. The quantity of coal necessary to meet the future demands of our furnaces will be immense. Two and one-half tons of coal are required to smelt one ton of ore containing 66 per cent. of iron; and $3\frac{3}{4}$ tons to make one ton of pig metal.

In the Mahoning Valley the daily consumption of coal in

	Tons.
28 blast furnaces is	1,120
8 rolling mills	2,000

The following figures show the great savings in the use of Chester coal:

Cost per ton of mining Pittsburg coal	$1 75
" " " Chester coal	1 00
" " reducing Pittsburg coal to coke	70
" " " Chester coal to coke	00
Difference in favor of Chester coal	1 45
It requires to smelt one ton of pig metal three tons of Chester coal, worth	4 50
Or 125 bushels of charcoal, worth	12 50

Compared with the magnitude of our opportunities, the iron works of St. Louis are insignificant. The ore shipped over the Iron Mountain Railroad in 1866 was 10,000 tons; but the daily consumption of railroad iron in the Mississippi Valley is computed at 600 tons. One hundred and eighty thousand tons of iron bars, worth at present market rates $18,000,000, are annually necessary to supply the domestic wants of the West. Only energy and capital are requisite to make St. Louis the seat of the largest iron manufactories in the world.

A dozen years ago England had 600 furnaces in operation, with an aggregate yearly capacity of 3,600,000 tons, and an annual productive value of more than $100,000,000. It was in view of such resources and enormous industrial wealth that Chancellor Gladstone recently declared in the British House of Commons that the "United Kingdom, with its 30,000,000

of people, is as great in commerce as France and America with their 70,000,000. It is, then, our possession of coal, near what depends on coal, that has given us this extraordinary pre-eminence in commerce and industry."

St. Louis enjoys all the conditions to which Chancellor Gladstone ascribes the industrial greatness of England. In the immediate vicinity of this city there is an exhaustless supply of coal, iron, limestone and fire clay.

The nearness of our iron mountains to coal of a suitable quality and quantity to smelt them, preordains this city to be the great central machine shop of this continent. A direct revenue of annual millions will yet repay our capitalists for investments in this branch of business. But the collateral benefits of this success would be immense. The establishment in this vicinity of iron works sufficiently large to answer the needs of this valley would bring tens of millions annually to our municipal coffers. It would give a powerful impulse to the growth of St. Louis, improve our markets, and quicken the activity of every trade. If this great enterprise can be carried into successful execution, no rivalry can endanger the pre-eminent greatness of St. Louis.

CONDITION OF THE FIRE INSURANCE INTEREST.

It was not without good reason that the representatives of the Fire Insurance interest recently assembled in convention to deliberate upon the serious aspect of their affairs. During the last two years there has been such a grave increasein their losses that the companies found the rates upon which they had effected insurances quite inadequate to cover the actual risks; and some have suffered a severe drain upon their resources. The insurance institutions are the less prepared to meet this adverse course of affairs from the fact that a severe competition had induced them to lower their rates much below a conservative limit.

The facts presented to the convention were simple, and the remedy as plain. The case was clear that, if the present rate of losses be continued, with the current tariff of premiums, most of the companies must at no distant date go into liquidation. The only step that could possibly meet the case was a prompt increase in rates, in something like the same ratio as the losses had increased. This course the convention, with great unanimity, adopted; and in so doing they showed but a just regard for the conservation of the large amount of capital invested in their enterprise, and for the protection of the immense interests insured.

The main conclusion arrived at was therefore businesslike and to the point; but it should by no means be considered as all the action the condition of this interest requires. While the advanced rates may be considered justifiable as a temporary expedient, providing against an extraordinary exigency; yet a rigid inquiry should be instituted into the causes which have rendered this resort necessary. It is not to be presumed that the public will be long satisfied to pay the new rates, nor ought the continuance of the advance to be long required. The causes of fires are, to a certain extent, within control; and it is the business of

the insurance companies to institute a thorough inquiry into the condition of affairs which has produced the late extraordinary frequency of fires, and into the means which may be devised for reducing risks. It will not do to assume that the present rate of losses is altogether extraordinary and temporary, and that, as risks will soon return to their wonted ratio, all that is required is an advance of rates during the period of exceptional losses. We have seen that the companies are at any time subject to an increase of conflagrations, seriously impairing their solvency and the security of the insuring public; and the fact of their being exposed to such contingencies will greatly shake public confidence in the ability of the associations to carry their risks, unless some measures be adopted calculated to lessen the liability to fires in our large cities.

The insurance companies assign as one reason for the large increase of losses that an unusual number of fires have arisen from parties insured becoming incendiaries, in order to make money upon their insurance. As it is a demonstrated rule that incendiary fires are always most numerous in times of commercial depression, it is quite probable that the specially heavy losses now being incurred by business men may have more or less contributed to the late increase of fires. But this alone cannot account for the augmentation of risks. Nor is it to the interest of the companies to attach undue importance to this circumstance, as they appear disposed to do. The large majority of policy holders are honest; and they will naturally ask the question whether it is not better to carry their own risks rather than submit to a large increase of rates to cover the losses caused by recklessly dishonest parties. The public have a right to expect of the insurance companies that they exercise a most searching scrutiny into the degree of risk arising from this cause, so that they be not needlessly taxed, by an increase of premiums, to cover the destruction caused by incendiaries. The true remedy in this case is in prevention, rather than an increase of rates.

The companies also affirm that very unusual losses have occurred in connection with cotton insurances. Of this there can be no doubt. The receipts of cotton at this port have been unusually large, and we have no proper warehouses for storing it. Besides, much of it has been received in such condition that it required to be repacked; and the rebaling by workmen who are allowed to smoke during the process has been attended with great risk. The immense stock held here, and our present accommodations for holding it, have led to its being stored in such solid masses that when fire broke out the water could be brought to bear upon the huge piles very imperfectly. Nor is it improbable that cotton has at times been fired for the express purpose of creating a chance for gain upon the salvage, the profits made upon charred cotton having in many cases reached 200 per cent. Here, again, is a case calling for investigation by the insurance interest; for the cotton trade must not be driven away from us by excessive rates, nor must ordinary policy holders be called upon to pay for the carelessness of cotton-packers and the incendiarisms of salvage speculators.

These and other special causes have been assigned as the true explanation of our late increase of fires. No definite result, however, can be reached, because there are no facts from which we can draw our conclusions; and besides, no remedy is proposed except a continuance of high

rates. To be sure, it has been suggested that a rule be adopted limiting the amount of insurance to three-fourths the value of the property insured. This, it is supposed, would neutralise the motive to incendiarism on the part of insurers; and in this view there is doubtless force. But on the other hand, there are insuperable objections to the proposal. It would operate most seriously against the trade of the port were it impossible to protect consignments against fire risks to the full amount. A large proportion of merchants would feel that an important motive to insurance was then taken away. In case of the total destruction of their stock, the policy would perhaps cover that portion held on credit, while the remainder, which was strictly their own, would be a total loss; in other words, the insurance would cover their creditors but not themselves. Right or wrong, this is a view which many would doubtless act upon. There are many other grave objections to this proposal; but there is so little prospect of its being adopted it is unnecessary to mention them.

The most effective, if not the only remedy that the case admits of, is, we think, to be found in a thorough examination into the causes of all fires, and also in the non-payment of the amount insured until it is at least established that the loss is not of incendiary origin. A committee or board should be organized, the members to be chosen by all the companies, whose duty it should be to make this examination. If this were done the insurance business could be reduced to a proper basis, and no insurer would be called upon to pay for his neighbor's dishonesty or for his neighbor's greater risk. At present, no sooner does a company hear of a loss than it hurries to the insured with check in hand to liquidate it, thus making a bid for future business. This is clearly wrong. Of course, no unnecessary impediment should be put in the way of prompt payment, but it is due alike to the company and its patrons that there should first be a proper investigation.

Such a committee as we have suggested would also find assistance in their work by an examination into the causes which give rise to such an enormous excess of losses in our large cities over those of Europe. In London, with a population thrice that of New York, the amount of losses is far less than in this city. There the rate of insurance, on average trade risks, is $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 per cent.; while here it is fully six times that ratio. In Paris the losses are far less than even in London, fires being there of very rare occurrence. These facts show that the frequency of fires is a matter dependent upon conditions connected with the habits and social arrangements of the respective localities; and as those conditions are susceptible of material modification by judicious legislation and police regulations, it is clearly the business of a well conducted insurance interest to institute a broad and thorough examination of the causes of this difference. The inquiry should be conducted not by the legislature, whose investigations rarely elicit much truth, but by a carefully selected board, chosen by the insurance interest at large, and furnished with every means requisite to make their researches thorough.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR JANUARY.

The gross earnings of the specified railroads for the month of January, 1866 and 1867, comparatively, and the differences (increase or decrease) between the two periods, are exhibited in the subjoined statement:

Railroads.	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decr'se.
Atlantic and Great Western	$504,992	$361,137	$.....	$143,855
Chicago and Alton	210,171	340,238	130,067	.....
Chicago and Great Eastern	90,415	93,784	3,369	.....
Chicago and Northwestern	523,566	690,832	167,266	.....
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	241,395	267,626	26,231	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburg	168,799	131,179	.....	37,620
Erie	1,185,746	906,759	.....	278,987
Illinois Central	583,828	660,438	77,610	.....
McGregor Western	23,097	20,000	.....	3,097
Marietta and Cincinnati	90,125	94,136	4,011	.....
Michigan Central	282,438	304,095	21,657	.....
Michigan Southern	314,598	302,714	.....	11,884
Milwaukee and Prarie du Chien	121,776	143,000	21,224	.....
Milwaukee and St. Paul	131,707	146,800	15,093	.....
Ohio and Mississippi	267,541	265,000*	.....	2,541
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	559,983	560,115	133	.....
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	178,119	149,658	.....	28,461
Toledo, Wabash and Western	226,059	237,674	11,615	.....
Western Union	45,103	39,079	.....	6,023
Total (19 roads)	$5,748,456	$5,714,264	$.....	$34,192

The statement which follows shows the miles operated, and the gross earnings per mile of these railroads, for the same months:

	Miles of Road.		Gross Earnings per mile.	
Railroads.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Atlantic & Great Western	507	507	$996	$712
Chicago and Alton	280	368	750	925
Chicago and Great Eastern	224	224	403	419
Chicago and Northwestern	930	1,033	563	669
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	238	238	1,014	1,124
Cleveland and Pittsburg	204	204	827	643
Erie	796	782	1,488	1,160
Illinois Central	708	708	823	933
McGregor Western	50	50	462	400
Marietta and Cincinnati	251	251	359	375
Michigan Central	285	285	991	1,066
Michigan Southern	534	534	600	577
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	234	234	520	611
Milwaukee and St. Paul	275	275	479	534
Ohio and Mississippi	340	340	787	*780
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	468	468	1,196	1,197
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	210	210	848	713
Toledo, Wabash and Western	484	484	467	491
Western Union	177	177	255	221
Total (19 roads)	7,187	7,311	$799	$781

* Earnings of O. and M. Railroad for January, 1867, are estimated.

From the above statements it appears that the decrease in gross earnings in January, 1867, as compared with January, 1866, has been only $34,192. Eleven lines gained on the earnings of the previous year $478,276, and eight lines lost $512,468. The gaining lines were chiefly in Illinois and Wisconsin, where the snow fall has been much less than in January, 1866. On the contrary the great through lines, East and West, were badly snow-bound, and for days at a time unable to pass trains. That the business of the sections not invaded by snow has been more than usually active for January is obvious, and the interruption in the snow-bound regions is no indication of an actual falling off from the general average.

We have, then, in these statements very satisfactory results, calculated certainly to give increased confidence to the stockholders of the great dividend-paying roads.

REPORT OF JAMES W. TAYLOR TO SECRETARY McCULLOCH.

SIR—In pursuance of your letter of instructions of Sept. 12, 1866, I present some general information in regard to the production of gold and silver in the Territories of New Mexico, Colorodo and Montana, in a district of Minnesota northwest of Lake Superior, of which the lake and river Vermillion indicate the locality, and upon the eastern slope of the Alleghany range in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, with some notice of recent discoveries of gold in New Hampshire, Nova Scotia and Canada.

In a second instalment of this communication a general review of the production of gold and silver in other quarters of the world is submitted, with the purpose of indicating relatively the commercial and social importance of the treasure product of the United States.

A third division presents a summary of the domestic commerce from the Missouri River westward to the interior or mining districts of the United States, having reference prominently to the situation and prospects of railway communication with the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast.

The brief period and the limited means of information which have been available since the date of your commission will confine the present communication to the form of a preliminary report, postponing a fuller consideration of the topics enumerated to a subsequent occasion.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

This designation no longer includes the whole breadth of the Andean chain in the United States. It refers only to the formation known in Mexico as the Sierra Madre, or Mother Mountain, from which the Sierra Nevada of California, or the western wall of the mountain mass, diverges in northern Mexico, while the intervening plateau of table lands is now recognized as a distinct and characteristic division of the continent. The Rocky Mountains, or the cordillera of the Sierra Madre, traverses the territory of the United States in a north-northwest direction, from the 29th to the 49th parallel of latitude. The average elevation of its crest is 12.000 feet above the sea, lifting, for a breadth of 300 miles, above the altitude of its eastern and western piedmonts, which, in the latitude of Denver and Great Salt Lake, is fully 6,000 feet. Those valleys, slopes, and gorges, which supply the sources of the Missouri, Yellowstone, Platte, Arkansas, and Rio Grande rivers, are the prominent features of the Territories of Montana, Colorado and New Mexico, and will be the first topics of consideration in relation to gold and silver mining east of the Rocky Mountains.

NEW MEXICO.

If we compare a map of this Territory with any similar publication of the last century, even as early as a chart in Moll's atlas of 1720, the vicinity of Santa Fé is represented as even more populous than at present. The Spaniards thoroughly explored the valley of the Rio Grande, and their mining settlements were very numerous in the mountains of New Mexico There is a tradition that the Indians, whose labor had made the mines of

gold, silver, and copper available to their Spanish conquerors, were at length driven into insurrection, which was so far successful as completely to interrupt all systematic mining. This was about 1680, and at no subsequent period have the conditions of society and industry been favorable to the resumption of mining enterprises. At this time Indian hostilities prevented permanent labor, and almost exploration, in the remote districts of New Mexico.

Twenty years ago, when Colonel Doniphan led a column of American troops to Santa Fé and Chihuahua, Dr. A. Wizlizenus, who accompanied the expedition as surgeon and for the sake of scientific investigation, reported that gold was found to a large extent in all the mountains near Santa Fé, south to a distance of about one hundred miles, or as far as Gran Quivira, and north for about one hundred and twenty miles, to the river Sangre de Cristo. Throughout this whole region gold dust was then abundantly found by the poorer classes of Mexicans, who occupied themselves with the washing of this metal in the mountain streams, while at the Placer Mountain, about thirty miles from Santa Fé, gold-bearing quartz was worked. These statements in regard to gold are confirmed by the second annual message of acting Governor Arny, delivered in December, 1866, to the Legislature of New Mexico, who also reports the discovery of thirty lodes of gold-bearing quartz at Pinos Altos, paying from $40 to $200 per ton; of quartz veins at San José, in the Sierra Madre, intersecting each other in all directions for a mile in width and three miles in length; of a similar formation near Fort Davis, Texas; and of extensive placer mines on the San Francisco and Mimbres rivers.

Governor Arny gives prominence to these gold discoveries, but adds that silver is the prominent and most abundant mineral of the Territory. Lodes of silver, with its many combinations, are very numerous. He thinks it will be the most profitable branch of mining in that Rocky Mountain region, and enumerates as prominently argentiferous the districts of the Placer Mountains near Santa Fé, the Organ Mountains near the Mesilla valley, and the Sierra Madre near Pinos. The first and last of these localities are, as we have seen, gold-producing also. In the Organ Mountains over fifty silver mines have been discovered, the ore being generally argentiferous galena. The district near Mesilla Valley in the Organ Mountains has a mean altitude of 4,400 feet, and is intersected with ravines, affording favorable opportunities for horizontal drifts in opening the veins. There is a belt or series of veins containing six principal veins and many smaller ones, the six larger veins varying from two to fifteen feet in width. On the largest of these veins is the celebrated "Stephenson" mine. This belt of veins crosses the Organ Mountains at or near the San Augustine pass, and both sides of the chain of mountains present similar features and equal richness. The country bordering on the north portion of Chihuahua is a rich silver district. Immediately adjoining the new Mexican boundary are the mines of "Corralitos," the most successful silver mines in the State of Chihuahua, having been mined for forty years in a region most exposed to Indian hostility. Near the old town of El Paso, tradition places the locality of one of the richest silver mines known to the Spaniards, but its site was lost during the insurrection of 1680.

Dr. Wizlizenus, writing in 1847, thus proceeds with his enumeration of the mineral resources of New Mexico: "In Spanish times, several rich

silver mines were worked at Avo, at Cerillos, and in the Nambe Mountains, but none at present. Copper is found in abundance throughout the country, but principally at Los Tijeras, Jemas, Abiquin, Guadelupita de Mora, &c.; iron, though also abundantly found, is entirely overlooked. Coal has been discovered in different localities, as in the Raton Mountains, near the village of Jemez, southwest of Santa Fé, and near, but south of, Placer Mountain. Gypsum, both common and selenite, is found in large quantities, extensive layers of it existing in the mountains near Algodones, on the Rio Grande, and in the neighborhood of the celebrated Salinas. It is used as common lime for whitewashing, and the crystalline, or selenite, instead of window-glass. About one hundred miles south-southeast of Santa Fé, on the high table-land between the Rio Grande and Pecos, are some extensive salt lakes, or salinas, from which all the salt (muriate of soda) used in New Mexico is procured."

Governor Arny, in his late message, observes of the production of copper, that, before the late civil war, two copper mines were extensively worked—the Santa Rita and the Hanover—turning out about twelve tons of copper per week, and employing jointly about five hundred hands. Other copper mines had been opened, and were about to commence operations. A copper mine has lately been discovered a short distance from Fort Union, the specimens indicating a rich deposit. The locality of this discovery will render it very valuable, as it is convenient for the return wagons from Santa Fé and Fort Union to the Missouri River.

The indispensable conditions to the development of the mines of New Mexico are, first, Indian pacification; second, railway communication with New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, and St. Louis; third, a geological reconnoissance.

Some additional statements, on the authority of Doctor Wizlizenus, in regard to the mineral production of the adjoining State of Chihuahua, are valuable as indicating what may be reasonably anticipated in New Mexico. Referring to the rich silver mines of Chihuahua, he remarks that they are found principally in the western part of the State throughout the length of the Sierra Madre, and in a mean breadth of thirty leagues. The ores occur generally as sulphurets, with iron or lead, sometimes as native silver and muriate of silver, and are found either entirely in porphyritic rocks, or in stratified rocks, (limestone) passing at greater depth into igneous rocks. They are worked either by amalgamation or by fire in common furnaces. For the latter process they need generally an addition of greta, (litharge or oxyd of lead,) which forms, therefore, a valuable article of trade.

The celebrated mine of Santa Eulalia, near the city of Chihuahua, produced in seventy-two years, from 1717 to 1789, $52,800,000. The abundance of lead found in Santa Eulalia makes the smelting of the ore very convenient. These mines are not exhausted; but from intrusion of water, want of capital, and the attraction of new mines, they are but little worked. Doctor Wizlizenus describes five other districts where silver ores have been found far superior in richness and extent to the mines of Central Mexico, but in which little has been accomplished on account of the invasions of hostile Indians; and he mentions gold and copper mines as holding a similar relation to the lodes of silver, as prevails in New Mexico. The annual production of silver and gold in 1846 was estimated at about $1,031,251.

COLORADO.

The summits and valleys of Colorado are the sources of the rivers Platte and Arkansas, which are affluents of the Mississippi, and of the Rio Grande, directly tributary to the Gulf of Mexico, and of the Colorado, which falls into the Pacific gulf of that name. No similar area of the Rocky Mountains is more imposing in scenery or physical relations than Colorado. Its mineral development is fully commensurate.

The traveller by the route of the Union Pacific railway, in approaching the Rocky mountains, will first traverse a formation of coal and iron. For over one hundred and fifty miles, from the Arkansas to the Cache le Poudre, bituminous coal, or a superior quality of lignite, has been discovered, at many points accompanied by iron ore. Next in situation westward—quite within the mountains, but much below their snow-covered summits—is a mineral range from five to fifteen miles wide, and extending from Long's Peak two hundred miles southwardly in Colorado, within which most of the discoveries of gold, especially of auriferous quartz, have occurred. Crossing the snowy range, on the western slope, extensive silver mines have been discovered. Governor Evans, of Colorado, in November, 1866, remarked at a public meeting in Chicago: "I have just returned from visiting a district about one hundred miles by ten or fifteen in extent, lying across the main mountain range west of Denver City, which is pervaded throughout by extensive and rich veins of silver; some are of pure silver ores, but the majority of them are argentiferous galena ores, varying in richness, many of them yielding in the smelting furnace as high as six hundred dollars of silver to the ton of ore." Salinas, or extensive deposits of salt, are accessible, as in new Mexico; and even petroleum is found near the eastern base of the mountains. The forests supply timber even for exportation to Kansas, and the mountain streams are generally available for the use of machinery and irrigation.

The area of Colorado is 67,723,520 acres, and the most sanguine view of its future agriculture is comprised in the statement by Surveyor General Pierce, in 1866, that "there are about 4,000,000 acres of agricultural land susceptible of irrigation, which will make productive farms." 250,000 acres were entered under the homestead and pre-emption acts in 1866, and 141,000 acres in 1865. A much larger area is suitable for the sustenance of domestic animals. "The whole of the plains," according to the testimony of Governor Evans, "and the parks in the mountains of Colorado, are the finest of pastoral lands. Stock fattens and thrives on them the year round, large herds and flocks being kept there in the finest possible condition. In some parts, it is true, the snow covers the grass for a part of the winter, but in other places cattle and sheep are wintered without feeding, with entire success. The celebrated parks—North, Middle, South and San Luis—are fine agricultural valleys for grass and small grains."

Gulch or placer mining, although the first form of gold discovery in 1859 has been prosecuted in Colorado with less succes than in California—a remark applicable to all the districts east of the Rocky Mountains, with perhaps the single exception of the Confederate gulch near Helena, in Montana Territory. This may be owing to the less degree of disintegration to which the veins, or gold geologically *in situ*, have been exposed.

It has been observed that on the eastern flank of the great Rocky Mountain mass volcanic and other igneous action has been less violent, the country is less abrupt, and the action of the elements has been less marked than on the Pacific slope, and therefore placers are not so frequent or productive. Whatever may be the force of this explanation, the discoveries and developments of auriferous quartz lodes in the Gregory district have mostly contributed thus far to the settlement of Colorado. This district extends from Gold Hill to Empire City, about thirty miles along the base of the snowy range, and is, on the average, about ten miles in width—an area of 300 square miles of gold-producing mountains, in which many quartz mills are in operation. It is now generally admitted that the range of gold-bearing quartz is not limited to the Gregory district, but is as extensive as the snowy range itself.

The successful reduction of auriferous rock is a problem of the future. The immense production of Siberia, California, and Australia is mostly washed from the sands of rivers or the adjacent detritus, nature, in each case, having overcome the mechanical and chemical difficulties presented by the matrix of gold. In the reduction of Colorado ores the chemical are the chief difficulties. The auriferous quartz of the Sierra Nevada, when pulverized, yields the gold readily to the attraction of quicksilver—the gold is "free;" but, with hardly an exception, a Colorado mine exhibits a most refractory combination of gold with the sulphurets of iron and copper. Nor are these the only mineral associations which often baffle all former appliances for the separation of baser metals. Quartz mining in Colorado has hitherto been unsuccessful from the failure of numerous processes and methods of desulphurization and amalgamation which had proved efficient in Europe and even in California; but during 1866 several American inventions, or new combinations of existing methods, have been introduced, and are now in course of trial. I shall not venture to describe their practical operation or decide upon their success. Hereafter, as a result of personal examination and a full comparison of opinion, it may be practicable to do so; but at present there is no subject which would more appropriately command the attention of a scientific commission.

The mechanical obstructions to working a gold mine in Colorado are very great. In working a vein or lode, the iron or copper pyrites are usually separated from surface quartz by what is called cap, or a shutting up of the vein by the wall rock. This is the great difficulty in opening a mine—it recurs in descending, but the intrusion is less and less. The Montgomery district, in southern Colorado, will afford an illustration. First, the blossom rock, desulphurized by the action of the atmosphere, was readily crushed and yielded its gold to amalgamation; but soon the surface ore was exhausted; it became necessary to traverse the cap rock, often 150 feet deep, which was a tedious and expensive process, but at length the indurated gyritous ore are reached, very productive of gold, but requiring to be removed and reduced at a great cost of time, labor, capital, and skill. Still, as some compensation, the tesmony is quite general that the mine widens and grows more productive of gold at its lower stages.

The auriferous veins of Colorado are represented to be from six inches to nine feet in width. Governor Evans claims that in most of the lodes

now worked the quartz rock yields an average of $36 per ton, but that a production threefold greater may be expected when the reduction of ores reaches the perfection of a scientific assay. Lodes in California, with present facilities of labor, transportation and supplies, are found to pay the owner if $10 per ton gross can be obtained from the rock. In Nevada, over the mountains, only 300 miles from the coast, and with very considerable advantages of transportation by turnpikes, a lode must yield $25 gross per ton to reward the owner for working it; and this statement may be made in regard to quartz mining in Colorado, while in New Mexico and Montana, even with security from Indian hostilities, a lode must yield $40 per ton to pay. If the advantages in prices, freight, etc., which exist in California, were supplied to the interior by railroads, all the mining territories would profitably develop their quartz mines at $10 per ton gross product.

MONTANA.

Of the streams which unite to form the Missouri River, the Jefferson, or most western tributary, has been the principal scene of gold discovery. In the summer of 1862 a party of Minnesota emigrants crossed the northern plains destined to the Salmon River mines. On reaching the Rocky Mountains they found parties of prospectors upon the Prickly Pear and Beaver Head branches of the Jefferson, and in the Deer Lodge Valley, upon remote tributaries of the Columbia. In September these explorations were successful on Grasshopper Creek, a tributary of the Beaver Head, and the placer mines of Bannock City soon attracted a considerable mining population. In May, 1863, a discovery of bar or placer mines was made about fifteen miles west of Bannock, on Horse Prairie Creek, another branch of the Beaver Head. It was of limited extent, but quite productive. In June, 1863, there were further discoveries of placer mines about seventy miles east of Bannock, on Alder Creek, a tributary of the Jefferson. These have proved of much larger extent and richness, extending continuously more than fifteen miles. Virginia City is in their vicinity. These two districts are respectively about fifty miles eastward from the summits of the Rocky Mountains, being within the semicircular park which the Rocky Mountains enclose between latitudes 44° to 46° and longitude 112° to 114°. A still more remarkable development of gulch or placer mining occurred in 1865, at Helena, a district about 130 miles east of north from Virginia City, but still 200 miles southwest of Fort Benton, ascending the course of the Missouri and the Jefferson. Some of the statements in regard to Confederate gulch, near Helena, are difficult of belief. It is said that during three months of the summer of 1866 three miners took 2,100 pounds of gold, or $441,000, from a space three rods square, on Montana bar, in Confederate gulch. A total production of $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 for 1866 is also claimed.

There are many inducements to exaggeration in these statements. For some years after the California discovery the demand for coinage induced large deposits at the government mints, but for the last half of the period since 1848 a great proportion of the gold and silver product in the United States has been cast into bars or ingots by private assayers. This proportion may now be stated at fully one-half. Since, therefore, the United States mints and assay office report $5,505,687 30 from Montana for the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, it will be safe to double that amount as the probable production in that year. A communication to the Treasury Department from an intelligent citizen of Montana only claimed $6,000,000 as the production of 1865. The following statement is more likely to be correct than the bulk of newspaper reports:

1863	$2,000,000
1864	5,000,000
1865	6,000,000
1866	12,000,000
Total	$25,000,000

Considerable progress has been made in quartz mining. Over two hundred lodes have been opened sufficiently to prove their value. The average yield of the vein-rock is stated at forty dollars per ton. There are seventeen quartz mills in the Territory, of which ten are in operation. Thirty are in process of erection. In the vicinity of the mining centres enumerated—Bannock, Virginia, and Helena—2,500 lodes represented to be gold bearing have been prospected and titles recorded.

About the 1st of June, 1864, ores of argentiferous galena, of which some indications had been previously observed, were discovered to be valuable. The first silver mines were opened on Rattlesnake creek, a branch of Beaver Head river, about fifteen miles north of Bannock. Then followed, during the summer of 1864, discoveries of similar veins in the Prickly Pear region, within three or four miles of Bannock, in a district about twenty-four miles northwestwardly of Virginia City, near gulches known as the Mill and Wisconsin, and upon the mountains enclosing Deer Lodge valley. These silver veins, although bearing more or less gold, are not necessarily connected with the gold districts hitherto explored; and a geological exploration would probably show that the silver deposits of Montana are more extensive, with a probabiliiy of becoming more productive, than the gold mines. The assays of argentiferous galena have exhibited results from $100 to $1,700 per ton. Three furnaces for smelting silver are in operation—one at Bannock, one at Argenta, on a tributary of the Beaver Head, and the third in the Valley of the Boulder, a tributary of Jefferson.

Upon the foregoing basis of exploration and discovery in Montana, the population may be estimated as follows:

Jefferson and Edgerton counties, including Prickly Pear and Helena districts	12,000
Madison County, Virginia City	7,000
Beaver Head county, Bannock City	2,000
Deer Lodge Valley, (western slope)	3,000
Bitter Root Valley, (western slope)	1,000
Fort Benton and vicinity	1,000
Other parts of the Territory	2,000
Total	28,000

It is now well ascertained that the coal, iron, and petroleum formations observed in Colorado are extended northward under the same conditions and in equal proportion along the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains

and far into British territory. As the general level of the plains at Fort Benton and vicinity is also ascertained to be about four thousand feet above the sea, or two thousand feet less than the altitude of Denver, there is no appreciable difference of climate between those localities, and the remarks in regard to agriculture and stock-raising in Colorado will equally apply to Montana.

In the autumn of 1866 a large number of copper lodes was discovered on the head-waters of the Muscleshell river, which yield from thirty to seventy per cent. of the pure copper, in crevices ranging from four to six feet in width. The metal is found in combination with the oxide and green carbonate of copper. These copper mines are convenient to the wagon road, from Helena to the mouth of the Muscleshell, which is substantially the head of steamboat navigation on the Missouri river.

Near the old Mormon settlement at Fort Lemhi, upon the head-waters of Salmon River, in Idaho, important gold discoveries in 1866 have attracted population—a settlement forty miles distant from Bannock city, and having business relations almost exclusively with Montana.

UTAH.

The dominant ecclesiastical organization of Utah is adverse to mining for gold and silver, although iron and copper mines have been worked successfully in the Wahsatch mountains. The general testimony is that silver will be discovered in many localities. Sixty miles south of Great Salt Lake City veins of argentiferous galena in Rush River district have proved valuable, and mining operations, including the construction of furnaces, are well advanced. These ores assay 260 ounces of silver. Coal for the supply of Great Salt Lake City is mined at a distance of forty miles. An extensive silver district, in the southwestern angle of Utah, was lately transferred to the State of Nevada.

DAKOTA.

In addition to the Missouri and Yellowstone mines of Montana, under the average longitude of 110°, the explorations of Lieutenant G. K. Warren, in 1847, and of Captain W. F. Reynolds, in 1859 and 1860, under directions of the United States topographical office, have satisfactorily established that the Black hills of Dakota Territory, situated on the forty-forth parallel of latitude and between the 103d and 105th meridians of longitude, are rich in gold and silver, as well as coal, iron, copper, and pine forests.

The area occupied by the Black hills, as delineated on a map which accompanies Lieutenant Warren's report, is 6,000 square miles, or about the surface of Connecticut. Their bases are elevated from 2,500 to 3,500 feet, and the highest peaks are about 6,700 feet above the ocean level. The whole geological range of rocks, from the granite and metamorphosed azoic to the cretaceous formations of the surrounding plains, are developed by the upheaval of the mountain mass. Thus, at the junction of silurian rocks, gold becomes accessible, while the carboniferous strata bring coal measures within reach.

With the pacification of the Sioux Indians, and the establishment of emigrant roads, this district of Dakotah would doubtless be the scene of great

mining excitement, as the gold-field of the Black Hills is accessible at a distance of 120 miles from the Missouri river.

SASKATCHEWAN.

As early as 1862, some American explorers washed from the bed of the North Saskatchewan river, at a distance of two hundred miles from its extreme sources in the Rocky Mountains, minute particles of gold, but with no return exceeding *one cent to the pan*, or five dollars per day. In subsequent years the emigrants from Selkirk settlement, and a few American adventurers obtained more satisfactory results, there being frequent instances of ten dollars as a daily average, from bars or gulches nearer the mountains. As the Montana explorations have advanced towards the international frontier, each encampment proving more productive than its predecessors, the opinion has prevailed that the sources of the Saskatchewan would develop rich deposits of gold and silver, especially near the great centre of physical disturbance, where Mount Hooker reaches an elevation of 16,000 feet, and Mount Brown 15,700 feet above the sea, and from which the waters of the Saskatchewan, Peace, Frazer, and Columbia rivers diverge to three oceans. So prevalent is this belief in Montana that a sudden migration of thousands may at any moment be anticipated. Probably the intelligence received in Oregon during November, 1866, that American prospectors at the Kootonais mines had passed the mountains on or beyond the boundary of 49° and found rich washings, returning even $60 daily to the hand, on the sources of the South Saskatchewan, will, if fully confirmed, be the signal of a movement over the border into the Saskatchewan basin as remarkable as that which filled the valley of the Frazer river with miners from California and Oregon in 1859.

VERMILLION DISTRICT.

In 1865 attention was directed to discoveries of gold and silver northwest of Lake Superior, in the State of Minnesota. Lake Vermillion, an expansion of a stream of that name, is the centre of the district in question. The outline of this lake is very irregular. With a diameter of thirty miles, its surface is so studded with islands, its shore so broken with bays and headlands, that the entire coast line cannot be less than two hundred miles in extent. In 1848, Dr. J. G. Norwood, of Owens' geological survey, passed from the mouth of the St. Louis river, at the western extremity of Lake Superior, to the sources of the Vermillion river, and descending through the lake to the Rainy River, furnished a sketch of its natural features and mineral exposures. His statements are repeated, so far as they record the usual indications of a gold formation.

Before entering Vermillion Lake from the south, Dr. Norwood mentions a perpendicular fall of eight feet over "silicious slate, hard and gray, with minute grains of iron pyrites sparsely disseminated through it." This rock bears east and west, with thin seams of quartz between the laminæ running in the line of bearing. There are also irregular patches of quartz from eight to ten feet long, and from six to twelve inches wide, which cross the strike at right angles. The river is broken by falls three-quarters of a mile above, or south of Lake Vermillion.

The islands in the lake indicate very distinctly volcanic action, one of

them being an extinct crater. The prevalent rocks are talcose slate, which Dr. Norwood describes as "eminently magnesian, thinly laminated, and traversed by numerous veins of quartz from an inch to five feet wide, some of which contain beautiful crystals of iron pyrites." He adds, that "from some indications noticed, other more valuable minerals will probably be found associated with it." A specimen obtained about midway of the lake is catalogued as "quartz of reddish brown color; crystaline, with yellow iron pyrites, crystallized as well as foilated, disseminated through it."

These quartz veins were ascertained in 1865–66 to be auriferous. A specimen weighing three pounds, containing copper pyrites, was forwarded by the Governor of Minnesota to the mint in Philadelphia, and upon assay was found to contain $23.63 of gold and $4.42 of silver per ton of 2,000 pounds. The State Geologist, Mr. H. H. Eames, reports an abundant supply of quartz equal in richness. Other assays in New York—in one instance, by officers of the United States assay office—show results from $10 to $35 per ton. There are rumors of larger proportions, but the above are fully authenticated. Professor J. V. Z. Blaney, of Chicago, describes a vein ten feet in width, at the foot of a shaft of fifty feet, which is "indubitably gold-bearing;" and adds, "that specimens taken from its central portion, as proven by assay, would be sufficient in California, Colorado, and other successful mining regions, to warrant further exploration." Washings of the drift near the veins opened have produced gold, but in limited quantities.

The productiveness of the Vermillion mines is not yet determined, but will be tested by several mining organizations during the current year.

CANADIAN MINES.

When, in 1862, gold was discovered upon the sources of the Saskatchewan, a newspaper at Selkirk settlement, the Norwester, published statements of the existence of gold between Lake Superior and Lake Winnipeg. Since the Vermillion discovery, rumors of its extension into British America are prevalent, and suggest a probability that the mountain chain known to geographers as the Laurentian, which separates the waters of the St. Lawrence and its lakes from the tributaries of Hudson Bay, may reveal to future explorers extensive deposits of gold and silver. The basin of the St. Lawrence, including the sandstones of Lake Superior, is a lower Silurian formation; that of Hudson Bay granitic or primary, with many evidences in Minnesota, and along the Canadian shore of Lake Superior, of eruptive or igneous agencies.

Sir Roderick Murchison has frequently advanced the opinion that the productive gold districts of the world occur where the silurian, and perhaps the lower strata of devonian rocks are in contact with, or have been penetrated by, greenstones, porphyries, serpentine, granitic and other rocks of the primary formation. Gold, especially when traced to its original matrix, is found to occur chiefly in veins or lodes of quartz rising from beneath and cutting through the secondary strata or beds of which the surface was previously composed, These conditions are observed in the Vermillion district, and Professor Owen, as early as 1850, traced in this locality of Minnesota, and northeastwardly along the north shore of Lake Superior, in Canada, what he denominated a "great plutonic chain," and

"the main axis of dislocation," from which silurian sandstones extend southwardly through Wisconsin and Minnesota, while on the north the streams which are turned towards Hudson bay traverse a region exclusively granitic or primary. If, in Minnesota, an auriferous belt has marked this line of junction, we may with reason anticipate its extension eastwardly into Canada, and northwestwardly towards Lake Winnipeg. Indeed, as English explorers trace this contact of primary and silurian formations along the basins of lakes Slave and Athabasca, and the channel of the Mackenzie to the Arctic Ocean, it becomes an interesting problem for future solution, whether the auriferous deposits of British Columbia and Saskatchewan may not be extended with various degrees of productiveness along the crests which separates the waters of the Gulfs of Mexico and St. Lawrence from those of the Arctic Ocean and Hudson Bay, quite as the discoveries of this century now follow the Ural mines eastward through Siberia to the Pacific.

The intrusion of granitic rocks is not confined in Minnesota to the northeastern angle of the State. It has been traced southwestwardly, near Sauk Rapids, upon the Upper Minnesota, and even to the northwestern boundary of Iowa, in a wedge-like shape, although covered in most places by the mass of drift which constitutes so large a portion of the surface of Minnesota. A similar granitic cape, with its associated minerals, may be the explanation of the alleged gold deposits in the township of Madoc, near Kingston, in Canada West.

In regard to the Madoc mines, the only facts fully established at the date of this report are, that Chicago parties have become purchasers of fifteen acres, the principal locality of the alleged discovery, for the sum of $35,000; that an excavation of six feet, made originally in search of copper, gold in considerable quantities has been found in course sand, in decayed quartz, and also in a cream-colored quartz that abounded in a crevice and its surroundings; and that an assistant of Sir William Logan, the government geologist, has written a letter to *L'Ordre*, of Montreal, in which he says that the mine—"the Richardson"—"is as remarkable for its richness as for the manner of its existence," and that "he sees, in the Richardson, the best as well as the most encouraging of all indications for the search of gold in Upper Canada." A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, apparently disinterested, and writing from the vicinity, January 22, 1867, asserts that "some thousands of dollars of native gold have already been secured from this mine and other adjacent localities, and sold in Belleville, Canada West, to jewellers, who pronounced it a very good quality, fully equal to that of Australia." This section of Canada is also known to abound in copper, iron, lead, slate, and marble.

The Chaudiere mines, near Quebec, are probably a development of the Alleghanian range. They have hitherto been confined to placer or alluvial mining on the tributaries of the Chaudiere. Quartz mining has not been prosecuted to any great extent, although an official publication by the Canadian Government reports assays at $21, $37, and even $95 per ton.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The gold fields of Nova Scotia consist of some ten or twelve districts of quite limited area in themselves, but lying scattered along the south-

eastern coast of the province. The whole of this coast, from Cape Sable on the west to Cape Canso on the east, a distance of about 250 miles, is bordered by a fringe of hard, slaty rocks, slate and sandstone in irregular alternations, sometimes argillaceous and occasionally granitic. These rocks are always, when stratified, found standing in a high angle, sometimes almost vertical, and with a course in the main very nearly due east and west. They seldom rise to any great elevation, the promontory of Aspatagon, about 500 feet high, being the highest land on the Atlantic coast of the province. The general aspect of the shore is low, rocky and desolate, strewn often with large boulders of granite or quartzite. This zone of metamorphic rocks varies in width from six to eight miles at its eastern extremity, to forty or fifty at its widest points, presenting in its northern bounday only a rude parallelism with its southern margin, and composing about six thousand square miles of surface, the general outline of what may, geologically speaking, be called the gold region of Nova Scotia.

A contributor to the Atlantic Monthly Magazine for May, 1864, enumerates Tangier Harbor, Wine Harbor, Sherbrooke, Ovens, Oldham, Waverly, Stormont, and Lake Loon—a small lake only five miles distant from Halifax—as localities which have fully determined the auriferous character of the district already described, and selects for specific description, and as a specimen of other veins, the Montague lode at Lake Loon. The course of this is E. 10° N., that being the *strike* of the rocks by the compass in that particular district. It has been traced by surface-digging a long distance—not less, probably than half a mile. At one point on this line there is a shift or fault in the rocks, which has heaved the most productive portion of the vein about thirty-five feet to the north; but for the rest of the distance, so far as yet open, the whole lode remains true and undisturbed.

"Its dip with the rocks around it is almost vertical, say from 85° to 80° south. The vein is contained between walls of slate on both sides, and is a double or composite vein, being formed, first, of the main leader; second, of a smaller vein on the other side, with a thin slate partition wall between the two, and third, of a strongly mineralized slate foot wall, which is in itself really a most valuable portion of the ore channel.

"The quartz which composes these interposed sheets, thus separated, yet combined, is crystalized throughout, and highly mineralized; belonging, in fact, to the first class of quartz recognized in all the general descriptions of the veins of this region. The associated minerals are, here, *cuprite* or yellow copper, green *malachite* or carbonate of copper, *mispickel* or arsenical pyrites, *zinc blende*, *sesquioxide of iron*, rich in gold, and also frequent 'sights' or visible masses of gold itself. The gold is also often visible to the naked eye in all the associated minerals, and particularly in the mispickel and blende.

"The main quartz vein of this interesting lode varies from three to ten inches in thickness at different points on the surface level, but is reported as increasing to twenty inches thick at the bottom of the shaft, already carried down to a depth of forty feet. This very considerable variation in thickness will be found to be owing to the folds or plications of the vein, to which we shall hereafter make more particular allusion.

"The minerals associated with the quartz in this vein, especially the

cuprite and mispickel, are found most abundantly upon the foot-wall side, or underside, of the quartz itself. The smaller accompanying vein before alluded to appears to be but a repetition of the larger one in all its essential characteristics, and is believed by the scientific examiners to be fully as well charged with gold. That this is likely to come up to a very remarkable standard of productiveness, perhaps more so than any known vein in the world, is to be inferred from the official statement in the Royal Gazette of Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864, published by authority at the chief Gold Commissioner's office in Halifax, in which the average yield of the Montague vein for the month of October, 1863, is given as 3 oz. 3 dwt. 4 gr.; for November, as 3 oz. 10 dwt. 13 gr.; and for December, as 5 oz. 9 dwt. 8 gr. to the ton of quartz crushed during these months respectively. Nor is the quartz of this vein the only trustworthy source of gold. The underlying slate is filled with bunches of mispickel, not distributed in a sheet or any particular order, so far as yet observed, but developed throughout the slate, and varying in size from that of small nuts to many pounds in weight—masses of over fifty pounds having been frequently taken out. The peculiar mineral has always proved highly auriferous in this locality, and a careful search will rarely fail to detect 'sights' of the precious metal inbedded in its folds, or lying hidden between its crystalline plates.

"Nor is the surrounding mass of slate in which this vein is enclosed without abundant evidences of a highly auriferous character. Scales of gold are everywhere to be seen between the laminæ, and, when removed and subjected to the proceeds of 'dressing,' there can be little doubt of its also yielding a very handsome return. In fact, the entire mass of material, which is known to be auriferous, is not less than twelve to fifteen inches at the surface, and will doubtless be found, as all experience and analogy in the district have hitherto shown to be the case, to increase very considerably with the increased depth to which the shafts will soon be carried. No difficulties whatever are apprehended here in going to a very considerable depth, as the slate is not hard and easily permits the miner, in his progress, to bear in upon it without drilling upon the closer and more tenacious quartz.

"The open cut made by the original owners of the Montague property, and by which the veins have been in some degree exposed, absurd and culpable as it is a mode of mining, has yet served a good purpose in showing in a very distinct manner the structure of these veins—a structure which is found to be on the whole very general in the province. The quartz is not found, as might naturally be supposed from its position among sedimentary rocks, lying in anything like a plain, even sheet of equal thickness. On the contrary, it is seen to be marked by *folds* or plications, occurring at tolerably regular intervals, and crossing the vein at an angle of 40° or 45° to the west. Similar folds may be produced in a sheet which is hung on a line, and then drawn at one of the lower corners. The cross section of the vein is thus made to resemble somewhat the appearance of a chain of long links, the rolls or swells alternating with the plain spaces through its whole extent. Perhaps a better comparison is that of ripples or gentle waves as seen following each other on the ebb tide in a still time on the beach.

"The distribution of the gold in the mass of the quartz appears to be

highly influenced by the peculiar wavy or folded structure. All the miners are agreed in the statement that the gold abounds most at the swells or highest points of the waves of rock, and that the scarcely less valuable mispickel appears to follow the same law. The spaces between are not found to be so rich as these points of undulation; and this structure must explain the signal contrast in thickness and productiveness which is everywhere seen in sinking a shaft in this district. As the cutting passes through one of these swells the thickness of the vein at once increases, and again diminishes with equal certainty as the work proceeds; below this point destined again to go through with similar alternations in its mass."

The gold of Nova Scotia is remarkable for its great purity, it being on the average twenty-two carats fine, as shown by repeated assay. The bars or ingots are current in Halifax at $20 an ounce. Assays by Professor Silliman, of Yale College, have ascertained values of $19.97 and $20.25, and the gold commissioner of Nova Scotia assumes $19.50 as the basis of his calculations of the gold product of the product of the province.

The official returns of the deputy gold commissioners for the several districts to the chief commissioners at Halifax are unusually exact and reliable in regard to the most important point of the whole subject namely, the average yield per ton of quartz crushed at the mills. By' regulations of the mining department, every miner, or the agent or chief superintendent of each mine, is required, under penalty of forfeiting possession of the mine, to make a quarterly return of the amount of days' labor expended, the number of tons raised and crushed, and the quantity of gold. These returns are not likely to be exaggerated, as a government royalty of three per cent. on the gross product is exacted. Besides the miner's report, all owners of quartz mills are also required to render official returns under oath, and in a form minutely prescribed by the provincial law, of all quartz crushed by them during each month, stating particularly from what mine it was raised, for whose account it has been crushed, and what was the exact quantity in ounces, pennyweights and grains. Upon this basis it appears that the average for all the mining districts is $30 per ton; while the maximum yield at some of the prominent mines has been $1,000 per ton at Wine Harbor, $240 at Sherbrook, $220 at Oldham, and $100 at Stormont, during the months of October, November and December, 1863. These results are independent of the great waste which attends the reduction of pyritous ores. The cost of reduction at this time does not exceed $7 per ton, owing to the moderate scale of prices for labor, supplies and fuel in Nova Scotia.

The writer in the Atlantic Monthly, already referred to, accounts for the absence of alluvial gold by the peninsular formation of Nova Scotia. The action of the glacial period would only transport the detritus of auriferous rocks beneath the Atlantic ocean. Therefore, the gold of Nova Scotia is to be successfully sought under the application of the most scientific and systematic method of deep quartz mining. His summary of these methods is so suggestive that it will be cited:

"The ill-considered system of allotting small individual claims at first adopted by the colonial government was founded, probably, on a want of exact knowledge of the peculiar nature of the gold district, and the consequent expectation that the experiences of California and Australia in

panning and washing were to be repeated here. This totally inapplicable system in a manner compelled the early single adventurers to abandon their claims as soon as the surface-water began to accumulate in their little open pits or shallow levels, beyond the control of a single bucket or other such primitive contrivance for bailing. Even the more active and industrious digger soon found his own difficulties to accumulate just in proportion to his own superior measure of activity, since, as soon as he carried his own excavation a foot or two deeper than his neighbours, he found that it only gave him the privilege of draining for the whole of the less enterprising diggers, whose pits had been sunk to the same level as his own. Thus the adventurers who should ordinarily have been the most successful were soon drowned out by the accumulated waters from the adjacent and sometimes abandoned claims. Nearly all of these early efforts at individual mining are now discontinued, and the claims thus shown to be worthless in single hands have been consolidated in the large companies, who alone possess the means to work them with unity and success.

"The present methods of working the lodes, as now practiced in Nova Scotia, proceed on a very different plan. Shafts are sunk, at intervals of about three hundred feet, on the course of the lodes which it is proposed to work, as these are distinctly traced on the surface of the ground. When these shafts have been carried down to the depth of sixty feet, or, in miner's language, ten fathoms, horizontal *drifts* or *levels* are pushed out from them, below the ground, and in either direction, still keeping on the course of the lode. While these subterranean levels are being thus extended, the shafts are to be again continued downwards, until the depth of twenty fathoms, or one hundred and twenty feet, has been attained. A second and lower set of levels are then pushed out beneath, and parallel to, the first named. At the depth of thirty fathoms a third and still lower set of levels will extend beneath and parallel to the second. The work of sinking vertical shafts, and excavating horizontal levels to connect them, belongs to what is denominated the 'construction of the mine,' and it is only after this has been completed that the work of mining proper can be said to begin.

"The removal of the ore, as conducted from the levels by which access has thus been gained, may be carried on either by 'direct' or by 'inverted grades'—that is, either by breaking it up from underneath, or down from overhead, in each of the levels which have now been described, or, as it is more commonly called in mining language, by 'understoping' or by 'overstoping.' When the breadth of the lode is equal to that of the level, it is perhaps not very material which plan be adopted. But when, as at Oldham, Montague, or Tangier, the lodes are only of moderate width, and much barren rock, however soft and yielding, has of necessity to be removed along with the ore, so as to give a free passage for the miner through the whole extent of the drifts, we shall easily understand that the working by inverted grades, or 'overstoping,' is the only proper or feasible method. In this case, the blasts being all made from the roof or 'back,' as it is called, of the drift, the barren or 'dead' rock, containing no gold, is left on the floor of the drift, and there is then only the labor and expense of bringing the valuable quartz itself, a much less amount in bulk, to the surface of the ground. The accumulating mass of the dead rock under foot will then be constantly raising the floor of the drift, and

as constantly bringing the miners within convenient working distance of the receding roof. In the case of 'understoping,' however, in which the blasts are made from the floor of the drift, it will be perceived that all the rock which is moved, of whatever kind, must equally be brought to the surface, which entails much greater labor and expense in the hoisting; and gravity, moreover, instead of co-operating with, counteracts, it will be understood, the effective force of the powder."

There is quite a concurrence of testimony that the quartz seams increase in richness as they descend, although the excavations have not, as yet, been carried to depths exceeding 100 feet.

The mining statistics of Nova Scotia exhibit very accurately the average yield per man, which in 1863 was 95 cents a day; in 1864, $1 39; and in 1865, $2 13. At the rate per diem last mentioned, each man employed produced $684 80 per annum. The Australian estimates of the production per man of the mining population do not exceed an annual average, since 1851, of $500.

The value of gold produced in Nova Scotia during the year ending September 30, 1865, was $509,080, (paying $18,038 in rents and royalties;) in 1864, $400,440; in 1863, $280,020; and in 1862, $145,500. The earliest discovery of gold occurred in 1860. The productiveness of the mines was not diminished during 1866.

ALLEGHANY GOLD-FIELD.

It can only be determined by a geological exploration, which shall embrace Lower Canada, Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, whether the gold formation of Nova Scotia is associated with the Laurentian range, or is an extension of the auriferous belt which, first observed upon the Coosa River in Alabama, extends in a general northeast direction along the eastern flank of the Alleghanies to the Potomac River, with some partial developments in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and New Hampshire, and upon the Chaudiere River, of Lower Canada. In the latter case, the mining experience of Nova Scotia may yield valuable suggestions in regard to the auriferous lodes which are known to be very numerous in the talcose and chloritic schists of the southern Alleghanies. Since the California discovery of 1848, little attention has been given to alluvial mining in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia; and until recently capitalists have acquiesced in the opinion, so confidently expressed by Sir Roderick Murchison in "Siluria" and other publications, that, notwithstanding numerous filaments and traces of gold near their surface, the Alleghany vein-stones held no body of ore downwards which would warrant deep quartz mining. At present, with twenty years' experience in gold mining; with the testimony of miners in Colorado that a lode apparently closed by cap-rock can be recovered, with increased richness, at a lower depth; with other analogies, however imperfect, from the successful treatment of pyritous ores in Nova Scotia; and with the earnest application of inventive minds to new and improved processes of desulphurization, it is evident that the working of the southern mines will be resumed, perhaps with the encouragement of a scientific survey under the auspices of the general government.

The deposits of gold at the United States mint and its branches between

1804 and 1866 from the States traversed by the Appalachian gold-field are reported as follows:

Virginia	$1,570,182 82
North Carolina	9,278,627 67
South Carolina	1,353,663 98
Georgia	6,971,681 50
Alabama	201,734 83
	19,375,890 80

If we admit that an equal quantity passed into manufactures or foreign commerce without deposit for coinage, the aggregate production would be about $40,000,000, of which fully three-fourths, or $30,000,000, was mined between 1828 and 1848.

It is not the purpose of this report to enumerate the enterprises now organizing for the development of the Alleghany mines, but to recall some evidence, mostly compiled before the California discovery, in regard to their situation and mineralogical characteristics.

(To be Continued)

TRADE OF THE STATE CANALS.—REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

The Auditor of the Canal Department, in accordance with the requirements of the statutes, has submitted to the Legislature his annual report of the tolls, trade and tonnage of the canals of this State during the season of navigation of 1866, from which we take the following:

It appears that—

Whole amount of tolls received is..... $4,436,639

Which is composed as follows:

On boats and passengers		228,468	On manufactures		153,372
On products of the forest	$940,683		On merchandise		131,021
On products of animals	10,366		On other artticles		458,440
On products of veg. food	2,512,286	3,463,340			
On other agricultural products		1,988	Total		$4,436,639

The whole amount of tonnage arriving at tide-water by way of the Erie Canal from Western States and Canada, during the last season of navigation, was 2,235,716 tons. The whole amount of tonnage arrived at tide-water, the products of this State, during the same period, was 287,948 tons.

The whole number of barrels of flour arriving at tide-water through the canals, during the last season of navigation was	590,704
The whole number of bushels of wheat arriving during the same period was 7,534,166, which, turned into flour, calculating five bushels to the barrel, would make	1,516,833
Total in barrels	2,107,537

The total number of bushels of corn arriving at tide-water during the same period was 26,516,535. The whole number of boats, new and old, registered during the last year was 485, with a tonnage of 74,630, making an average tonnage of 154.

The total number of lockages at Alexander's lock for the season was 29,882. The greatest number of lockages at any one lock was 30,263—at Lock No. 45, Frankfort.

Comparing the season of 1865 with that of 1866 it shows an increase in revenue of $596,684, and an increase in tonnage of 1,045,566, divided among the different classes as follows:

Products of the forest, inc.	302,679		Products of animals, dec..	8,431	
Vegetable food, inc.....	101,284		Other agricult'al prod., dec	2,834—	11,265
Manufactures, inc.....	20,409				
Merchandise, inc.....	24,910		Increase.....		1,045,566
Other articles, inc.....	607,590—	1,056,831			

The whole amount of tonnage transported on the canals during the last season of navigation, ascending and descending, was 5,775,220, and is composed as follows:

Products of the forest	1,769,994	Manufactures.....	302,241
Products of animals....	18,810	Merchandise...	179,878
Vegetable food.	1,763,931	Other articles.....	1,737,047
Other agricultural products	3,319—1,786,060		
Total.....			5,775,220

The value of such tonnage is as follows:

Products of the forest.....	$26,754,521	Manufactures.....	18,389,992
Products of animals	$7,377,796	Merchandise	100,169,210
Vegetable food.....	77,854,997	Other articles.....	87,038,718
Other agricult'l products	1,378,141—86,610,934		
Total.....			$270,963,676

The total movement of freight, or number of tons carried one mile

During the last season of navigation, was 1,012,448,034

The total movement of the several classes composing such tonnage is as follows:

Products of the forest	$233,796,859		Merchandise.....	40,031,747	
Products of animals..	$2,190,916		Other articles.....	218,289,766	300,417,845
Vegetable food.....	475,556,914				
Other agricultu'l prod.	483,500	478,231,330	Total.....		$1,012,448,034
Manufactures.....	42,096,333				

The increase of lockages at Alexander's lock is 3,845. In flour and wheat, comprised in the returns of vegetable food, there has been a decrease in tonnage the past year of 159,893, and a decrease in tolls of $262,722. In corn and oats there has been an increase in tonnage during the same period of 282,639, and an increase in tolls of $389,728.

Description of property.	Tons of each class carried on the canals.	Tons of each class carried on the railroads.	Total tons of each class carried on the canals & railroads.
Produce of forest.....	1,769,994	730,605	2,500,599
Produce of animals.....	18,810	1, 22,770	1,341,580
Vegetable food.....	1,763,931	1,581,785	3,345,716
Other agricultural produce.....	3,319	445,480	448,799
Manufactures.....	302,241	1,099,382	1,321,623
Merchandise.....	179,878	1,334 768	1,514,646
Other articles.....	1,737,047	2,775,686	4,512,733
Total tons.....	5,775,220	9,210,476	14,985,696

The following statement shows the number of tons of each class of property carried on the canals during the season of navigation in the year 1866, and on all the railroads in the State, from the 1st of October, 1865, to the 30th of September 1866

Mileage on the canals.....	1,012,448,034
" " railroads.....	1,048,363,225

The mileage on the canals, or number of tons moved one mile, has increased since 1865 168,532,255 tons, and the mileage on the railroads has increased during the same period 181,715,685 tons.

DEBT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The funded debt of the city and county is $4,651,667; against which sinking funds have accumulated to the amount of $1,000,000, and the provisions are deemed ample for the retirement of bonds within the several periods of maturity. The cash on hand in the Treasury is $449,888, exclusive of sinking and interest funds. The outstanding bonds and interest are classified as follows:

City bonds of 1851, due 1871, 10 per cent	$1,257,000
" " 1855, " 1875, 6 "	275,500
City and county bonds of 1858, due 1889, 6 per cent	1,133,500
" " School bonds of 1860, due 1870, 10 per cent	54,500
" " " " 1861, " " " "	16,000
" " Railroad bonds of 1862 and 1863, due in 1877 and 1878, 7 per cent	277,000
" " Judgment bonds of 1863 and 1864, due in 1883 and 1884, 7 per cent	880,267
" " Pacific railroad bonds of 1864, due in 1894, 7 per cent	400,000
" " Pacific railroad bonds of 1865, due in 1895, 7 per cent	250,000
" " School bonds of 1866 and 1867	110,000
Total	$4,651,667

The value of property included in the assessment roll of 1866 and 1867 amounts to $53,585,421 real and $42,386,049 personal estate—in all $95,972,470, of which sum about $20,000,000 will be exempt from taxation, or subject to litigation on questions pending in the Supreme Court, in which is involved the legality of taxing mortages upon property already assessed to owners of the estate.

Taxes for State, and city and county purposes, are as follows:

City and County Tax—For School Fund	35	
Street Light Fund	15	
Street Department Fund	4½	
General Fund	87½	
Total for current expenses		$1 22
Corporation Debt Fund	36½	
Bonds of 1855, (Sinking Fund)	5	
City Slip Judgment Bonds (Interest)	9	
" " " (Sinking Fund)	7½	
Pacific Railroad Interest tax	8½	
San Francisco and San Jose Railroad bonds (interest)	4	
" " " " (Loan Fund)	2½	
Total for Sundry Debts and Interest		75
Total for City and County		$1 97
State Tax—For General Purposes	30¾	
Interest and Redemption of Bonds of 1857	30	
" " 1860	1¼	
" " Soldiers' Relief Bonds	4	
" " Soldiers' Bounty Bonds	12	
" " Line Officers' Bonds	1	
Support of Common Schools	8	
Interest on Pacific Railroad bonds	8	
Construction of State Capital	10	
Militia Purposes, (In lieu of Military Poll Tax)	5	
Insane Asylum Purposes	3	
Total for State purposes		1 13
Total on each $100 valuation		$3 10

PRICE OF GRAIN—THE CENTAL SYSTEM.

The Secretary of the St. Louis Warehouse Company furnishes to the St. Louis *Republican* the following grain table, showing the value per cental of wheat, corn, rye, barley and oats, at a given price per bushel:

WHEAT.

Per bush.	Per cen'l.	Per bush.	Per cent'l.	Per bush.	Per cent'l.	Per bush.	Per cen'l.	Per bush.	Per cent'l.	Per bush.	Per cent'l.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
40.....	66⅔	90.....	1 50	1 40....	2 33⅓	1 90....	3 16⅔	2 40....	4 00	2 88....	4 80
42.....	70	92	1 53⅓	1 42 ...	2 36⅔	1 92.. ..	3 20	2 42....	4 03⅓	2 90....	4 83⅓
44.....	73⅓	94.....	1 56⅔	1 44....	2 40	1 94....	3 23⅓	2 44....	4 06⅔	2 92....	4 86⅔
46.....	76⅔	96.....	1 60	1 46....	2 43⅓	1 96....	3 26⅔	2 46....	4 10	2 94.. ..	4 90
48.....	80	98.....	1 63⅓	1 48....	2 46⅔	1 98....	3 30	2 48....	4 13⅓	2 96	4 93⅓
50.....	83⅓	1 00.....	1 66⅔	1 50....	2 50	2 00....	3 33⅓	2 50....	4 16⅔	2 98....	4 96⅔
52.....	86⅔	1 02	1 70	1 52..	2 53⅓	2 02....	3 36⅔	2 52....	4 20	3 00. .	5 00
54.....	90	1 04.....	1 73⅓	1 54....	2 56⅔	2 04....	3 40	2 54....	4 23⅓	3 02....	5 03⅓
56	93⅓	1 06.....	1 76⅔	1 56....	2 60	2 06....	3 43⅓	2 56.. ..	4 26⅔	3 04....	5 06⅔
58.....	96⅔	1 08.....	1 80	1 58.. ..	2 63⅓	2 08....	3 46⅔	2 58....	4 30	3 06....	5 10
60.....	1 00	1 10.....	1 83⅓	1 60....	2 66⅔	2 10....	3 50	2 60....	4 33⅓	3 08....	5 13⅓
62	1 03⅓	1 12.....	1 86⅔	1 62....	2 70	2 12....	3 53⅓	2 62....	4 36⅔	3 10....	5 16⅔
64.....	1 06⅔	1 14.	1 90	1 64....	2 73⅓	2 14...	3 56⅔	2 64....	4 40	3 12....	5 20
66.....	1 10	1 16.....	1 93⅓	1 66....	2 76⅔	2 16 ...	3 60	2 66 ..	4 43⅓	3 14....	5 23⅓
68.....	1 13⅓	1 18.....	1 96⅔	1 68....	2 80	2 18....	3 63⅓	2 68....	4 46⅔	3 16....	5 26⅔
70.....	1 16⅔	1 20.....	2 00	1 70....	2 83⅓	2 20..	3 66⅔	2 70....	4 50	3 18....	5 30
72.....	1 20	1 22.....	2 03⅓	1 72....	2 86⅔	2 22....	3 70	2 72....	4 53⅓	3 20..	5 33⅓
74.....	1 23⅓	1 24.....	2 06⅔	1 74....	2 90	2 24....	3 73⅓	2 74....	4 56⅔	3 22....	5 36⅔
76.....	1 26⅔	1 26.....	2 10	1 76....	2 93⅓	2 26....	3 76⅔	2 76....	4 60	3 24....	5 40
78.	1 30	1 28.....	2 13⅓	1 78....	2 96⅔	2 28....	3 80	2 78....	4 63⅓	3 26....	5 43⅓
80.. ...	1 33⅓	1 30	2 16⅔	1 80....	3 00	2 30....	3 83⅓	2 80....	4 66⅔	3 28....	5 46⅔
82.....	1 36⅔	1 32.....	2 20	1 82....	3 03⅓	2 32....	3 86⅔	2 82....	4 70	3 30....	5 50
84.....	1 40	1 34.....	2 23⅓	1 84....	3 06⅔	2 34....	3 90	2 84....	4 73⅓	3 32...	5 53⅓
86	1 43⅓	1 36.....	2 26⅔	1 86....	3 10	2 36....	3 93⅓	2 86.. ..	4 76⅔	3 34....	5 56⅔
88.....	1 46⅔	1 38.....	2 30	1 88....	3 13⅓	2 38...	3 96⅔				

CORN AND RYE.

Per bus.	Per cental	Per bus.	Per cental	Per bus.	Per cental	Per bus.	Per cental	Per bus.	Per cental	Per bus.	Per cental
c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
20.....	35 5-7	46.....	82 1-7	72.....	1 28 4-7	98....	1 75	1 24....	2 21 3-7	1 50. ...	2 67 6-7
22.....	39 2-7	48	85 5-7	74.....	1 32 1-7	1 00....	1 78 4-7	1 26....	2 25	1 52.....	2 71 3-7
24.....	42 6-7	50.....	89 2-7	76.....	1 35 5-7	1 02....	1 82 1-7	1 28....	2 28 4-7	1 54.....	2 75
26.....	46 3-7	52.....	92 6-7	78.....	1 39 2-7	1 04 ...	1 85 5-7	1 30....	2 32 1-7	1 56	2 78 4-7
28.....	50	54	96 3 7	80.....	1 42 6-7	1 06....	1 89 2-7	1 32....	2 35 5-7	1 58.....	2 82 1-7
30.....	53 4-7	56.. ..	1 00	82.....	1 46 3-7	1 18....	1 92 6-7	1 34....	2 39 2-7	1 60.....	2 85 5-7
32.....	57 1-7	58.....	1 03 4-7	84.....	1 50	1 10....	1 96 3-7	1 36...	2 42 6-7	1 62.....	2 89 2-7
34.....	60 5-7	60	1 07 1-7	86... ..	1 53 4-7	1 12....	2 00	1 38....	2 46 4-7	1 64.....	2 92 6-7
36.....	64 2-7	62.....	1 10 5-7	88.....	1 57 1-7	1 14....	2 03 4-7	1 40....	2 50	1 66....	2 96 3-7
38.....	67 6-7	64	1 14 2-7	90.....	1 60 5-7	1 16....	2 07 1-7	1 42....	2 58 4-7	1 68.....	3 00
40.....	71 3-7	66.....	1 17 6-7	92.....	1 64 2-7	1 18 ...	2 10 5-7	1 44....	2 57 1-7	1 70.....	3 03 4-7
42.....	75	68.....	1 21 3-7	94.....	1 67 6-7	1 20....	2 14 2-7	1 46....	2 60 5-7	1 72.....	3 07 1-7
44	78 4-7	70.....	1 25	96.....	1 71 3-7	1 22....	2 17 6-7	1 48....	2 64 2 7	1 74.....	3 10 5-

BARLEY.

Per bus.	Per cental	Per bus.	Per cental	Per bus.	Per cental	Per bus.	Per cental	Per bus.	Per cental	Per bus.	Per cental
c.	$ c.	c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
40.....	83 1-3	66.....	1 37 1-2	92.. .	1 91 2-3	1 18 ..	2 45 5-6	1 44...	3 00	1 70	3 54 1-6
42.. ..	87 1-2	68.....	1 41 2-3	94....	1 95 5-6	1 20....	2 50	1 46....	3 04 1-6	1 72.....	3 58 1-3
44	91 2-3	70.....	1 45 5-6	96 ..	2 00	1 22....	2 54 1-6	1 48.. ..	3 08 1-3	1 74.....	3 62 1-2
46.....	95 5-6	72.....	1 50	98....	2 04 1-6	1 24....	2 58 1-3	1 50....	3 12 1-2	1 76....	3 66 2-3
48..... 1	00	74.. ...	1 54 1-6	1 00....	2 08 1-3	1 26 ..	2 62 1-2	1 52....	3 16 2-3	1 78.....	3 70 5-6
50 ... 1	04 1-6	76.....	1 58 1-3	1 02....	2 12 1-2	1 28....	2 66 2-3	1 54	3 20 5-6	1 80.....	3 75
52..... 1	08 1-3	78.....	1 62 1-2	1 04....	2 16 2-3	1 30....	2 70 5-6	1 56...	3 25	1 85.....	3 85
54..... 1	12 1-2	80.....	1 66 2-3	1 06....	2 20 5-6	1 32....	2 75	1 58 ...	3 29 1-6	1 90.....	3 95 5-6
46..... 1	16 2-3	84.. .	1 70 5-6	1 08	2 25	1 34....	2 79 1-6	1 60....	3 33 1-3	1 95.....	4 06 1-4
58..... 1	20 5-6	84.....	1 75	1 10....	2 29 1-6	1 36. ..	2 83 1-3	1 62....	3 37 1-2	2 00.....	4 16 2-3
60..... 1	25	86.....	1 79 1-6	1 12	2 33 1-3	1 38....	2 87 1-2	1 64....	3 41 2-3	2 02.....	4 20 5-6
62..... 1	29 1-6	88.....	1 83 1-3	1 14..	2 37 1-2	1 40....	2 91 -3	1 66....	3 45 5-6	2 04.....	4 25
64 1	33 1-3	90.....	1 87 1-2	1 16....	2 41 2-3	1 42....	2 95 5-6	1 68. . 3	50	2 06.....	4 29 1-6
6											

OATS.

Per bush.	Per cent'l.	Per bush.	Per cent'l.	Per bush.	Per cent'l.	Per bush.	Per cental.	Per bush.	Per cental.	Per bush.	Per cental.
c.	$ c.	c.	$ c.	c.	$ c.	c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
20.....	57 1-7	38.....	1 08 4-7	56.....	1 60	73....	2 08 4-7	90....	2 57 1-7	1 07....	3 05 5-7
21.....	60	39.....	1 11 3-7	57.....	1 62 6-7	74....	2 11 3-7	91...	2 60	1 08....	3 08 4-7
22.....	62 6-7	40.....	1 14 2-7	58.....	1 65 5-7	75....	2 14 2-7	92....	2 62 6-7	1 09....	3 11 3-7
23.....	65 5-7	41.....	1 17 1-7	59.....	1 68 4-7	76....	2 17 1-7	93....	2 65 5-7	1 10....	3 14 2-7
24.....	68 4-7	42.....	1 20	60.....	1 71 3-7	77...	2 20	94...	2 68 4-7	1 11....	3 17 1-7
25.....	71 3-7	43.....	1 22 6-7	61.....	1 74 2-7	78....	2 22 6-7	95....	2 71 3-7	1 12....	3 20
26.....	74 2-7	44.....	1 25 5-7	62.....	1 77 1-7	79....	2 25 5-7	96....	2 74 2-7	1 13....	3 22 6-7
27.....	77 1-7	45.....	1 28 4-7	63.....	1 80	80...	2 28 4-7	97....	2 77 1-7	1 14....	3 25 5-7
28.....	80	46.....	1 31 3-7	64.....	1 82 6-7	81....	2 31 3-7	98....	2 80	1 15....	3 28 4-7
29.....	82 6-7	47.....	1 34 2-7	65.....	1 85 5-7	82	2 34 2-7	99....	2 82 6-7	1 16....	3 31 3-7
30.....	85 5-7	48.....	1 37 1-7	66.....	1 88 4-7	83....	2 37 1-7	1 00....	2 85 5-7	1 17....	3 34 2-7
31.....	83 4-7	49.....	1 40	67.....	1 91 3-7	84....	2 40	1 01....	2 88 4-7	1 18...	3 37 1-7
32.....	91 3-7	50.....	1 42 6-7	68.....	1 94 2-7	85....	2 42 6-7	1 02....	2 91 3-7	1 19....	3 40
33.....	94 2-7	51.....	1 45 5-7	69.....	1 97 1-7	86....	2 45 5-7	1 03. ..	2 94 2-7	1 20....	3 42 6-7
34.....	97 1-7	52.....	1 48 4-7	70.....	2 00	87....	2 48 4-7	1 04....	2 97 1-7	1 21....	3 45 5-7
35.....1	00	53.....	1 51 3-7	71.....	2 02 6-7	88....	2 51 3-7	1 05....	3 00	1 22....	3 48 4-7
36.....1	02 6-7	54.....	1 54 2-7	72.....	2 05 5-7	89....	2 54 2-7	1 06....	3 02 6-7	1 23....	3 51 3-7
37..... 1	05 5-7	55.	1 57 1-7								

Weights of grain per bushel are estimated in the foregoing tables:

Wheat.....	lbs 60	Barley	lbs 48
Corn.....	56	Oats.....	35
Rye	56		

By a vote of the New York Commercial Association of the Produce Exchange, the cental system takes effect in New York on the 1st day of May, 1867.

COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE AND REVIEW.

Adjournment of Congress—Tariff on Wool—Mr. Sherman's Finance Bill—Business for February—Stock Exchange Sales—Prices Railroad Shares—Course of Governments, Gold Exchange, &c., &c.

The last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress has now adjourned, and the long anxiety with regard to its action on important commercial and financial questions is consequently ended. As fruits of the session, we have among the more important bills affecting the mercantile interests a reconstruction act, a bankrupt bill, a wool tariff, and the compound-interest-note bill, and important amendments in the internal revenue act. The great changes that were threatened in our banking law and in the financial policy already established have, to the satisfaction of all, not been enacted. The new tariff on wool and woolens provides as follows:

On woolen manufactured goods, 50 cents per pound, and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. On flannels valued at above 40 cents per pound, and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 30 cents per pound; valued at above 60 cents per pound, and not exceeding 80 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound; valued at above 80 cents per pound, 50 cents (!) per pound, and in addition thereto, upon all descriptions, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. On tapestry Brussels carpets 28 cents per square yard, and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. On wools of the first class, valued at the place of export at 32 cents or less per pound, 10 cents per pound and 11 per cent. *ad valorem*; if over 32 cents, 12 cents per pound and 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; on all wools of the second class, the same as on the first class; on the third class, costing 12 cents or less, 3 cents per pound; if costing over 12 cents, 6 cents per pound.

Before the close of the session Mr. Sherman introduced an important financial measure for consolidating the public debt. This new project was not acted upon at this session, nor was it intended that it should be, but it was merely brought forward to be in readiness for next Congress.

The bill consists of four distinct provisions. First, it authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and issue a new description of six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, to be known as the "Consolidated Debt of the United States." These bonds differ from all existing securities in that they are to bear on their face the condition that the principal and interest shall be payable in standard coin of the United States. This coin payment will thus become an explicit bargain, and positive irreversible contract between the Government and the bondholder. These new coin-bearing securities are not to be sold by the Treasury for less than par, and the proceeds are to be employed for no other purpose but "the purchase or payment of existing indebtedness of the United States." The Seven-thirties, the Five-twenties, the Compound notes—any and every debt, funded or unfunded, may be bought up by the Secretary under the powers here conveyed to him, and he is subject to no limitation as to the price he shall pay for these outstanding securities, or as to the publicity of his dealings in them. He may buy them secretly through brokers. He may buy them publicly in the open market. He may offer to buy them at a fixed price through the various Sub-Treasuries. There is no restrictions as to the terms at which he shall take from the public the Compound Notes, the Seven-thirties, or the new Demand Certificates, should the latter be authorized. The only restriction that Mr. Sherman's bill imposes, is that the Consolidated Coin Bonds shall not be sold for less than par. Practically, therefore, this bill allows an increase of the principal of the public debt to any extent which may be found necessary for buying up the perplexing multitude of public obligations, and consolidating them into one uniform species of long bonds. As no limitation is fixed to the amount of the new issue, the Secretary, of course, may pay therewith any bounties or other indebtedness which have been or may be incurred by the Government.

The second section of this act provides for taxing the new bonds, the amount of the tax being one per cent. on the principal. If this tax is made payable in coin the new bonds will be virtually 5 per cent. bonds, and will closely approximate in intrinsic value the Ten-forties, which can be bought to-day at about 98. If the tax is payable in currency, the consolidated securities will yield more income than the Ten-forties, and would perhaps sell at higher quotations, were it not for the fact that the Ten-forties are "shaken down" in the market. Few of them are offering for sale, while the new Consolidated Bonds would be pressing themselves on the acceptance of purchasers, and their selling value in the market might be depressed below their intrinsic value as an investment as often as the supply, which would be large, exceeded the demand, which might at first be variable and small. For the sake of more easy collection, the 1 per cent. tax is to be kept back out of the semi-annual interest, and the amount so collected is not to be paid into the general revenue of the Government, but it is to become a sinking fund, "irrevocably pledged to the reduction of the public debt."

The formation of a sinking fund, of course, requires that a Board of Commissioners shall be appointed to manage it. This board is by the act to consist-

of two members, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chief Justice of the United States. This board is empowered to invest "the sums derived from the said tax, and all interest accruing thereon," in purchasing the Consolidated bonds. The Commissioners are allowed to buy when, where, and how they please, but they must not pay more than 5 per cent. premium on their purchases. They may also, at their discretion, "select by lot for purchase," at this rate, any Consolidated bond in the hands of the public, and on such selected bonds the interest shall cease forthwith.

Never, probably, was there a financial enactment so comprehensive in its scope or so searching in its operation. The first three sections, as we have seen, attempt to liquify and recrystallize that part of our debt which is held at home. But there is a fourth section, which applies itself to that part of the debt which is held abroad. Here the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to act alone and independently of the Chief Justice. He is authorized to issue 500 millions of new 5 per cent. 20 year bonds, which shall be unlike any securities ever issued by our Government in two respects. First, "the principal and interest shall be payable at such places in Europe as he may deem best" Secondly, the said principal and interest shall be payable, not in money of the United States, but "in the coin of the country where payable" The Secretary of the Treasury may thus issue sterling bonds payable in London; bonds expressed in francs payable in Paris, or in thalers or guilders payable in other continental cities. These foreign bonds are to be disposed of only in exchange for 6 per cent. Five-twenties, and our Government, in making the exchange, is not to submit to a discount of more than five per cent.

Such is the bill which is now offered for the consideration of the people, and will be debated in Congress at as early a period as other pressing business will allow. Our readers will see that this bill is in its main features identical with measures which have been again and again for years past voted down in Congress. As no new arguments have as yet been advanced in its favor, we at present content ourselves with simply giving utterance to the general impression which, so far as we observed, the bill seems to have produced. The prevailing conviction in some quarters is that the bill is too wide in its sweep, too ambitious in its aims, too productive of change to be safe. Others point out the fact that it does not meet the real difficulties of the Treasury. These difficulties are at present confined to one particular part of the debt—namely, the short obligations. The trouble is to get our Compound Notes funded, to get our Seven-thirties funded, to get every demand obligation funded. Mr. McCulloch, in his last annual report, remarked that as Congress would not confer on him additional power to contract the currency, he had devoted himself to the work of funding short government paper into long bonds. He cannot do better than persevere in this work of funding. It was with much surprise that the country learned that the Treasury, notwithstanding all Mr. McCulloch's efforts in funding, was in fear of embarrassment from the maturing Compound Notes. In five months some 150 millions of Seven-thirties will claim his attention. Once these notes are out of the way, he will see in the distance other importunate claims. The 400 millions of 1868 Seven-thirties will find him enough to do. Until the Treasury has provided for all the Seven-thirties, all the Compound Notes, all the demand obli-

gations, and in fact every debt which falls due at short dates, it will be unwise, and can only tend to embarrassment and public loss, to tamper with the long bonds of the Government, or to liquify and float the funded debt in hopes of making some better bargain with the public creditors at home and abroad.

As to the specific questions relative to the sinking fund, the consolidation of the debt, the proper officers to be entrusted with the management of such delicate and difficult operations, they will come up for discussion if the bill is pressed in Congress. Some of these questions we propose, in any case, to discuss at an early day.

The business of February has been of a generally unsatisfactory character. The spring trade has opened unusually late, and with discouraging symptoms. From the South there has been but few representatives in the market, that section of the country appearing to require but few goods. The credit purchases of last fall have not been paid for with the punctuality which was expected from the comparatively high price of cotton; and the merchants of that section assign as reason that the cotton crop has left but little profit, while a considerable portion of their winter stock of merchandise still remains on hand.

The Western demand for goods has been much less than was anticipated. The jobbers of that section complain of unusual difficulty in making collections, and have, in many cases, to ask from their creditors a renewal of their notes. Under these circumstances there is an unusual number of interior merchants to whom it is not deemed safe to extend the ordinary facilities of credit. At the same time there has been a general lack of confidence in the maintenance of the price of goods, the markets being evidently well supplied, while from the general contractment of expenses among consummers it has seemed evident that there can be but a limited demand. The unsettled condition of legislation upon many vital questions, especially those of reconstruction, tariff and currency, has also had a very direct tendency to depress trade in every department. Toward the close of the month there was an improvement in the amount of transactions; but the prevailing tone continued discouraging, the occurrence of failures among minor firms in the dry goods and grocery trades having added somewhat to the prevailing uneasiness.

This inactivity in general business has naturally favored a growth of ease in banking affairs. The month opened with a large gain in the legal tender reserves and the deposits of the banks and a decline in loans; but, from the middle of the month large sales of new Sixty-five bonds by the Treasury drew a considerable amount of currency out of the banks, which, however, was refunded to the extent of seven or eight millions at the close upon purchases of Seven-thirty notes by the Assistant Treasurer. The rate of interest on demand loans has ranged mostly at 5@6 per cent. throughout the month, with less of the severe discrimination as to collaterals than was observed in January. The banks have discounted merchants' paper much more freely, though with a marked caution as to certain branches of trade deemed specially risky, the rate on prime notes having ranged at 6½@7½ per cent.

The following are the rates of loans and discounts during the month of February:

RATES OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

	Feb. 2.	Feb. 9.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 28.
Call loans	7 @ –	6 @ –	6 @ 7	5 @ 6
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	6 @ 7
A 1, endorsed bills, 2 mos	7 @ –	7 @ –	7 @ –	6½@ 7
Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 mos	7 @ 8	7 @ 8	7 @ 8	7 @ 7½
" " single names	8 @ 9	8 @ 9	8 @ 9	7½@ 9
Lower grades	8 @10	8 @10	8 @10	8 @10

In the stock market there has been a material falling off in transactions, resulting from the uncertainty connected with legislation upon the currency question, it being generally felt that the course of the money market must depend ultimately upon that issue. The aggregate transactions in stocks at both boards for the month amount to 1,475.363 shares, against 2,423,684 in January. Government securities have been unusually active, owing to large conversion operations by the agents of the treasury, and to an enlarged demand for Five twenties from Europe; and prices range at the close considerably above the average.

The volume of shares sold at the boards in January and February, and since January 1, is shown in the following statement:

	January.	February.	Since Jan. 1.
Bank shares	2,461	1,929	4,390
Railroad "	2,200,510	1,283,251	3,483,761
Coal "	24,286	10,369	34,655
Mining "	65,375	29,980	95,355
Improv'nt "	20,344	18,950	39,294
Telegraph "	49,501	33,857	83,358
Steamship "	56,504	91,618	148,122
Other "	4,703	6,409	11,112
At Regular Board	765,359	634.121	1,399,480
At Open Board	1,658,325	841,242	2,499,567
Total 1867	2,423,684	1,475,363	3,899,047
Total 1866	2,459,617		

The amount of Government bonds and notes, State and city bonds and company bonds sold at the regular board in the same months compares as follows:

	January.	February.	Since Jan. 1.
United States bonds	$6,868,900	$6,150,300	$13,013,600
United States notes	1,988,200	1,764,850	3,753,050
City and State bonds	2,524,800	2,422,800	4,947,600
Company bonds	732,500	752,200	1,484,700
Total, 1867	$12,108,800	$11,090,150	$23,198,950
" 1866	12,155,700	9,822,000	21,977,700

The following are the closing quotations at the regular board to-day, compared with those of the six preceding weeks:

	Jan. 18.	Jan. 25.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 28.
Cumberland Coal	....	33	....	....	....	....	30¾
Quicksilver	41	38¾	....	40	40	39	....
Canton Co.	46¼	45	44	46¼	45¼	46	45
Mariposa pref	30¾	23¾	23¼	22½	21¾	23¾	23¼
New York Central	103	101	x d.99¼	102¼	100	101¾	102¾
Erie	61¼	58¾	56¾	59¼	56¾	56¾	55¼
Hudson River	125¼	124	127	130½	130	134¼	137
Reading	103	102	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	102¾
Michigan Southern	78	71	71¼	75¾	73	72¼	72¼
Michigan Central	107	108¼	107	109	108	107¾	....
Cleveland and Pittsburg	9	81¼	83	85¼	83	79¾	81
Cleveland and Toledo	125½	120½	120	120¼	....	....	118¼
Northwestern	42	36¾	36¾	38¼	36	36	35¾
" preferred	79¼	64¾	64¼	69¼	66¾	65¾	65
Rock Island	98¾	96¾	95¾	98¾	97¼	97	95¾
Fort Wayne	96¾	95¾	97¼	98¼	97¼	96¾	94¼
Illinois Central	120	112¾	114¾	114¾	115¾	116	115¼

The following table gives the closing prices of the principal government securities on each day of the month :

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FEBRUARY, 1867.

Day of month.		6's, 1881. Coup.	6's, 1881. Reg.	6's, (5-20 yrs.) 1862.	Coupon 1864.	Coupon 1865.	5's, 10-40 yrs. new.	5's, 10-40 yrs. Coup.	7-30s 1867.
Friday	1	107¾	107¾	.....	105¼	105¼	104¼	....	104¾
Saturday	2	107¾	107¾	107¾	106	.....	104¾	99¾	.....
Sunday	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Monday	4	107¾	108	107¾	.....	106¼	104¼	100¼	105¼
Tuesday	5	108¼	.....	108¼	106¼	106¾	105	....	105¼
Wednesday	6	108¼	.....	108¼	106¼	106¾	105	100¾	105¾
Thursday	7	108¾	108¾	108¼	.....	107¼	105	100¾	105¾
Friday	8	108¾	.....		106¾	107¾	105¼	.....	105¾
Saturday	9	108¾	108¾	108¾	106¾	.....	105¼	.....	105¾
Sunday	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday	11	108¾	....	....	106¾	107¼	105¼	.....	105¾
Tuesday	12	108¾	108¾	109¼	107	107¾	105¾	101¼	105¾
Wednesday	13	109	109	109¼	107¾	107¾	105¾	101¼	105¾
Thursday	14	109¾	109¼	109¾	.....	.....	105¾	101¼	106
Friday	15	.....	109¼	109¾	.....	107¼	105¾	101¼	106
Saturday	16	109¾	109¾	109¾	.....	.....	105¾	101¼	106
Sunday	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday	18	109¾	109¾	110¾	107¾	.....	106	101¼	106¼
Tuesday	19	110	109¾	111	.....	109	106	101¼	105¾
Wednesday	20	110¼	.....	111¾	108¼	109	106¼	101¾	106
Thursday	21	110¾	.....	111¾	108¼	.....	106¾	.....	105¾
Friday	22	———	———	Washington's Birthday—Legal Holiday.					
Saturday	23	.....	.....	111¼	.....	.....	106¾	101¾	106
Sunday	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday	25	110¾	.....	111	108¾	108¾	106¾	101¾	.....
Tuesday	26	.....	.....	110¾	107¾	108¾	106¾	101¾	105¾
Wednesday	27	110¾	.....	111	108	108¾	106¾	101¾	105¾
Thursday	28	.....	.....	111	108	108¾	106¾	101¾	105¾
First		107¾	107¾	107¾	105¼	105¾	104¾	99¾	104¾
Lowest		107¾	107¾	107¾	105¼	105¾	104¾	99¾	104¾
Highest		110¾	109¾	111¾	108¾	109	106¾	101¾	106¾
Latest		110¾	109¾	110¾	108	108¾	106¾	101¾	105¾

The quotations for three-years compound interest notes on each Thursday of the month have been as shown in the following statement :

Issue of	Feb.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 28.
June, 1864	117¾@117¾	117¾@117¾	117¾@117¾	117¾@117¾
July, 1864	116¾@117¾	117 @117¼	117¼@117¾	117¾@117¾
August, 1864	11 ¾@116¾	116¾@116¾	116¾@116¾	116¾@116¾
October, 1864	115¾@115¾	115¾@115¾	115¾@115¾	115¾@115¾
December, 1864	114¾@114¾	114¾@114¾	114¾@114¾	114¾@ 14¾
May, 1865	112 @113¼	112¼@112½	112¾@ 12½	112¾@112¾
August, 1865	111 @111¼	111¼@111¾	111¼@111½	111¾@111¼
September, 1865	110¾@110¾	110¾@111	110¾@111¼	110¾@11 ¼
October, 1865	110¾@110¾	110¾@110¾	110¾@110¾	110¾@110¾

COURSE OF CONSOLS AND AMERICAN SECURITIES AT LONDON—FEBRUARY, 1867.

Date.	Cons for mon.	Am. securities U. S. 5-20s	Ill. C. sh's.	Erie shs.	Date.	Cons for mon.	Am. securities U. S. 5-20s	Ill. C. sh's.	Erie sh's.
Friday 1	90¾	72¾	80¾	39	Sunday 17	....	....	....	..
Saturday 2	90¾	73	80¾	38¾	Monday 18	91	73¾	78	37¾
Sunday 3	....	....	....	....	Tuesday 19	91	74	78	38¼
Monday 4	90¾	72¾	81	38¾	Wednesday 20	90¾	74¼	78	38
Tuesday 5	90¾	72¾	81	39¾	Thursday 21	91	74	78¼	37¾
Wednesday 6	90¾	72¾	80½	39¾	Friday 22	90¾	73¾	77¾	37¼
Thursday 7	90¾	72¾	80½	39¾	Saturday 23	91	73¾	77	37¼
Friday 8	90¾	72¾	81	40	Sunday 24	....	....	....	....
Saturday 9	91¼	72¾	80¾	39¾	Monday 25	91	73¾	77¼	37½
Sunday 10	....	....	....	....	Tuesday 26	91	73¾	77¼	37¼
Monday 11	91	72¾	81¼	39¾	Wednesday 27	91	73¼	76¾	36¾
Tuesday 12	90¾	73¼	81¼	39¾	Thursday 28	90¾	73¼	76¼	36¼
Wednesday 13	91	73¼	81¾	39¾					
Thursday 14	91	73¼	78¾	40	Highest	91¼	74¼	81¼	40
Friday 15	91	73¾	78¾	39¾	Lowest	90¾	73¼	x76¾	36¼
Saturday 16	91	73¾	....	38	Range	¾	1¼	4¾	3¾

The lowest and highest quotations for U. S. 6's of 1862, at Paris and Frankfort, in the weeks ending Thursday, have been as follows:

	Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 21.	Feb 28.
Paris	81½@83	82 @83¼	82¼@83¼	82¾@83¼	82¼@83¼
Frankfort	76@76¾	74¾@76¼	75¼@76¾	77 @78	76¾@77¼

The price of gold has been subject to wide fluctuations, in sympathy with the varying phases of legislation upon the reconstruction of the Southern States and the course of legislation upon the currency question. The demand for customs duties has been large, owing to the desire of importers to get their goods out of bond before the adoption of a higher tariff; and this cause has tended to put up the premium. The price opened at 135¼ and closed at 139¾, having touched at the highest point 140¾. The receipts from California and foreign ports during the month have been $1,850,109, and the exports $2,600,000, showing an excess of $749,891 in exports over receipts.

COURSE OF GOLD AT NEW YORK, FEBRUARY.

Date.	Open'g	Lowest.	High'st.	Closing.	Date.	Open'g	Lowest.	High'st.	Closing.
Friday 1	135¾	135¼	135¾	135¾	Wednesday..... 20	136¾	136¾	137¾	137¾
Saturday 2	136¾	136¼	136¾	136¾	Thursday..... 21	137¾	137¾	138¾	138¾
Sunday 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Friday..... 22		(Holiday.)		
Monday 4	136¾	136¼	137¾	137¾	Saturday..... 23	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾
Tuesday..... 5	137¾	136¾	138¾	136¾	Sunday..... 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday..... 6	136¾	136¾	137¾	137¾	Monday 25	138	137¾	138¾	138¾
Thursday..... 7	138¾	137¾	139	137¾	Tuesday..... 26	138¾	138¾	139¼	139¼
Friday..... 8	137¾	137¼	138¾	137¾	Wednesday..... 27	139¼	139¼	140¾	139¾
Saturday..... 9	137¾	137	137¾	137¼	Thursday..... 28	139¾	139¾	140¾	139¾
Sunday 10	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Monday..... 11	136¾	136¼	136¾	136¾	Feb....1867.....	135¾	135¼	140¾	139¾
Tuesday..... 12	136¾	136¾	137¼	137¾	" 1866.....	140¾	135¾	140¾	136
Wednesday..... 13	137¾	136¾	137¾	136¾	" 1865.....	204¾	196¾	216¾	202¾
Thursday..... 14	137¾	136¾	137½	136¾	" 1864.....	157¾	157¾	161	159¾
Friday..... 15	136¾	136¼	136¾	136¾	" 1863	157¾	152¾	172½	172
Saturday..... 16	136¾	136¼	137	136¾	" 1862.....	133¾	102¾	104¾	102¾
Sunday..... 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 1861.....	100	100	100	100
Monday..... 18	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾					
Tuesday..... 19	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	S'ce Jan. 1, 1867.....	132¾	132¾	140¾	139¾

The imports and exports of treasure at this port in February and since January 1, have been as shown in the following statement.

MOVEMENT OF TREASURE IN FEBRUARY AND SINCE JANUARY 1.

	January.	February.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts from California	$2,472,895	$1,740,109	$4,213,004
Imports from foreign ports	126,719	136,491	236,210
Total from both sources.	$2,599,614	$1,876,600	$4,474,214
Exports to foreign ports	2,551,356	2,124,461	4,675,817
Excess of exports over receipts	.....	$247,861	$199,603
Excess of receipts over exports	$48,258	.....	.....

The following shows the amount of receipts and exports in February and since January 1, for the last seven years:

	Receipts from Cal.		Imp. from for'n p'ts		Exp's to for. ports	
	Feb.	Since Jan. 1.	Feb.	Since Jan. 1.	Feb.	Since Jan. 1.
1867	$1,740,109	$4,213,004	$136,491	$236,210	$2,124,461	$4,672,917
1866	3,603,000	5,088,314	172,123	224,893	1,807,030	4,513,866
1865	914,735	2,958,192	106,904	159,172	1,023,201	4,203,054
1864	1,250,069	2,189,270	88,150	229,940	3,015,367	8,474,446
1863	951,823	3,289,505	213,971	315,877	3,965,664	8,690,228
1862	2,250,795	4,450,328	62,007	295,575	3,776,919	6,435,193
1861	3,622,893	7,807,998	2,274,067	9,536,296	1,102,926	1,161,830

The amount of specie and bullion drawn from unreported sources—private hoardings, Treasury sales, unmanifested receipts from California and foreign ports (including coin brought by immigrants), and receipts from the interior and overland from the gold regions—was in January $5,133,944, and in February $6,424,630. or since January 1, $11,558,574, as shown by the subjoined formula :

	January.	February.	Since Jan. 1.
Specie in banks at or near commencement	$13,185,222	$16,332,984	$13,185,222
Receipts of treasure from California	2,472,895	1,740,109	4,213,004
Imports of specie and bullion from foreign ports	126,719	136,491	263,210
Coin paid by Treasury for interest	7,485,945	521,833	8,007,777
Total reported supply	$23,270,781	$18,731,416	$25,669,213

From which subtract amounts withdrawn from market, viz :

Export of specie and bullion to foreign ports	$2,551,356	$2,194,461	$4,675,817
Paid into Treasury on account of customs	9,520,385	11,452,204	20,972,589
Total withdrawn from market	$12,071,741	$13,576,665	$25,648,406
Excess of supply over withdrawals	$11,199,040	$5,154,751	$20,807
Specie in banks at or near close	16,332,984	11,579,881	11,579,881
Drawn from unreported sources	$5,133,944	$6,424,630	$11,558,574

Foreign Exchange has been unusually steady, the rate of sterling bankers' bills, 60 days, having ranged at 108¼@109. The following are the daily quotations.

The first series of figures represents the buying, and the last the selling prices at first-class broker's offices.

COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE (60 DAYS)—FEBRUARY.

Days.	London. cents for 54 pence.	Paris. centimes for dollar.	Amsterdam. cents for florin.	Bremen. cents for rix daler.	Hamburg. cents for M. banco.	Berlin. cents for thaler.
1	108¾@108¾	520 @517½	41¼@41¾	78¾@79½	36¼@36½	72 @72¼
2	108¼@108¾	522½@518¾	41 @41¾	78¾@79	36 @36½	72 @72¼
3						
4	108¼@108¾	522½@518¾	41 @41¾	78¾@79	36 @36½	72 @72¼
5	108¾@108¾	522½@517¾	40¾@41¼	78¾@79	36 @36½	71¾@72¼
6	108¾@108¾	522¼@517¾	40¾@41¼	78¾@79	36 @36½	71¾@72¼
7	108¾@108¾	522¼@517¾	40¾@41¼	78¼@79	36 @36½	71¾@71¾
8	108¾@108¾	522¼@517¾	40¾@41¼	78¾@79	36¼@36½	71¾@71¾
9	103¼@108¾	520 @517½	40¾@41¼	78¾@79	36¼@36½	71¼@71¾
10						
11	108¼@108¾	518¾@517¾	41¼@41¾	78¾@79	36¼@36½	72 @72¼
12	108¾@108¾	520 @518¾	40¾@41¼	78¾@79	36 @36¼	71¾@72¼
13	108¾@108¾	520 @516¼	40¾@41¼	78¾@79	36 @36¼	72 @72¼
14	108¾@108¾	518¾@517¾	41¼@41¾	78¾@79	36¼@36½	72¼@72¼
15	108¼@108¾	518¾@517¾	41¼@41¾	78¾@79	36¼@36½	72¼@72¼
16	108¾@108¾	520 @516¼	41 @41¾	78¾@79	36 @36½	71¾@72¼
17						
18	108¼@108¾	518¾@517¾	41¼@41¾	78¾@79	36¼@36½	72¼@72¼
19	108¾@108¾	518¾@517¾	41¼@41¾	78¾@79	36¼@36½	72¼@72¼
20	108¾@109	520 @517¾	41¼@41¾	78¾@78¾	36¼@36½	71¾@72¼
21	108¾@109	517¾@516¼	41¼@41¾	79 @79½	36¼@36½	72¼@72¼
22		Washington's Birthday—Legal Holiday.)				
23	108¼@109	517¾@515	41¼@41¾	79 @79½	36¼@36½	72¼@72¼
24						
25	108¼@109	517¾@515	41¼@41¾	79 @79½	36¼@36½	72¼@72¼
26	108¼@108¾	517¾@516¼	41¼@41¾	79 @79½	36¼@36½	72¼@72¼
27	108¼@108¾	518¾@516¼	41¼@41¾	78¾@79	36¼@36½	72¼@72¼
28	108¾@108¾	518¾@516¼	41¼@41¾	78¾@79	36¼@36½	72¼@72¼
Feb	108¼@109	522½@515	40¾@41¼	78¼@79¼	36 @36½	71¾@72¼
Jan	108¾@109¼	520 @513¾	41¼@41¾	78¼@79¼	36¼@36¾	72 @72¾

Short sight on London has been as follows:

Days.		Days.		Days.	
1.....	109⅛@109⅛	11..... .	109⅛@109⅛	21.....	109⅛@109⅛
2.	109 @110⅛	12.....	109⅛@109⅛	22.....	(Holiday.)
3.....	.....@	13.....	109⅛@109⅛	23.....	109⅛@109⅛
4.....	109 @109⅛	14.....	109⅛@109⅛	24.....	.....@.....
5..... ..	109 @109⅛	15.....	109⅛@109⅛	25.....	109⅛@109⅛
6..... ..	109 @109⅛	16.	109⅛@109⅛	26.....	109⅛@109⅛
7.....	109 @109⅛	17.....	... .@....	27.....	109⅛@109⅛
8.....	109 @109⅛	18.....	109⅛@109⅛	28...	109⅛@109⅛
9.....	109⅛@109⅛	19.....	109⅛@109⅛		
10.....	.....@.....	20..... .	109⅛@109⅛	Month.....	109 @109⅞

JOURNAL OF BANKING, CURRENCY, AND FINANCE

Act for Retiring Compound Notes—Debt Statement for March—Returns of the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Banks.

The old Saxon proverb which says that "over doing is undoing" has received many an illustration from the political and social changes of this country. When the Certificates of Indebtedness were paid off, toward the close of last year, our readers will remember that we expressed doubts as to the expediency of taking such popular and harmless government securities out of the hands of investors, and suggested that, in some future emergency, when the Treasury should be in need, the issue, as experience had fully proved, might be made available to the extent of 100 millions of dollars or more. Besides the old certificates, which amounted at one time to 280 millions of dollars, other short-time obligations of the Treasury were paid off, leaving, as it was supposed, nothing outstanding which during the present year could produce embarrassment. This, we admit was our understanding of the Treasury movements, and we presume the same conviction prevailed among the public generally. We confess, therefore, to have been not a little surprised when it was announced that authority to issue greenbacks or a new kind of certificates was necessary for liquidating 100 millions of compound notes falling due this year. A bill was introduced into Congress for this purpose, and after undergoing several changes became a law in the following form:

Be it enacted, &c., That for the purpose of redeeming and retiring any compound interest notes outstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue temporary loan certificates in the manner prescribed by section four of the act, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding three per centum per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money on demand; and said certificate of temporary loan may constitute and be held by any national bank, holding or owning the same as a part of the reserve provided for in sections 31 and 32 of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864. Provided that not less than two fifths of the entire reserve of such bank shall consist of lawful money of the United States; and provided, further, that the amount of such temporary certificates at any time outstanding shall not exceed $50,000,000.

The certificates here authorized differ from the old ones in two respects—first they are payable in greenbacks on demand, and secondly, they are permitted to

be held by the banks as part of their reserve. These new certificates are in reality due-bills, or sight drafts on the Treasury, payable not in National Bank notes, as are other maturing securities, but in greenbacks exclusively. Being thus exchangeable into greenbacks on demand, the certificates can be available as reserve wherever there is a Treasury office close at hand provided with a sufficient stock of greenbacks to meet them. But in the smaller cities, where no Sub-Treasury exists, what are the banks to do? They will be unable to hold this kind of reserve, for, in the event of a sudden run, they might be obliged to stop payment before they could convert certificates into greenbacks.

The debt statement for March which appears in this number offers several interesting features. It will be seen that no less than 42 millions of long bonds have been disposed of—32 millions in exchange for compounds and seven-thirties, and 10 millions for money. Only a part of this cash has been disbursed, so that the currency balance has been augmented 7½ millions. The coin balance has also accumulated 10 millions in consequence of customs receipts. Its amount is now $107,271,031. As the claims against this gold by holders of coin certificates amount to $18,376,180, the net balance of coin is $88,894,851. There is a very strong antipathy both in and out of Congress against allowing so large a sum of idle cash to remain locked up in the Treasury while the Government is paying so heavy a rate of interest as 8 per cent. on all the long bonds it issues. The interest at 8 per cent. on the sum we have now in the Treasury vaults would amount to 12 millions of dollars a year. If this sum could be reduced by one-half 6 millions a year would be saved.

In view of the recent changes in the income tax, which may reduce its product from 60 to 40 millions, or perhaps less, the country cannot afford to lose so large an annual sum in interest. Especially in this accumulation of currency to be objected to when, as in the present case, it is obtained by selling gold-bearing bonds. What private individual in his ordinary business could afford to borrow money at high rates for the sole purpose of keeping it idle? We sometimes hear the excuse that the public credit is improved when we can show a full purse, and that a large balance in the Treasury helps the price of our bonds. There is no practical force in this reasoning. A working balance is all we want. If adequate for actual payments a small balance is better than a large one. What helps the public credit is not the idle balance but the incoming revenue. An overgrown temporary balance is a temporary reservoir which may become exhausted, but a revenue is a stream which flows perennially. There are many popular objections to the heavy Treasury balances which Mr. McCulloch has lately allowed himself to accumulate. But in the present state of the country it ought to be unnecessary to urge any other argument than this one of economy.

Below we give the returns of the Banks of the three cities for the month of February.

NEW YORK CITY BANK RETURNS.

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tend'rs.	Ag. clear'gs
January 5.	$257,852,460	12,794,892	32,762,779	202,533,564	65,026,121	426,987,757
January 12.....	258,935,488	14,613,477	32,535,103	202,517,606	63,246,870	605,132,006
January 19.....	255,033,228	15,365,207	32,854,928	201,500,115	63,235,386	530,040,026
January 26	251,674,80	16,014,007	32,957,198	197,952 076	62,426,559	568,822,804
Febru ry 2... .	251,264,355	16,382,98	32,995,347	200,511,596	65,944,541	512,4 7,258
February 9.....	250,268,925	16,157,257	32,777, 00	198,241,835	67,628,992	508,825,552
Febru'ry16.....	253,131,328	14,79 ,626	32,956,309	196,072,292	64,642,940	455,833,829
Febru'ry23.....	257,823,994	13,513,456	33,006,141	198,420,347	63,153,895	413,574,086

PHILADELPHIA BANK RETURNS.

Date.	Legal Tenders.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 5	$20,209 064	52,312,317	903,663	10,388,820	41,308,227
January 12	20,006,255	52,528,491	903,890	10,380,577	41,023,421
January 19	19,448,099	53,458,307	877,548	10,381,595	30,048,648
January 26	19,363,374	52,168,473	880,583	10,384,683	39,001,779
February 2	19,269,128	55,55 ,180	871,564	10,430,898	39,592,712
February 9	19,659,250	52,384,329	873,614	10,449,982	39,811,595
Febru'ry16	18,892,747	52,573,180	867,110	10,522,972	40,050,717
Febru'ry23	17,887,598	52,394,721	841,223	10,566,434	38,646,013

BOSTON BANK RETURNS.

(Capital Jan. 1, 1866, $41,900,000.)

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation—National.	Circulation—State.
January 7	$97,009,342	1,183,451	17,033,387	40,824,618	24,580,867	312,664
January 14	98 461,778	1,334,800	16,829,495	40,946,216	24,997,446	311,749
January 21	95,298,982	1,078,160	16,59 ,299	38,679,604	24,975,162	301,911
January 28	97,891,329	1,058,329	16,816,481	39,219,941	24,716,597	302,298
February 4	97,742,461	956,569	16,394,604	39,708,053	24,691,075	306,014
Febru ry11	97,264,162	873,396	1 ,102.479	39,474,359	24,696,663	305,603
Febru'ry18	96,949,4 8	929,940	15,398,388	38,900,5 0	24,765,420	305,604
Febru'ry25	95,33 ,900	779,402	15,741,046	37,898,963	24,953,605	303,228

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract statement, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Treasury Department, on the 1st of January, the 1st of February, and the 1st of March, 1867, comparatively:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.
6 per cent. bonds	$198,091,350	$198,091,350	$198,091,350
" " of 1867 and 1868	15,783,442	15,779,442	15,679,444
" " of 1881	283,740,850	283,745,250	283,745,400
" " 5.20's	891,125,100	910,029,500	964,839,000
Navy Pension Fund	11,750,000	12,500,060	12,050,000
	$1,400,490,742	$1,420,145,542	$1,464,[illegible],292

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

6 per cent. bonds	$10,622,000	$12,922,000	$12,922,000
3-year Compound Interest Notes	144,900,840	143,064,640	141,308,890
3-year 7.30 notes	676,856,600	663,686,100	632,798,050
	$832,379,440	$819,672,740	$787,028,880

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.

Various bonds and notes	$16,513,590	$15,791,454	$14,576,689

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States Notes	$380,497,842	$381,427,080	$376,235,626
Fractional currency	28,732,812	28,743,784	29,514,722
Gold certificates of deposit	16,442,680	19,992,980	18,376,180
	$425,673,334	$430 163,804	$424,126,528
Aggregate debt	$2,675,062,505	$2,685,773,540	$2,690,587,289
Coin and Currency in Treasury	131,737,333	142,423,791	159,823,399
Debt, less coin and currency	$2,543,325,172	$2,543,349,749	$2,530,763,890

The following statement shows the amount of coin and currency parately at the dates in the foregoing table:

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.
Gold Coin	$97,841,968	$97,354,604	$107,271,031
Currency	33,895,765	45,069.187	52,253,368
T tal gold coin and currency	$131,737,633	$142,423,791	$159,823,399

MISSOURI STATE DEBT.

A bill "to restore and maintain the credit of the State of Missouri" was introduced in the Senate of Missouri on the 24th of January. The bill proposes to fund all the railroad debt, including coupons up to January 1, 1867, into bonds running twenty years and payable at New York. The following provisions are included in the bill:

SEC. 2. Said bonds shall be used for the single object of consolidating the railroad debt of the State, now in default, with the accrued interest thereon, and shall be issued only in exchange for the bonds and overdue coupons thereon, heretofore issued by the State, or guaranteed by the State, in aid of certain railroad companies, as follows: For the $7,000,000 issued to the Pacific Railroad; for the $4,500,000 issued in exchange or guaranteed for the same company; for the construction of the Southwest branch; for the $4,350,000 issued to the North Missouri Railroad Company; for the $3,501,000 issued to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company; for the $650,000 issued to the Cario and Fulton Railroad Company, and for the $700,000 issued to the Platte County Railroad Company; and the holders of the bonds aforesaid shall at any time after the passage of this act have the privilege of exchanging the same for consolidation bonds, and of funding the coupons due at the date of the passage of this act, when presented in sums of $1,000; provided that for any balance less than $1,000 the State Treasurer shall give in exchange certificates of indebtedness, which shall be converted into consolidation bonds, whenever presented in sums of not less than $1,000.

SEC. 8. There is hereby appropriated to the interest and sinking fund the sum of $4,500,000 out of the moneys to be received from the United States under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling and equiping and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion," approved April 17, 1866, which appropriation shall be disposed of as follows: $1,500,000 to go to interest fund proper; $2,000,000 to be invested in United States six per cent. bonds, to be held as a reserve fund to meet any deficiency in the semi-annual payments of interest on the State bonds, and may be used for obtaining temporary loans to pay interest, but for no other purpose, or so many as are necessary may be sold to make up any deficient in the interest fund, to meet interest as it becomes due; but if any part of said bonds are sold, a like amount shall again be purchased whenever there is surplus funds belonging to the interest or sinking fund, so as to keep the reserve up to meet future emergencies. The remaining $1,000,000 hereby appropriated shall go to the sinking fund to be used in the purchase of outstanding indebtedness of the State.

SEC. 9. Whenever there is, in the judgment of the fiscal agent, any surplus of the interest fund that will not be needed, it shall be credited to the sinking fund, and be used in the purchase of State bonds. The interest collected from the bonds belonging to the reserve fund, and all interest accruing from the principal of sinking fund, shall go to the interest or sinking fund, as the fiscal agent may find it necessary, and all moneys hereafter paid in the treasury on account of the purchase of any of the railroads sold by the State, shall go to the sinking fund.

SEC. 10. There shall be collected for the year 1867, and for every year thereafter, a special tax of ¼ of 1 per cent. on real estate and other property and effects subject to taxation, as provided for by the railroad ordinance in the constitution which shall be returned and paid over as a special tax, and, as fast as collected, shall be deposited in bank to the credit of the interest fund, and shall be used to meet the semi-annual interest as it accrues upon the bonds to be issued under this act, and any surplus to go to the sinking fund as above provided: said special tax fund shall be used for the payment of all accruing obligations of the State for the purchase of outstanding State indebtedness, but for no other purpose whatever.

CANADIAN TRADE SINCE THE ABROGATION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Montreal *Gazette* says that the exports from Canada instead of decreasing actually increased, the figures being: Total value of exports in 1865, $7,512 752; do. 1866, $8,599,080. There is a falling off in the exports "by rail," but this is more than made

up by the increased exports "by sea," and shows how we were driven to seek a new, and, we believe, more profitable—at all events a self-reliant—market for the balance of the goods thrown on our hands by the protective tariff of the United States.

In 1865, for instance, the exports from Montreal "by rail," came to a total value of $2,977,185, and last year fell to $1,742,042. The exports "by sea," on the other hand, only amounted to $4,535,617 in 1865, and last year had risen in value to $6,856,988. We sold, Montreal alone considered, one million less to the Americans, but then found extra direct sale for two millions with the British and Lower Province consumers.

We now propose to point out the items more immediately affected by the treaty, in order to show how our interests were affected by its abrogation. This will be best shown in a comparative tabular form

	1865.	1866.		1865.	1866.
Plank and boards	$18,662	$35,568	Sheep	$31,688	$1,005
Shingles	558	1,196	Poultry	17,910	32,685
Other woods	6,103	14,457	Butter	237,592	262,690
Copper ore	550	12,457	Cheese	5,693	15,255
Pig and scrap iron	1,812	2,068	Eggs	128,087	72,263
Pickled fish	10,768	9,320	Hides	4,862	2,749
Horses	414,588	397,467	Pork	6,171	57,005
Horned cattle	89,934	77,052	Wool	48,987	19,973
Swine	23,002	6,789			

The following recapitulation will also show where the great increases and decreases of the exports generally particularly take place:

	1865.		1866.	
	By sea.	By rail.	By sea.	By rail.
The mine	$891	$3,392	$35,080	$14,895
The fisheries	1,489	11,917	.....	9,329
The forest	667,798	235,732	459,447	147,608
Animals	1,049,838	1,122,660	1,444,949	1,945,288
Agriculture	1,560,083	405,527	3,370,902	345,876
Manufactures	25,929	66,978	297,186	126,318

These figures show an increase last year of $46,687 in articles the produce of the mine; a decrease of $4,137 in fish and oil; a decrease of $216,465 in the produce of the forest; an increase of $26,739 in animals and their products; an increase of $1,751,218 in agricultural produce, and an increase also in manufactures of $130,697. So far as this port, therefore, is concerned, we have no reason to complain of the abrogation of the treaty, an increase instead of a decrease being remarkably perceptible on the general result.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OUTSTANDING.

Below we give a full statement of estimated outstanding compound interest notes and interest due thereon to date of maturity, read in the Senate a few days since by Mr. Sherman:

Date of issue.	Estimated outstanding.	Interest at maturity.	Date of maturity.
June 10, 1864	$6,000,000	$1,164,813 78	June 10, 1867
July 15, 1864	17,500,000	3,395 915 19	July 15, 1867
Aug. 15, 1864	39,265,000	7,619,463 42	Aug. 15, 1867
Oct. 15, 1864	17,400,000	3,376,409 96	Oct. 15, 1867
Dec. 15, 1864	19,500,000	3,784,019 78	Dec. 15, 1867
Total	99,665,000	19,340,122 13	
May 15, 1865	19,499,640	3,783,949 92	May 15, 1868
Aug. 1, 1865	12,500,000	2,425,652 71	Aug. 1, 1868
Sept. 1, 1865	6,400,000	1,241,984 71	Sept. 1, 1868
Sept. 15, 1865	2,000,000	388,104 59	Sept. 15, 1868
Oct. 1, 1865	2,000,000	388,104 59	Oct. 1, 1868
Oct. 16, 1865	1,000,000	194,052 80	Oct. 16, 1868
Total	$143,064,640	$27,761,921 95	

GOLD PRODUCTION OF NEW ZEALAND.

A London (England) paper prints the following respecting the gold produce of New Zealand:

No little misapprehension exists as to the amount of gold annually exported from New Zealand. This chiefly arises from the fact that most of the New Zealand gold reaches this country by way of Melbourne and Sydney, hence it goes to swell the total received from Australia. The Custom-house authorities here have no means of making separate returns, so that New Zealand is deprived of her fair share of fame. The government of New Zealand has supplied the following returns, clearly showing the immense wealth of the gold fields in those islands:

Years.	Ounces.	Value.	Years.	Ounces.	Value.
1857	10,186	£10,442	1863	628,450	2,431,723
1858	13,533	52,443	1864	480,171	1,857,847
1859	7,336	28,427	1865	574,574	2,226,474
1860	4,533	17,585	1866	570,803	2,208,192
1861	194,234	752,657			
1862	410,860	1,591,389	Total	2,894,937	£11,207,179

It will thus be seen with what enormous strides the auriferous regions of New Zealand have progressed, having in the short space of 9 years increased their yield more than 40 fold.

During the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1866, the total yield of the gold fields was 181,405 ounces, valued at £701,635, but of this large amount only 1,875 ounces were shipped direct to England, thus confirming what we have already stated as to Australia reaping the credit due to New Zealand.

COIN AND CURRENCY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The following statement, published by the New York *Times*, showing the balance of coin and currency, and places where held, subject to draft of Treasurer of the United States, from the amount as made up to Feb. 8, 1867:

	Date of return.	Coin.	Currency.
Washington	Feb. 1	$2,851,780	$901,500
Boston	Feb. 1	7,988,610	1,176,611
New York	Feb. 1	75,419,503	15,309,373
Philadelphia	Feb. 1	2,332,968	663,2 7
St. Louis	Feb. 1	554,478	.....
San Francisco	Jan. 5	612,338	.....
New Orleans	Jan. 19	230,976	129,746
Charleston	Jan. 26	8,847	187,652
Denver City	Jan. 19	7,051	.....
Baltimore	Feb. 1	1,262,343	9,553
Buffalo	Feb. 1	86,735	15,203
Cincinnati	Feb. 1	525,176	872,866
Louisville	Feb. 1	67,183	148,796
Pittsburg	Feb. 1	19,921	86,748
Chicago	Feb. 1	.....	266,230
St. Paul	Feb. 1	19,852	12,246
Santa Fe	Jan. 13	1,750	26,649
Omaha		10	8
Olympia	Nov. 30	775	.....
Oregon City	Dec. 8	470	112,386
Mobile	Jan. 19	82,701	.....
Little Rock	Jan. 19	.....	12,280
National Banks	Feb. 1	.....	26,845,060
Assay Office of the U. S., New York		3,452,513	.....
Mint of the U. S., Philadelphia		744,654	.....
" " San Francisco		1,235,000	.....
" " Denver City		3,100	.....
Total		$97,458,773	$46,726,91[illegible]
Items in suspense		72,265	1,003,880
Balance proper		$97,386,508	$45,723,039

THE LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER PRODUCT IN 1866.

The Houghton (Mich.) *Gazette* of January 24 gives the following statistics of the Portage copper mining business in 1866:

	Tons.	Lbs		Tons.	Lbs.
Quincy Mine	1,380	34	Calumet Mine	154	56
Franklin Mine	1,071	1,558	Sheldon Columbi'n Mine	138	1,313
Pewabic Mine	895	1,201	Hecla Mine	80	56
Huron Mine	665	818	Concord Mine	24	1,150
Hancock Mine	386	12	Douglass Mine	18	1,217
Isle Royale Mine	346	51	Arcadian Mine	4	300
Grand Portage	337	980	South Pewabic Mine	2	1,000
Albany and Boston Mine	201	51			

RECAPITULATION.

	1866		1865	
	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.
Quincy Mine	1,380	34	1,380	1,900
Franklin Mine	1,071	1,558	1,063	1,319
Pewabic Mine	875	1,201	1,193	1,432
Huron Mine	665	818	604	736
Hancock Mine	386	12	100	1,436
Isle Royale Mine	346	51	460	393
Grand Portage Mine	337	980	366	1,489
Albany and Boston Mine	201	51	162	1,745
Calumet Mine, ingot	154	56	....	....
Sheldon-Columbian Mine	138	1,313	80	1,288
Hecla Mine	80	56	....	....
Concord Mine	24	1,150	5	1,900
Douglass Mine	18	1,217	4	900
Arcadian Mine	4	300	3	500
South Pewabic Mine, ingot	2	1,000	....	....
Total	5,617	1,747	5,415	638
Increase in 1866			202	1,100

TAXES PAID BY BANKS.

Mr. Rollins gives the following statement of Internal Revenue taxes paid by National Banking Associations for the years 1864, 1865 and 1866:

1864—Dividend and surplus	$381,780 33	
License	175,774 00	$557,554 33
1865—Dividend and surplus	2,207,087 81	
License	734,005 06	2,941,992 81
1866—Dividend and surplus	2,075,192 32	
License	849,340 00	2,924,537 32
Total		$6,424,084 46

Mr. Spinner reports the following taxes from National Banks for the same period:

For 6 months preceding	Duty on circulation.	Duty on capital in excess of U. S. bonds.	Duty on deposits.	Total duty each term.
July 1, 1864	$53,096 97	$18,402 23	$95,811 26	$167,310 45
Jan. 1, 1865	234,643 48	87,229 40	317,142 74	589,015 62
July 1, 1865	498,604 11	96,109 46	769,139 49	1,363,853 06
Jan. 1, 1866	872,566 41	220,807 26	1,331,658 08	2,428,031 75
July 1, 1866	1,234,218 89	186,140 48	1,297,010 15	2,717,369 52

The duty for the six months preceding January 1, 1867, being in process of collection, the amount thereof cannot now be stated.

We estimate these taxes at three millions of dollars.

Subjoined is a recapitulation of the aggregate taxation on National Banks for three years:

On circulation	$297,740	On licenses	175,77
On capital	55,361		
On deposits	412,954	Total taxes for 1864	$1,313,880
On profits	331,780		

On circulation	$1,871,171	On licenses	734,005
On capital	316,916		
On deposits	2,103,797	Total taxes for 1865	$6,738,876
On profits	2,320,987		
On circulation, capital, deposits, profits (the last six mos. est.)	$6,717,365	On licenses	849,345
	2,075,192	Total taxes for 1866	$8,641,906

The aggregate taxes for the three years are:

On circulation, capital, deposits	$10,265,578	On licenses	1,759,134
On profits	4,664,959	Total taxes for the 3 years	$16,689,564

GOLD CERTIFICATES ISSUED, REDEEMED AND OUTSTANDING.

The following is a tabular statement of the amount of gold certificates which have been issued and redeemed, with the amount outstanding:

	Total issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
20s	$267,020	$165,300	$101,720
100s	4,797,800	3,020,200	1,777,600
500s	549,000	191,500	357,500
1,000s	22,449,000	18,580,000	3,869,000
5,000s	144,685,000	126,740,000	17,945,000
10,000s	5,000,000	5,0 0.000	.....
Total	$177,747,820	$153,697,000	$24,050,000

NEVADA TREASURE MOVEMENT FOR 1865-6.

The Gold Hill (Nevada) *News* of Dec. 10 gives the following statement of bullion shipped through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express for the years 1865 and 1866 from the Virginia and Gold Hill offices, showing an excess of $2,074,174 35 for 1866 over the preceding year, for these two places alone. The amount from other places—Carson, Aurora, Austin, &c.—shipped in 1865, makes the total product for that year $14,900,000. For the past, 1866, it stands as follows:

From Virginia City	$7,807,626 18
From Gold Hill	7,100,268 00
From Carson City	341,356 80
From Reese River	400,587 00
From Aurora	171,534 00
Shipped outside of Wells, Fargo & Co	350,000 00
Total for 1866	$16,171,381 98

Bullion shipped from Virginia and Gold Hill, Nevada, for 1865 and 1866:

	1865. From Gold Hill.	1865. From Virginia.	1865. Totals.	1866. From Gold Hill.	1866. From Virginia.	1866. Totals.
Jan	$252,692 89	$949,152 13	$1,198,755 02	$432,044 28	$520,177 20	$952,221 48
Feb	229,856 24	1,033,756 99	1,263,712 18	475,491 63	492,322 91	968,814 54
Mch	265,435 68	1,154,749 76	1,390,335 44	490,123 69	705,210 33	1,195,334 22
Apr	150,102 45	1,191,172 00	1,341,274 45	423,196 17	646,987 51	1,070,164 68
May	197,802 30	1,012,485 59	1,210,287 89	563,074 83	648,476 71	1,210,851 54
June	246,725 62	694,356 11	940,981 73	673,111 40	562,938 70	1,236,050 10
July	260,001 59	511,127 57	771,129 16	673,335 93	595,503 77	1,268,889 70
Aug	314,808 98	350,780 73	865,589 71	672,690 14	779,276 50	1,451,966 73
Sept	399,613 99	492,203 79	891,817 78	700,940 36	643,963 97	1,344,904 30
Oct	496,165 00	547,365 58	1,043,530 58	726,464 08	686,517 23	1,412,981 31
Nov	408,307 90	539,217 76	947,525 66	613,779 62	739,512 80	1,353,291 92
Dec	354,425 00	619,455 28	973,880 28	666,964 70	736,488 96	1,453,423 66
Total	3,546,997 59	9,286,822 94	12,833,719 83	7,100,268 00	7,807,626 18	14,907,894 18

The circular of Messrs. Woods & Cheeseman gives the following interesting table of the dividends and assessments of the leading mines of Nevada in the year 1866:

Company.	Bullion Product.	Dividends.	Assessments.
Alpha	.....	.....	$144,560
Bacon M. & M. Co	.....	.....	18,000
Baltimore American	.....	.....	13,000
Belcher	.....	.....	143,520
Bullion	.....	.....	175,000
Chollar-Potosi	$848,750	.....	.....
Confidence	808,920	.....	78,000
Crown Point	1,513,357	$234,000	.....
Daney	.....	.....	26,000
Empire M. & M. Co	484,778	32,400	.....
Exchequer	.....	.....	32,000
Gould & Curry	1,605,236	252,000	.....
Hale & Norcross	1,199,768	350,000	.....
Imperial	910,187	176,000	.....
Lady Bryan	.....	.....	15,000
Ophir	450,000	.....	184,800
Overman	27,953	.....	208,000
Savage	1,805,800	360,000	.....
Sierra Nevada	.....	.....	55,500
Yellow Jacket	2,310,000	390,000	180,000
Total	$11,261,741	$1,794,400	$1,272,380

The total bullion brought down from the Nevada region for the year was, as given in our annual report, $15,215,216. The balance came from mines not embraced in the table, and from those which made no report. The result is that $1,794,400 in dividends has been paid to the stockholders of seven mines, one of which—the Yellow Jacket—in the early part of the year called for $180,000. Thus those seven mines have given $1,614,000 profit to their holders.

The market value of those mines have increased as follows since the tide turned with the new deep ore discoveries in February:

Mines.	No. feet.	Feb. 24 Price per foot.	Feb. 24 Value.	Jan. 12 Price per foot.	Jan. 12 Value.	Dividends.
Crown Point	600	1,020	$612,000	1,400	$840,000	$234,000
Empire	75	3,200	240,000	2,800	210,000	32,400
Gould and Curry	1,200	1,020	1,224,000	615	738,000	252,000
Hale and Norcross	400	1,030	412,000	3,500	1,400,000	350,000
Imperial	184	2,600	488,000	3,150	580,000	176,000
Savage	800	840	672,000	1,950	1,560,000	360,000
Yellow Jacket	1,200	400	480,000	1,380	1,596,000	390,000
Total	4,459		$4,128,000		$6,924,000	$1,794,400
Average per foot			925		1,552	402

POSTAGE CHARGES TO BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

An arrangement has just been concluded with the Bremen and Hamburg Post Department, revising and reducing the rates of postage to be hereafter charged upon letters exchanged by the Bremen and Hamburg mail. The postage charges in future will be as follows, viz.: To Bremen by Bremen mail 10 cents; by Hamburg mail, 15 cents. To Hamburg by Hamburg mail, 10 cents; by Bremen mail, 15 cents. To Oldenburg by Bremen mail, 13 cents; by Hamburg mail, 15 cents. To Luxenburg by Bremen mail, 15 cents; by Hamburg mail, 18 cents. To Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtenberg, Baden, Luxenburg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg Schwerein and Mecklenberg Strelitz, Lubeck and Thural. Fee taxes of the Postal Department by Bremen or Hamburg mail is 15 cents; to Schleswig Holstein, and Denmark, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 18 cents; to Sweden, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 21 cents; to Norway by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents; to Holland, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 18 cents; to Russia, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 20 cents; to Belgium, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 18 cents; to Switzerland, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 19 cents; to Italy, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 24 cents; to Turkey, by Bremen or Hamburg, mail, 32 cents; to Greece, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 35 cents; to Gibraltar, Spain and Portugal, by Bremen or Ham-

burg mail, 25 cents; to Australia, India and China, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles, 37 cents; via Trieste, 55 cents. Prepayment of postage is optional in each case, except only letters for Australia, India and China, on which the postage is required to be prepaid by stamps. Letters coming from those countries to the United States by Bremen or Hamburg mail are subject to the same postage charge and the same conditions of prepayment with the following exceptions: From Luneburg, by Hamburg mail, the charge is 20 cents; from Schleswig-Hostein and Denmark, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 20 cents; from Sweden, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 25 cents; from Norway, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 28 cents; from Russia, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 25 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 27 cents; from Gibraltar, Spain and Portugal, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 30 cents; from Australia, India and China, via Trieste, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 30 cents.

MASSACHUSSETTS INTEREST LAW.

The following is the text of the new interest law which passed the Massachusetts Legislature:

SECTION 1. When there is no agreement for a different rate of interest of money, the same shall continue to be at the rate of $6 upon $100 for a year, and at the same rate for a greater or less sum, and for a longer or shorter time.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful to contract to pay or reserve discount at any rate, and to contract for payment and receipt of any rate of interest: Provided, however, That no greater interest than six per centum per annum shall be recovered in any action except when the agreement to pay such greater rate of interest is in writing.

SEC. 3. Sections 3, 4 and 5 of Chapter 53 of the General Statutes, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall not affect any existing contract or action pending, or existing right of action, and shall take effect on the first day of July next.

DIFFUSION—A REVOLUTION IN SUGAR-MAKING.

[*From the London Produce Market Review.*]

The extraction of the maximum of saccharine matter from the cane or the beet, or other raw material, with the minimum of expense, is a problem that has for a long time occupied the attention of some of the ablest chemists. We are inclined to lay the more stress on this circumstance, as it might not without some show of reason be imagined that all researches of this nature were simply of a mercenery nature, and were dictated by no higher considerations than those growing out of the ordinary temptations to make haste and grow rich. That he element of gain is an important constituent, and a most wholesome stimulus to exertion besides, is not gainsaid; but there can be no doubt that an incentive even more powerful than this is to be found in the attractiveness of the pursuit which can bind the most distinguished *savans* to the pursuit of science, when the result of their researches would seem to have brought large pecuniary gain within their grasp. To go no further than our own country for an example of the elevating character of their pursuit; we suppose that the profits arising from any one of his numerous scientific discoveries would have enabled any one less disinterested than Professor Wheatstone long since to have abandoned all further researches, and to have lived at ease, had such been the ultimate object of his desires. But, fortunately for the general benefit of mankind, one discovery in science seems only to whet the mind for subsequent adventure, and to this happy law of nature we are indebted for the recent investigations on the subject of "diffusion," which have now enabled practical men to apply the principle to manufacturing purposes, and amongst others to that of sugar.

Our country is not so immediately engaged in the extraction of sugar as France and Germany, and our scientific men have not paid so much attention to the subject as the Continental *savans*. Sugar exists in certain parts of saccharíferous plants, pure and unmixed with other ingredients, but by all the processes until recently at work the saccharine juice was not extracted in its pure state, but mixed with salts and vegetable and other matters, which caused the juice to ferment rapidly, and in addition, made the sugar more difficult of manufacture. The problem, then, of sugar-making was to extract all the sugar contained in plants without the admixture of extraneous matters; and this great question, so important in its bearing on the comfort of the human race, has, so far as can yet be seen, been successfully solved by Herr Robert, of Seelowitz, in Prussian Silesia, by a happy application of the great natural law of "diffusion." Theoretically stated, the principle of "diffusion" is, according to M. Dubrunfant, an attractive force (akin to that of gravitation) developed in particles of matter at the moment of their being placed in juxtaposition. The principle appears to have been discovered, though not thoroughly carried out, by our own talented and ill-used Priestly. The allied phenomena of endosmoisis and exosmosis were further investigated by Dutrochet, who found that if fluids of unequal density are separated by an animal or vegetable membrane, the denser will attract the less dense through the membrane that divides them; this property be called endosmose, when the attraction is from the outside to the inside, and exosmose when it operates from the inside to the outside of the body acted upon. By the endosmometer, an instrument for measuring the rapidity with which fluids of unequal density mix, M. Dutrochet also found that less dense fluids pass with greater rapidity into the more dense than *vice versa*. These phenomena were still further investigated by Mr. Graham, by means of his instrument, the dialyser, made by stretching parchment paper (to serve as a septum or membrane) over a gutta percha hoop, and pouring the liquid to be dialysed into the dialyser, which was then floated in a dish containing distilled water. By this instrument it was found that substances which diffuse rapidly are generally crystalline, and hence substances, according to their capability of being diffused, or the reverse, are termed crystalloids or colloids, from collin, the scientific name for gelantine, which is an uncrystallisable substance. Crystalloids, moreover, have a much greater affinity for water than colloids. Now the great value of the principle of diffusion, as applied to the extraction of sugar-juice, arises from the circumstance that sugar, being a crystalloid, will diffuse with much greater rapidity than uncrystallisable matters, which were mixed with it by the old process of extraction, and which, being colloids, diffuse very slowly, if at all.

Diffusion in the factory of Herr Robert gives the most striking results. From the beetroot, so comparatively poor in saccharine matter, 10 per cent. of actual raw sugar is extracted, and the refuse left after manufacture hardly contains the slightest chemical trace of saccharine matter—in other words, all the sugar is extracted. A well known East Indian manufacturer came to Europe some time since in order to see how the competition of the beet was to be met, and was at once struck by the suitability of diffusion for his purpose. In order fully to recognise the peculiar applicability of this principle to the manufacture of cane sugar, we must bear in mind the principal features in the structure and organization of

the plant. A horizontal section of a portion of the sugar cane, which has arrived at the period of its maturity, placed under the microscope, presents the following appearance: "Its internal structure consists of a series of cells, generally hexagonal in shape, which touch each other in every direction. They are formed by a thin delicate tissue, which encloses them—not laterally merely, but both above and below, so that each is perfectly closed and separate from those adjoining. No communication, by pores or otherwise, can be discovered between them when examined under the highest power. This structure is called the cellular structure; interspersed through it are a number of vessels, running in groups of two, three or four, each of which is enclosed in a sheath of woody fibre; surrounding the whole stem is the cortext or bark, covered by its coating of silica."—(Dr. Evans on the Sugar Cane.) The cells and the vessels are quite distinct in their contents and in their functions; the former contain saccharine matter only, while the latter contain the sap, salts, and other matters necessary for the aliment of the plant. By some action of nature, which we are unable to detect, but which is, to a certain extent, reproduced in the novel principle of diffusion, a transposition—in a modified and partial form, it is true—of these two liquids is constantly going on. "During life," says Dr. Evans, in the work quoted above, "there appears to be going on a constant exchange of principles between the contents of the cells and those of the vessels, by means of endosmose and exosmose. The cells absorb a portion of the water contained in the sap vessels, by which the crystallisation of their saccharine contents is prevented; and they in return give to the sap a certain amount of their sugar, which increases its richness and nourishing properties." The novel method of extracting the sugar juice by the process of diffusion is, therefore, only an imitation by chemical means of the lesson taught by nature, the main object being to extract the saccharine matter, freed, as far as possible, from any admixture of alien ingredients. The principle is at once apparent, for it is nothing more than the absorption of the crystallisable bodies to the exclusion of other matters. It is true that certain other crystallisable matters contained in the cane are diffused as well as the sugars, but they are also extracted by the present processes, and they are easily eliminated in manufacture, and after all only form, according to Dr. Icery, 29 per cent. of the weight of the cane, while the sugar forms 18.36. It was the uncrystallisable matter which caused the fermentation and acidity, and worked so much mischief by the old process of extraction, and this would be left in the refuse by diffusion.

The principle of diffusion is thus applied to the sugar cane. The fresh cane is cut into thin slices, and a certain portion is put into closed iron vessels, called extractors, of which there are six arranged in what is called a battery. Into the first of these, No. 1, pure water, slightly warmed, is admitted by means of a stopcock from a cistern placed at some height above the "extractors." The liquid is allowed to rest half an hour, and then passed on to the next extractor, and so on to the last, from which it is passed on to the factory. It is found that when pure water is applied in the first vessel the quantity of saccharine matter extracted from the cane is small, but when passed into the next the proportion becomes larger, and so on till it reaches the last, where all the sugar is extracted at the first operation. This fully bears out M. Dutrochet's statement that a less dense liquid will pass more rapidly into a more dense liquid than *vice versa*.

The specification of the patent is numbered 594, 27th February, 1866, and is taken out by Mr. William Edward Gedge for Mr. Frederick James Vivian Minchin, of Aska, Madras Presidency, India. The well-known excellence of the Aska sugar, made on the old plan, is a sufficient guarantee that the invention has found favor in thoroughly practical eyes, and we believe by the time of the great Paris Exhibition of this year that it will have been fully tested; and that samples of the sugars made by this beautifully simple process will be shown. We confess that we entertain sanguine hopes of the success of diffusion, as applied to the sugar cane from the experimental trials already made; but of course until the invention has been thoroughly tried its commercial results remain open to question. The process of diffusion claims a distinct superiority over all other processes, in its capacity for extracting a much larger amount of juice than has heretofore been obtained by ordinary pressure. It is confidently asserted that at least as much as 15 per cent. of saccharine matter can be obtained. In the next place, the expenses attending the extraction of the juice are about 50 per cent. less; and the cost of the machinery is about 40 per cent. less; thirdly, the machinery is comparatively simple and inexpensive in its management; and finally, "the process excels not only in its simplicity and regularity, but the juice can be delivered to the factory diluted with but 15 per cent. of water." Diffusion is also said to be peculiarly applicable to the extraction of sugar from the sorghum and the maize.

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The following advertisements appear in our advertising pages this month:

MERCANTILE.

Fowler & Wells—389 Broadway.
L. Prang & Co.—Boston and New York—Holiday Publicat ons, etc.
Howard & Co.—619 Broadway—Diamonds, Watches, Holiday Gifts, etc.
Mercantile Library—Clinton Hall, Astor Place and Eighth St.
Ferdinand Korn—191 Fulton St.—Eau de Cologne.
Lewis Audendried & Co.—110 Broadway—Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.
Grover & Baker—495 Broadway—Sewing Machines.
A. B. Sands & Co.—139-141 William St.—Drugs
Wm. Duryea, agent—166 Fulton St.—Maizena.
J. W. Bradley—97 Chambers St.—Hoop Skirts.
Chickering & Sons—652 Broadway—Pianos.

BANKERS & BROKERS.

Tenth National Bank—336 Broadway.
Barstow, Eddy & Co.—26 Broad St.
Lockwood & Co.—94 Broadway.
Vermilye & Co.—44 Wall St.
Eugene Kelly & Co.—36 Wall St.
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.—68 Wall St.
Simon De Visser—52 Exchange Place.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.—Cor. Pine & Nassau.
L. P. Morton & Co.—30 Broad Street.
Robinson & Ogden—4 Broad St.
Howe & Macy—30 Wall St.
Gilmore, Dunlap & Co.—Cincinnati.
Lewis Johnson & Co., Washington.
Ninth National Bank—363 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Insurance Co—61 William st
Fidelity Insurance Co.—17 Broadway.
Marine—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.—51 Wall St.
Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co.—35 Wall St.
Orient Mutual Ins. Co.
Sun Mutual Ins. Co.—49 Wall St.
Great Western Insurance Co.
Fire—Hope Fire Ins. Co.—92 Broadway.
Germania Fire Ins. Co.—175 Broadway.
Ætna Insurance Co.—Hartford.
U. S. Life Insurance Co.—49 Wall St.

THE

MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE

AND

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

APRIL, 1867.

POLITICAL ECONOMY—CAPITAL AND VALUE.

BY RICHARD SULLY.

Political economy seems hitherto to have been treated rather as an abstract science, than one that ought to be considered and studied, as the basis and guide of the statesman, in his most important function of securing the prosperity and happiness of the people. This negligence may be attributed no doubt, to a variety of causes. The science itself has been greatly incumbered by unnecessary details, which, in some instances, has led the author into serious contradictions, with respect to the principles which govern the science; while, in other cases, these principles have neither been sufficiently comprehended, nor defined with sufficient accuracy. The term *capital*, though designating so important an element of political economy, lacks a proper and correct definition.

It does not appear to require a very extraordinary amount of wisdom or discernment, after a man has attained to sufficient gravity of mind to think for himself, that the first requisite for his commencement in business of any kind is capital; because, without it, he cannot proceed a single step. And yet the nature of capital, and its importance seems neither to have been clearly apprehended, nor pointed out, by any of the standard writers upon the subject in question.

Dr. Adam Smith seems to have taken exactly opposite grounds to the French economists, though they were much nearer the truth than he sup-

Thus seeing the importance of these natural products, to the wealth and population of nations, we cannot but decide that they are capital; and to say that they are destitute of *value*, merely because they were not produced by the labor of man, is simply absurd. Both coal and timber are capable of appropriation and we accordingly find them appropriated; and, therefore, practically limited in quantity, which is one of the admitted elements of value.

From these premises it follows as a sequence, that all the products of nature which can be appropriated, are capital; and that the number of population, and all the moveable, or circulating capital, necessary for their maintenance upon any given spot, will depend upon the amount of this natural capital, which can, directly, or indirectly, be laid under contribution for their use and benefit. It is these natural agents which makes labor profitable.

There is no doubt that the division of labor has increased the amount of capital in existence, by rendering it possible for each individual to pursue a single calling. It necessarily produced skill, machinery, and a continued extention of cultivation.

This process would continue just as long as there remained soil to cultivate, sufficiently fertile to repay the expense, including the fee for the landlords rent, and the smallest modicum of profit upon the circulating capital invested. This point once reached, a further increase of capital would become impossible. Certain kinds of wealth and luxuries, might increase, but not capital, plate, carpets, carriages and sumptuous apparel, &c. This might, however, flow from two sources, either from improved methods, or from the degradation of labor. If proof be required of the truth of these doctrines, it may be found in every day experience, in the relative increased price of food, raw materials, fuel, and house rent.

In common parlance gold and silver are designated capital, but this is only a popular error. They are only valuable commodities, which are used to represent capital as a *circulating medium*. We might pile them up mountains high, without adding a fraction to the capital of the community; and yet a certain portion is useful, and absolutely necessary. Any given amount, sufficient to move things from hand to hand, and increasing in the same ratio as other commodities, is *all* that may be designated *capital*, any addition beyond *this*, is mere waste and loss. Money by facilitating the exchange of commodities saves labor, and makes the division of labor possible, so far, *it is productive*, and therefore capital; but any increase after that, beyond the amount necessary, to keep prices stationary, makes no addition to value, or even to utility. And yet, we go on, from year to year, increasing our gold production; and taxing the people to the full amount of that production, while many believe, that we receive *value* for all that we export, an assumption without the shaddow of foundation in fact.

THE ERA OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

Time was when Americans could justly boast of the economy of their government. At an annual cost of $77,000,000, or 2½ dollars *per capita*, thirty-two millions of population were governed more beneficently than the people of any other country. The achievement was one at which European publicists wondered; and, as the event has proved, one which we ourselves did not half appreciate. Our people were prosperous and self reliant; their political traditions had taught them to expect little from governments, to look with jealousy upon all central agencies, and to trust rather to individual and local effort than to the national government for the achievement of important enterprises. The same rule applied to the State organizations as to the federal; and thus the province of government being confined within narrow limits, it cost us little to be governed.

It is unnecessary to remark how completely within six or seven years, all this has been changed. The creation of a great military power appears to have produced the singular result of inducing the people to repose in official hands that power which formerly was confided to themselves alone. In the eyes of the public, the government appears to be invested almost with the attributes of a deity, capable not only of protecting them against a public enemy, but possessed of a wisdom far above their own and to be entrusted with the regulation of affairs which, heretofore, had been considered beyond its province.

Of course, opinions will vary as to the wholesomeness of this new tendency in our national politics. Upon the question of its economy there can, however, be no second opinion. In proportion as we increase the functions of the Government we extend its agencies, and extending its agencies we enlarge its expenditures; and when the rule is made to apply to the State Governments, as well as the Federal, it is apparent that this tendency must involve a large increase of taxation. The war has involved us in a Federal debt of $2,600,000,000, which alone requires an additional yearly payment of $130,000,000. This, it might have been supposed, would have supplied a standing argument in favor of the most stringent curtailment of expenditures; but our legislators appear to have concluded otherwise. They are surprised at the facility with which the revenue is raised, and hence conclude that there is no great necessity for economy. It was not to be expected that, immediately on the close of the war, we should witness a return to the ordinary scale of expenditures; yet it is not easily seen how, with a strict regard for public retrenchment, the expenditures, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, should have been more than six times the amount of those for the year 1860. Such, however, is the fact, as will appear from the following comparison of the actual payments for 1860 and 1866:

	1860.	1866.	Increase.
Civil service	$6,148,655	$12,287,828	$6,139,173
Foreign intercourse	1,163,207	1,338,388	175,181
Miscellaneous	20,658,007	27,430,744	6,772,437
Department of Interior	3,955,686	18,852,416	14,896,730
War Department	16,40?,767	294,449,701	268,039,934
Navy Department	11,518,150	45,334,118	31,810,968
Total	$59,848,473	$397,693,195	$337,834,723

It surely cannot be deemed unreasonable to expect that for the current fiscal year, we should have something like an approximation to the scale of expenditures which obtained before the war; excepting in those items of expense which must be regarded as inevitable results of the war. Yet we find the report of the Secretary of the Treasury gives for the six heads of expenditure above enumerated, an aggregate of $216,569,398 as the estimated disbursements for 1867, or $156,710,926 more than in 1860. It is true that of this amount $64,000,000 is apportioned for the payment of bounties; but it is also true that it is through appropriations of this very character, based upon no actual claim on the Government, and really in the nature of a political gratuity, that the public expenditures are being so enormously increased.

Nor is this extravagance in appropriations peculiar alone to Congress. The State legislatures show a like recklessness of expenditures. Here also the immense sums raised in support of the war have demoralized every idea of economy, and large sums of money are voted with spendthrift heedlessness. It may be safely estimated that the States, exclusive of the Southern States, have increased their debts during the war nearly $300,000,000, while the city, town and county debts have been increased to a still larger extent, the consequent local taxation being most injurious to the interests of property holders. Yet, in spite of this immense accumulation of debt, we find our State and city governments proposing undertakings which will still further augment their obligations. In our own Legislature it is gravely proposed to increase the canal debt of the State $10,000,000, and in the Senate a bill has actually been passed to a third reading, and that almost unanimously, granting aid to the extent of $5,000 per mile to any road in the State that shall construct and complete twenty miles of road during the year; the Legislature of Maine has just passed an act which authorizes any town to take stock in any railroad in the State; and these are but chance specimens of the prevailing recklessnessof legislation respecting the increase of corporate obligations.

The last five years have been a period of unequalled extravagance in the management of private associations. In 1864 about five hundred new companies were started in this city alone, and in many instances for objects purely chimerical. Philadelphia, Boston, and other large cities also had their mania for new enterprises. In too many cases the object of the organization of these companies had been gained when the promoters had disposed of a certain amount of stock or had secured pay for a few acres of land at fabulous prices, and now the certificates issued by the million are little better than so much waste paper. Nor have our railroads generally shown a very conservative regard for their debts. Some have undertaken great works of construction in a period of inflation, and have consequently had to issue stocks or bonds to double the amount that would have been required in ordinary times.

We think it is high time that some check were imposed upon this recklessness in accumulating debts? A large portion of our federal, state and local war debts were contracted in a currency worth 50 to 60 cents on the dollar, and most of them will have to be liquidated in gold or its equivalent. So far as respects debts contracted for war purposes

this was an inevitable misfortune. But in the case of enterprises undertaken now, or appropriations made for unnecessary objects no excuse can be given. Unless we are prepared to be stigmatised as a nation of bankrupts we must suspend this accummulation of debts, and by a system of rigid economy in every branch of expenditure prepare for the day of liquidation.

Our public men and the press have, of late years, so dwelt upon the idea of our exhaustless resources, it has really become a popular belief that there is no limit to our paying powers. The apparent ease with which revenue has been raised the last two years has helped to confirm this belief. That we have the ability to meet all our outstanding obligations, and that they will be faithfully met, none can or wish to deny. It is not the possibility of repudiation that we fear; it is rather the knowledge that we shall make full payment, but in doing so shall be compelled to endure a system of taxation which will paralyze our energies and cripple our industries, unless we check this universal spirit of extravagance. Even now the country is laboring under its burdens of taxation; every interest is becoming restive under its portion of the load, and endeavoring to shift it upon other shoulders. Shall this be increased, or will those in power realize our true condition, and cease giving away the public money and lending the public faith for private enterprises?

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1866.

COTTON, BREADSTUFFS, TOBACCO, ETC.

After a period of more than usual delay, we have at length received the trade returns of Great Britain for the past year. In many respects, they are of more than ordinary interest, while they indicate the existence of a larger trade than has heretofore been carried on by any one country since international trade became the active p ursuit of men. Much of this increase is due to the fact that previously to the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., in May last, unusual facilities for obtaining advances were given the British merchants. The late crisis, however, has reduced the number of banking, financial and discount establishments in Great Britain, and many commercial houses find greater difficulty in raising money, hence, this class of traders—one, indeed, which is very numerous—is compelled to act with much more circumspection, and we anticipated, therefore, that the trade of this year will fall somewhat below that of 1866. Still it must be observed that our high tariffs, and constant changes in our tariff regulations, afford British merchants abundant opportunity for competing to great advantage with our own manufacturers, a circumstance, in our age of keen and active competition like the present, likely to be quickly embraced by our rivals in commerce. It would, therefore, not surprise us if, after all, the British Board of Trade returns for the present year, show a result not much below last year, while, as regards the profits attached to it, the comparison would undoubtedly favour 1867.

The declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from Great Britain and Ireland last year amounted to £188,827,785; against £165,835,725 in 1865, and £160,449,053 in 1864. There is, therefore, an increase last year of about £23,000,000 as compared with 1865, and of about £28,400,000 as compared with 1864. In the exports to the United States there is an increase of about £7,200,000; to Egypt £1,600,000; to China, £1,500,000; to Brazil, £1,500,000; to the Argentine Confederation, £800,000, while to all foreign countries the exports show an increase of £17,000,000. To the East Indies there is an increase of £1,700,000; but as regards Australia, the increase is confined to £350,000. As bearing more particularly on this country, it must be noticed that the exports of the above mentioned articles to Canada in 1866 were valued at £6,830,040, against £4,707,728 in 1865, being an increase of £2,100,000, a circumstance to be ascribed, in a great measure, to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. The following statement shows the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to all quarters in each month last year, and in 1865 and 1864:

	1864.	1865.	1866.		1864.	1865.	1866.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Jan.	10,413,586	10,489,339	14,354,743	Aug.	16,274,269	14,158,648	17,450,156
Feb.	12,698,121	11,376,214	15,116,063	Sept.	14,687,942	17,216,681	16,671,078
Mar.	13,555,674	13,770,154	17,520,354	Oct.	12,871,491	15,547,225	16,895,894
April.	13,225,089	12,071,111	15,366,414	Nov.	12,065,213	15,567,742	15,080,430
May	14,176,640	13,194,758	15,870,181	Dec.	12,095,437	15,080,088	14,914,563
June.	13,978,526	13,227,062	14,630,120				
July	14,394,364	14,118,410	14,957,834	Total ...	160,449,053	165,835,725	188,827,785

Of these, the shipments to this country for the twelve months were as under:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
To Atlantic ports, Northern	£15,711,127	£20 339,299	£26,261,074
" Southern	87,876	390,214	1,421,420
Pacific ports	909,502	498,443	801,652
Total	£16,708,505	£21,227,956	£28,484,146

—of which the following are the leading particulars:

DECLARED VALUE OF EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1864, 1865 AND 1866.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Alkali	£384,259	£498,997	£994,454
Beer and ale	43,411	55,594	80,045
Coals	129,470	118,430	88,901
COTTON MANUFACTURES—			
Piece goods	1,678,440	3,011,833	3,192,446
Thread	214,050	202,377	356,062
Earthenware and porcelain	396,338	452,452	795,685
Haberdashery and millinery	761,778	937,912	1,120,414
HARDWARES AND CUTLERY—			
Knives, forks, &c.	116,947	179,956	312,563
Anvils, vices, &c.	90,806	96,861	109,531
Manufactures of German silver, &c.	265,879	363,194	731,894
LINEN MANUFACTURES—			
Piece goods	2,461,009	3,635,362	4,172,989
Thread	187,160	149,460	239,230
METALS—			
Iron—Pig, &c.	215,429	231,648	315,415
Bar, &c.	731,805	259,257	571,747
Railroad	831,952	426,799	865,152
Castings	16,544	5,608	19,565
Hoops, sheets and boiler plates	222,175	119,567	342,688
Wrought	258,371	165,478	227,779

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Steel—Unwrought	498,244	366,683	698,013
Copper, wrought	16,426	42,290	43,396
Lead, pig	251,809	167,439	175,164
Tin plates	658,218	975,406	1,434,521
Oilseed	45,439	72,088	367,407
Salt	36,619	70,273	106,613
SILK MANUFACTURES—			
Broad piece goods	74,095	78,597	127,856
Handkerchiefs, scarfs, &c	17,270	3,486	8,409
Ribbons of silk only	28,508	40,915	35,033
Other articles of silk only	75,831	120,311	99,735
Other articles mixed with other materials	39,098	44,478	65,719
Spirits, British	11,229	16,741	18,656
Wool	16,300	31,410	13,700
WOOLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURES—			
Cloths of all kinds	709,765	572,092	940,485
Carpets and druggets	270,442	266,841	789,100
Shawls, rugs, &c	61,395	36,265	47,694
Worsted stuffs of wool, and of wool mixed with other material	2,058,103	3,735,223	3,578,219

COTTON.

The return showing the importation of cotton into Great Britain is important, as indicating a very large increase in the extent of the supplies received from United States ports, the total being 4,643,370 cwts., against 1,212,700 cwts. in 1865, and 126,322 cwts. in 1864. Brazil is making steady progress in the production of cotton, and should the present rate of increase continue, an import of about 800,000 cwts. into the United Kingdom may be anticipated during the current year. Egypt, as we had been led to expect, shows a falling off, the natural result of her short crop last season. From the East Indies, last year, Great Britain received a very large supply, viz., nearly 5,500,000 cwts., being the largest importation from that country in any period. The particulars of imports are subjoined :

IMPORTS OF COTTON INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1864, 1865 AND 1866.

	1864. cwts.	1865. cwts.	1866. cwts.
From United States	126,322	1,212,700	4,643,370
Bahamas and Bermudas	376,047	158,607	7,515
Mexico	228,027	337,365	3,145
Brazil	339,442	494,071	611,808
Turkey	169,234	223,133	92,926
Egypt	1,120,479	1,578,912	1,055,900
British India	4,582,564	3,981,675	5,493,770
China	769,259	320,141	52,120
Other countries	324,559	434,655	335,949
Total	7,975,935	8,731,949	12,295,803

The computed real value of the cotton imported in the eleven months was :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.
From United States	£1,620,829	4,128,452	£2,126,123
Bahamas and Bermudas	4,304,186	1,379,338	48,923
Mexico	2,576,386	2,771,744	28,591
Brazil	3,748,326	3,819,500	4,471,063
Turkey	1,585,493	993,403	518,021
Egypt	11,676,539	11,943,769	7,286,528
British India	32,357,460	20,743,176	24,000,239
China	5,698,849	1,559,252	196,858
Other countries	3,423,377	3,166,448	1,986,122
Total	66,991,418	49,294,092	70,665,428

Although the export demand for cotton at Liverpool has recently

allen off to a very important extent, while during the closing months fof last year, the business doing foi shipment to the Continent was comparatively small, the total export of cotton from Great Britain last year was 700,000 cwts. in excess of 1865, and about 1,280,000 cwts. greater than in 1864. The particulars of exports are as under:

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM GREAT BRITAIN IN 1864, 1865 AND 1866.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
To Russia.....cwts	222,446	276,238	380,374
Prussia.....	15,310	60,067	81,195
Hanover.....	50,697	15,111	5,618
Hanse Towns	512,781	714,600	866,349
Holland.....	4[illegible],291	431,172	544,700
Other Countries.....	969,317	1,207,356	1,594,553
Total.....	2,784,842	2,704,544	3,472,789

BREADSTUFFS.

This country makes a very poor figure in the import return of wheat and flour; but, on the other hand, Russia, in the southern portion of which country the crop of wheat is superior in quantity to any other part of the globe, shows an increase of about 800,000 cwts. In the importation from France there is an augmentation of 1,220,000 cwts., a fact to be accounted for by the large importation during the past nine months of the year. France, however, is still an exporter of wheat and flour, notwithstanding the many reports in circulation that her crop was so greatly deficient. In December, for instance, the import of wheat and flour was 378,000 cwts., against 1,271,000 cwts. in 1865, and although the decline is considerable, it is sufficient to show that France has still an available supply for export, and that, after making allowance for the fact that a portion of these importations is Black Sea produce, re-exported from French ports, she is by no means reduced to the necessity of buying largely in foreign markets. The imports of breadstuffs stand thus:

IMPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1864, 1865 AND 1866.

WHEAT.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
From Russia..... cwts	5,119,234	8,093,879	6,967,199
Denmark.....	729,238	641,273	506,226
Prussia.....	4,935,328	5,403,914	4,401,409
Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg.....	272,296	254,159	187,938
Mecklenburg	669,701	647,685	733,571
Hanse Towns.....	494,407	436,069	878,912
France.....	587,105	2,252,873	3,473,180
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia.....	473,127	574,185	528,433
Egypt.....	366,863	10,063	33,531
United States.....	7,895,015	1,177,618	635,239
British North America.....	1,925,513	306,765	8,789
Other Countries.....	428,881	1,114,490	2,831,642
Total.....	23,196,713	20,962,963	23,156,390
Indian corn	6,235,938	7,096,033	14,822,863

FLOUR.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
From Hanse Towns ....cwts	330,770	247,796	347,012
France.....	1,812 354	3,044,823	3,640,389
United States.....	1,747 933	256,769	280,792
British North America.....	485,099	177,353	40,650
Other Countries.....	136,735	177,730	663,506
Total.....	4,512,391	3,904,471	4,972,290

TOBACCO.

The imports, consumption and exports of tobacco in the twelve months were as follows :

IMPORT.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Stemmed.....lbs.	10,840,822	20,741,403	19,778,433
Unstemmed	50,201,845	45,843,454	34,596,367
Manufactured and snuff	6,578,705	2,660,683	3,171,906

QUANTITIES ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Stemmed.....lbs.	12,929,668	12,190,679	14,178,618
Unstemmed	24,544,674	26,165,576	25,934,968
Manufactured and snuff	764,346	12,190,629	861,575

EXPORTS.

Stemmed.....lbs.	789,760	894,583	583,214
Unstemmed	13,089,806	16,077,976	17,975,795
Manufactured and snuff	3,448,473	1,547,543	2,065,152

SHIPPING.

The following figures relate to the shipping trade, so far as this country and Great Britain are concerned :

AMERICAN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT BRITISH PORTS IN TWELVE MONTHS.

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1864	429	457,273	434	458,990
1865	343	362,760	394	397,017
1866	406	431,103	507	513,614

VESSELS OF ALL NATIONALITIES ENTERED AND CLEARED AT BRITISH PORTS FROM AND TO UNITED STATES PORTS IN 1864, 1865 AND 1866.

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1864	1,098	994,707	1,059	1,124,441
1865	671	726,399	1,048	1,141,061
1866	1,517	1,394,179	1,437	1,512,998

COURSE OF PRICES.

The course of prices during late months has not been what would be very generally supposed, from the dulness of trade and the necessities under which many holders of products have been placed. Throughout the interior there has been a protracted stringency in the money market, and at this port a curtailment of the usual facilities for credit, so that, as a rule, stocks of merchandise and produce have been carried with difficulty. The state of the politics and of the trade of the country has produced a very marked caution among lenders, which, in connection with a chronic expectation of lower prices, has naturally caused merchants to realize upon their goods as early as possible, a course which has produced a settled weakness in the market.

On the other hand, there has been a very general curtailment of consumption, especially of those products least essential to subsistence and comfort. The pressure of taxation, the depression of trade, and the ex-

haustion of means following the extravagant expenditures growing out of the prevailing inflation, have necessitated among all classes a diminution of expenses, which it might be expected would produce a perceptible decline in values. The general result, however, does not wholly correspond with expectations based upon the operation of these causes. The quotations for some articles show a very important fall in prices; but there are notable exceptions to this rule, and especially in the case of food products. For the purpose of indicating the course of prices within the last twelve months, we present the wholesale quotations at New York of certain leading articles of consumption, giving in each case the average price at the dates named.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF LEADING PRODUCTS AT NEW YORK MARCH 1, 1866, SEPT. 1, 1866, AND MARCH 1, 1867.

Food Products—	Mar. 1, 1866.	Sept. 1. 1866.	Mar. 1. 1867.
Butter, N. Y. fair	$0 42½	$0 35	$0 34
Cheese, fact. dairies	22	18	19½
Flour, R. hoop Ohio	8 60	9 40	11 00
Wheat, Mil. Club	1 65	2 00	2 10
Corn, mixed western	78	80	1 08
Beef, extra mess, new	22 25	22 00	18 50
Pork, mess, new	28 00	32 75	20 75
Lard	18	19½	13½
Rice, Carolina	12 50	13 25	10 37½
Sugar, granulated	17	16½	15½
Salt, Worthington's	3 00	2 85	3 00
Tea, Hyson, med	1 40	1 25	1 25
Coffee, Rio, prime (gold)	21	19½	18½
Fish, dry cod	7 50	7 50	6 00
Clothing Products—			
Cotton, middling uplands	44	32	32
Wool, Saxony fleece	74	63	58
Flax, Jersey	20	21	19½
Silk, Tsatlees, No. 1	11 60	11 00	12 00
Brown sheetings, standards	28	23	22
Print cloths 64x64	14¼	13½	11½
Metals—			
Copper, Portage Lake	36	31	27½
Iron, Scotch pig	48 50	47 50	42 00
" American pig	49 00	49 00	45 50
" Rails, American	85 00	87 50	84 00
Lead, English (gold)	9 00	10 75	6 90
Spelter, plates, domestic	11	11	9½
Steel, American spring	13	11½	13½
Tin, English (gold)	24	21½	22
Zinc, sheet	14½	14¼	12
Woods—			
Eastern spruce	24 00	23 50	19 75
Southern pine	60 00	45 00	42 50
Clear pine	90 00	90 00	90 00
Black walnut	112 50	110 00	110 00
Miscellaneous—			
Ashes, pearl, 1st	11 75	13 75	12 25
Coal, anthracite	10 50	8 50	7 25
Cordage, Manila	23	23	23½
Feathers, P. West	60	82	86
Hair, Rio Grande	29	34	33½
Hay, North River	83	87½	1 40
Turpentine, Spirits	91	69	71
Pitch	4 35	3 25	4 50
Rosin, No. 1	10 50	6 00	6 25
Oil, Olive, in casks	1 70	1 75	1 60
" Whale, refined	1 50	1 53	1 03½
" Lard	1 85	1 92	1 12½
" Kerosene	66	68	52
Petroleum, crude	29	27	17½
Rags, white, city	13	10½	—
Tallow, American	13	12½	11½

The first class of products comprises the chief expenditures of the household. In breadstuffs the advance since March, 1866, is very important, averaging about 35 per cent., and goes far toward neutralizing the decline upon other articles. In dairy products and beef and pork the reduction averages about 20 per cent., while groceries show a fall of about 10 per cent. Upon the whole, however, the house-wife would appear to be able to supply her table at a lower cost than a year ago, the average decline being probably 5@7½ per cent.

In clothing manufactures and their respective raw materials the decline has been most marked. Cotton has fallen within the year 12 cents per pound, or 30 per cent., and domestic wool, of Saxony fleece grade, 16 cents, or say 22½ per cent., while domestic fabrics have declined in fully an equal proportion. Woolen goods, indeed, have fallen in a ratio beyond that of the raw material, the production having been largely in excess of the wants of the country; and manufacturers have consequently sustained severe losses.

In the metal markets the fluctuations have been less marked than in other products. Pig iron has fallen about $4 per ton, or less than 10 per cent.; railroad iron brings nearly the same price as it did one year ago: steel is even higher, and tin shows but a nominal decline; while copper, lead, spelter and zinc range 15@25 per cent. lower. Although the decline in this class of products is not so general as might be desired, yet it is sufficient to afford important relief to industrial operations by cheapening machinery and some of the materials of building. Similar relief is also offered by the changes in the value of lumber and staple woods generally. From the quotations above given it will be seen that, in spruce and Southern pine there has been a decline warranting an important reduction in the cost of the principal classes of wood work, although fancy woods maintain nearly old prices. In oils, which are by no means unimportant in their relation to manufacturing processes, the table also shows a similar movement towards lower figures. And, still more important, coal, the chief source of motive power, is but little over two-thirds the price at which it sold one year ago.

It will be apparent from this hasty survey that, although the decline in prices has not been universal, and there are some important exceptions to a downward course of values yet, upon the whole, it has been sufficiently broad to afford important relief to consumers at large and to our depressed manufacturing industries. With the almost sole exceptions of bread and rent, the working classes find a material reduction in all their items of expenditure, and are, therefore, the better prepared to meet that fall in wages which the changed condition of production and values renders inevitable. In some cases reduction of wages has actually taken place within late months; but the price of labor has not fallen so generally, nor in such a ratio, as the value of products. The inference is therefore plain that, as capitalists are not making their usual profits upon production, they will be necessitated to enforce lower rates of wages. This is one of the most essential measures toward a further reduction of the scale of values; and the labor market is evidently being prepared for it. The number of unemployed workmen is on the increase, and very many of the factories have recently put their hands on short time; so that the competition for employment must soon produce its natural result.

The future of prices is to a large extent dependent upon causes as yet uncertain as to their ultimate development. If the seasons should prove favorable to abundant crops, one great condition toward a further decline in values will be insured. During last year the failure of the wheat crops of Europe conduced to promote extraordinary high prices for breadstuffs in the United States; and, with high prices for bread, employers have naturally been somewhat reluctant to cut down the pay of their hands. But with a plentiful harvest this year the reduction of wages would be only the more sweeping from the movement having been deferred. The partial abatement of internal taxes upon some leading manufactures is in favor of a limited decline of values, while Congress appears indisposed to favor any course tending to foster the prevailing inflation.

It is not to be supposed that there will be any sudden or extreme fall in values, except in the event of a general panic, a contingency which there is no very obvious reason for expecting, and which, should it occur, would have only a temporary effect upon prices. The causes chiefly regulating values are identified with the natural laws of trade, which are always steady and gradual in their operation; and by the current modifications of these influences, rather than by temporary and extraneous events, that we must be guided in our anticipations as to future changes in prices.

DEBT AND FINANCES OF SOUTH CAROLINA, KENTUCKY AND GEORGIA.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The public debt of South Carolina, as stated by the Hon. S. L. Leaphart, Comptroller-General of the State, in his report to the Legislature for the year ending Sept. 30, 1866, amounted, exclusive of past-due coupons and interest, to the sum of $4,426,440 46; or, including the military debt contracted during the late war, to $6,668,280 46, and was thus accounted for:

3 per cent.	State Stock, redeemable at pleasure		$39,296 60
6 do	Stock (Fire Loan), Act 1838, redeemable 1860 and 1870		318,159 35
5 do	Bonds (do), Act 1838, sterling, redeemable 1868		494,444 51
6 do	do (Blue Ridge), Act 1854, redeemable 1875-79		1,000,000 00
6 do	do (do), Act 1859 do 1865		310,000 00
6 do	do (New State House), Act 1853, redeemable 1871		250,000 00
6 do	do (do do), Act 1855 do 1881		250,000 00
6 do	Stock (N. S. House), 1st issue, Act 1856, red'able 1877		250,000 00
6 do	do (do do), 2d issue, Act 1857 do 1883		300,000 00
6 do	do (do do), 3d issue, Act 1858 do 1883-85		400,000 00
6 do	do (do do), 4th issue, Act 1859 do 1887-89		400,000 00
6 do	do (do do), 5th issue, Act 1861 do 1883-86		400,000 00
6 do	do (do do), 6th issue, Act 1863 do 1890		25,000 00
	Total Debt Proper		$4,426,440 46
6 per c.	Bonds (Military Defence), Act Dec., 1860, redeemable 1862-5		239,200 00
7 do do	(do), Act Jan., 1861, red'able 1868-72		191,150 00
7 do Stock	(do), Act Dec., 1861 do 1868-72		296,720 00
7 do do	(do), Act Dec., 1861 do 1867-84		1,514,710 00
	Total Military Defence Debt		$2,241,840 00
	Total amount		$6,668,280 46

The following statement gives the details of the several issues:

3 per cent.	State stock, redeemable at pleasure	$38,836 60
6 do	Stock (Fire Loan), 1838, redeemable 1860	3,705 46
6 do	do do do do 1870	314,453 80
5 do	Bonds, do Sterling, 1838, redeemable 1868	484,444 51
6 do	Bonds (Blue Ridge RR.), 1854, redeemable 1875	200,000 00
6 do	do do do do do 1876	200,000 00
6 do	do do do do do 1877	200,000 00
6 do	do do do do do 1878	200,000 00
6 do	do do do do do 1889	200,000 00
6 do	do do do 1859, do 1865	310,000 00
6 do	do (State House), 1853, redeemable 1871	250,000 00
6 do	do do 1855, do 1881	250,000 00
6 do	Stock, do 1856, do 1877	250,000 00
6 do	do do 1857, do 1883	300,000 00
6 do	do do 1858, do 1883	200,000 00
6 do	do do 1858, do 1885	200,000 00
6 do	do do 1859, do 1887	200,000 00
6 do	do do 1859, do 1889	200,000 00
6 do	do do 1861, do 1889	200,000 00
6 do	do do 1861, do 1886	200,000 00
6 do	do do 1863, do 1890	25,000 00
6 do	Bonds (Military), 1860, redeemable Jan., 1862 }	
6 do	do do do do Jan., 1863 }	139,200 00
6 do	do do do do Jan., 1864 }	
6 do	do do do do Oct., 1864	100,000 00
7 do	do do Jan., 1861, redeemable 1883	9,650 00
7 do	do do do do 1870	56,500 00
7 do	do do do do 1872	125,000 00
7 do	Stock do Dec., 1861, do 1868	28,286 00
7 do	do do do do 1870	198,500 00
7 do	do do do do 1872	75,000 00
7 do	do do do do July, 1867, to July, 1892,	
($84,070) annually		1,429,190 00
7 per cent.	Stock (Military), Dec., 1861, redeemable July, 1884	85,520 00
Total		$6,668,280 46

Besides this amount the State is indebted for an issue of bills receivable authorized by act of Dec., 1865, circulating as money and receivable for taxes and all other dues to the amount of $147,000; but of which to the 1st November $99,766 94 had been redeemed, leaving outstanding a balance of $47,233 06.

The interest due on the several classes of bonds to September 30, 1866, was as given in the following statement:

Int. on 3 per ct.	State st'k	$3,638 88	
" on 6 "	F. L. st'k	49,742 89	
" on 5 "	F. L. b'ds	18,477 66	
" on 6 "	S. H. b'ds	144,290 00	
" on 6 "	S. H. st'ck	278,612 85	
" on 6 "	R. R. b'ds	224,035 00	
Total on debt proper		$773,787 28	
Int. on 6 per ct.	milit'y b'ds	$30,479 60	
" on 7 "	Jan. '61	54,431 71	
" on 7 "	Dec. '61	59,386 95	
" on 7 "	Dec. '61	314,004 60	
Total on military debt		$458,787 28	
Aggregate on both debts		$1,227,089 56	

The debt created for military defence, though still kept on the Treasury Ledger, is not recognizable. Excluding this from the calculation the total indebtedness on the 30th September last, with past due interest amounted to $5,205,227 74.

By an act passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor of the State September 21, 1866, the past due interest and interest to accrue on specified stocks and bonds up to July 1, 1867, and also the principal of the bonds under act of December, 1859, issued in favor of the Blue Ridge Railroad, redeemable January 1, 1865, were ordered to be funded. The following is a statement estimating the indebtedness of the State to July 1, 1867, on the bonds and stocks specified in said act.

Interest on $500,000, 6 per cent. State House bonds	$168,780 00
" on $1,775,000, 6 " " " stock	358,487 85
" on $1,000,000, 6 " Blue Ridge R. R. bonds, 1854	290,775 00
" on $310,000, 6 " " " 1869	81,750 00
Total debt for interest on specified bonds and stock	$900,802 85
Principal of 6 per cent. Blue Ridge Railroad bonds, 1869	310,000 00
Total principal and interest to be funded	$1,210,802 85

There was no provision made by the Act for funding the interests due on the stocks and bonds of the Fire Loan, nor for the principal of the former, redeemable in 1870, and of the latter in 1868. The interest due on these securities on the first of October last amounted to $68,220 55. Governor Orr recommends that the Legislature should grant authority to fund the interest now due, and that which will accumulate up to January 1, 1868.

The following abstract from the general ledger of the Treasury exhibits accurately the financial condition of the State as of October 1, 1866.

DEBTORS.		CREDITORS.	
Bank of the State for capital	$1,876,163 93	Bank of the S. for Current Fund	$1,178,973 60
" " for sinking fund	3,387,794 26	Funded debt proper	4,426,440 46
" " for redemption, &c.	59,300 90	War debt	2,941,840 00
Treasury, State of S. Carolina	211,190 88	Interest on debt proper	778,787 28
Shares in R. R. Companies	2,668,800 60	" on war debt	456,787 28
Due by Sheriffs, Collectors, &c.	359,329 44	Bill s Receivable of the State	147,000 00
Sundries, dues & claims	37,202 44	New State House Columbia	13,916 60
Balance against the State	881,666 21	Balances current accounts	169,939 48
Total	$9,481,387 10	Total	$12,421,387 10

That many items in this account are merely book credits and debits is obvious. From the creditor side must be deducted the military debt and interest, together amounting to $2,700,227 28, leaving the absolute liabilities of the State $6,721,109 82. On the other side there is no certainty as to precise value which the various items represent. The State Bank is insolvent and about to go into liquidation, while the railroad shares are sadly depreciated, and at present have only a nominal value.

The resources of the State for taxation, and the rates and amounts of tax levied for the year commencing Oct. 1, 1865, are shown in the following statement:

	Valuation.	Rates.	Tax levied.
15,516,382 acres of land	$48,067,829	15c @ $100	$72,131 82
Lots and buildings in cities, &c	23,987,979	15c @ $100	35,981 97
Capitation on 55,045 males bet. 21 & 65 years	100,090	$2 @ head	110,090 00
Occupations	394,007	60c @ head	2,364 04
Commissions of vendue masters, brokers, &c	75,322	60c @ $100	451 93
Tax on 43,045 dogs	43,045	$1 @ head	43,045 00
Tax on Express Companies	2,000	.....	2,000 00
Premiums of State Insurance Companies	9,587	$1 @ $100	95 87
do Foreign Insurance Companies	163,840	$2 @ $100	3,276 80
Capital stock of gas light companies	766,600	40c @ $100	3,066 40
Sales of marchandize, &c., by residents	6,210,956	20c @ $100	12,421 91
do do by transient persons	1,390	$1 @ $100	13 80
Manufactures	211,412	$1 @ $100	2,114 12
Spirituous liquors manufactured	9,711	$20 @ $100	1,942 20
do brought into State	5,869	$20 @ $100	1,173 80
Cotton on hand Oct. 1	9,581,966	$1 @ $100	95,819 66
Sales of cotton from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1865	1,165,0 0	$1 @ $100	11,650 80
Crude turpentine on hand Oct. 1	33,868	$1 @ $100	338 68
Sales of crude turp. from May 1 to Oct. 1	24,302	$1 @ $100	243 02
Arrears, double taxes, &c	532	.....	532 96
Grand total, valuation and taxes	$90,885,436	.....	$398,754 78
Amount deposited by tax collectors	.....	.....	20,913 95
Total gross			$419,668 73

The receipts from all sources, and the expenditures on all accounts, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1866, are shown in the following statement:

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Bills Receivable of the State, issued under Act of December, 1865	$147,000 00	Salaries	$76,481 63
General taxes	330,315 27	Free Schools	5,579 49
Claims refunded	39 60	Expenses issuing Bills Receivable	4,426 12
	$477,354 87	Bank of State, for loan of 1865	74,125 00
Balance, included in amount credited to Bank of State, for Current Fund, as per statement of "Debtors and Creditors," 30th Sept. '66	184 00	And interest thereon	3,931 10
		Deaf, Dumb and Blind	5,000 00
		Lunatic Asylum	20,897 00
		Temporary Log House Jails	6,500 00
		General Taxes Refunded	2,478 02
		State Printing	17,446 66
		Miscellaneous	59,373 02
			$266,948 04
		Balance October 1, 1866	*211,190 83
Total	$477,438 87	Total	$477,438 87

The local taxes for the year, not included in the above account were: Poor taxes, $57,387 64; public building taxes, $27,281 94; and road and bridge taxes, $65,046 25—total, $149,715 83.

It will be perceived that the payments for 1865–66 do not include many items of ordinary expenditures (as those of the Legislature), nor yet the annual cost of the debt. These will come into the accounts hereafter, and add largely to the disbursements. The above account therefore cannot be taken as a proper exhibit of the actual resources or of the necessities of the State, even at the present time, much less of the future.

The Governor in his message, and the Comptroller in his report have each of them something to say on the financial condition of the State. Both concur in the necessity for the settlement of all the interest accounts by funding and the resumption of interest payments. They join also in a recommendation to the Legislature, that a sinking fund—say of $100,000 a year—should be founded for the final extinction of the State's indebtedness.

Governor Orr thus presents the subject:

"It is, however, eminently proper that some financial scheme should soon be adopted to prepare the State to meet the principal of the debt as it falls due. If the interest is regularly paid on the debt, $100,000 annually set apart as a sinking fund for twenty years, invested in safe securities yielding 6 per cent. per annum, the principal being further increased by the investment of the interest accruing, will accumulate the sum of $3,899,312, which will be nearly adequate to the payment of the entire debt then due, and I recommend that proper legislation be adopted at the present session to inaugurate this scheme."

The Comptroller General concludes his report with the following pertinent remarks:

"The maintenance and preservation of the faith and credit of the State in her financial relations, will doubtless engage the earnest attention of the Legislature at the present session. The reservation of a portion of her property and assets, or of her annual income, for the liquidation of her debt, will be recognized as the best evidence that the State has both the means and the intention to secure the public creditor. The establishment of a new redeeming fund would, therefore, constitute the best guarantee of her solvency and her good faith, the elements into which public credit must be ultimately resolved. Should a new loan be deemed requisite to meet our most pressing liabilities, the adoption of some measure to insure the punctual payment

* This balance, by November 1, had been reduced to $178,055 08, which was made up as follows: coin $212 75, U. S. currency $73,245 34, and State currency (bills receivable), $99,766 94. The bills receivable are to be cancelled.

of interest and the final redemption of the principal, would seem to be necessarily indicated. That a loan, to the extent that may be actually needed, could be negotiated on advantageous terms, notwithstanding the temporary embarrassment of our finances, there is no reason to doubt."

Thus we find the best feelings of the State authorities enlisted in favor of the public creditors—a sure indication of a like healthy tone pervading the general public.

KENTUCKY.

The funded debt of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, as shown by the Auditor's Report for he fiscal year ending October 10, 1866, amounted at that date to the sum of $5,238,691.79, viz.:

per cent.	bonds and scrip, due	....	$402 00
"	" due	....	20,000 00
"	" not due	....	3,346,000 00
"	"	....	351,000 00
"	" held by Board of Education	....	67,500 00
"	" " " "	....	1,259,270 01
6 "	" issued for unexpended county distribution and held by Board of Education	....	294,519 78
	Total public debt Oct. 10, 1866	....	$5,238,691 79

The following is a detailed description of the several issues comprised in the above aggregate amounts:

Date of Act.	Issued in favor of—	Principal. Issued.	Payab.	Interest. Rate.	Payable.	Amount. Issued.	Outst'g.
.....	Old issues, past due	....	New.	6	....	$609,500	$402
Feb. 28, 1835	Bank of Kentucky*	May 25, 1835	30 years	5	May & Nov.	100,000	7,000
" "	Prime, Ward & King†	Aug. 1, 1835	"	5	Feb. & Aug.	100,000	4,000
Feb. 29, 1836	Northern Bank of Ky.‡	Apr. 25, 1836	35 years	5	Apr. & Oct.	100,000	95,000
" "	" " "	‡ June 1, 1836	30 years	5	June & Dec.	50,000	9,000
Feb. 28, 1837	U. S. War Deparment†	April 1, 1837	"	5	April & Oct.	165,000	77,000
Mar. 8, 1843	John Tilford, agent to sell†	Sept. 2, 1843	"	5	" "	100,000	79,000
Feb. 16, 1838	Amer. Life Insur. and Trust Co.†	July 1, 1838	"	6	Jan. & July.	1,250,000	874,000
Feb. 22, 1839	Contractors on public works†	Apl. 22, '40 to Feb. 19, '41	"	6	*various.*	33,000	27,000
Feb. 21, 1840	Northern Bank of Ky†	Nov. 4, 1840	"	6	May & Nov.	235,000	188,000
" "	Bank of Kentucky.†	" "	"	6	" "	180,000	151,000
" "	Contractors and in exchange for 6 year bonds of 1840 '44†	April 3, 1841 to April 1, 1842	"	6	*various.*	1,741,000	1,421,000
.....	Board of Educa., No. 1	Aug. 9, 1840	"	6	Feb. & Aug.	24,000	24,000
.....	" " No. 20	Jan. 6, 1840	"	6	Jan. & July.	21,500	21,500
.....	" " No. 21	Jan. 1, 1840	"	6	" "	22,000	22,000
.....	" " No. 22	Jan. 1, 1840	35 years	5	" "	500,000	500,000
.....	" " No. 23	Jan. 22, 1840	"	5	" "	170,000	170,000
.....	" " No. 24	" "	"	5	" "	180,000	180,000
.....	" " No. —	Dec. 23, 1848	*pleasure*	5	" "	308,268	308,268
.....	" " No. —	July 5, 1850	"	5	" "	101,102	101,102
Jan 30, 1864	" "	July 1, 1866	"	6	" "	294,520	294,520
Feb 18, 1864	Military purposes	Aug. 2, 1864 to Oct. 10, '65	15 or 30 years.	6	*various.*	733,000	685,000

VALUATION AND TAXATION.

The taxable value of real estate and personal property owned in the Commonwealth in 1860 was $528,212,693, or, excluding the value of slaves ($95,588,479) $432,624,214. The valuation in 1865 excluding value of

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Marked *thus* (*) are payable at the Bank of Kentucky; *thus* (†) at New York; and *thus* (‡) at the Northern Bank of Kentucky. All others are payable at the Treasury.

slaves ($7,224,851) was $352,492,310, and in 1866 $392,355,952, showing an increase in the latter over the previous year of $39,863,642. The figures for the years 1865 and 1866 compare as follows:

	Year 1865		Year 1866	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Acres of land	17,778,146	$197,676,721	19,585,443	$210,621,879
Town lots	45,560	61,883,478	50,070	77,760,914
Slaves	153,514	7,224,851	.....	.....
Horses and Mares	299,160	16,641,815	334,623	20,819,494
Mules	58,273	4,176,248	66,876	4,890,762
Jennies	3,233	167,598	3,744	157,685
Cattle	520,798	6,267,247	559,806	6,987,026
Stores	4,280	16,527,915	6,115	20,392,979
Value under equalizat'n law	.....	45,409,895	.....	47,102,390
Carriages and vehicles for passengers	.....	1,509,182	.....	1,659,150
Gold and other watches and clocks	.....	1,023,7 9	.....	1,1c0,701
Gold and other plate	.....	500,8 3	.....	481,071
Pianos	.....	708,259	.....	822,600
Total Valuation	.....	$359,717,161	.....	$392,355,952

The following statement shows the objects of taxation and the rates and amount of tax levied in the year 1866:

Tax on $392,355,952 valuation	40 cts. per $100	$1,569,423 80
Tax on 3,661 dogs (over two not taxed)	$1 each.	3,661 00
Tax on 145,026 enrolled militia	50 cts. each.	72 513 00
Tax on $981,311, value of property owned by negroes	40 cts. per $100	3,925 27
Tax on 38,167 negroes over 18 years old	$2 per capita.	70,334 00
Tax on Auditor's List		55,169 54
Total taxes for 1866, for service of 1866-67		$1,775,026 58
Total taxes for 1865, for service of 1865-66		1,496,318 95
Increase of revenue for 1866 over 1865		$278,707 63

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures of the Commonwealth for the year ending October 10, 1866, are exhibited in the following accounts:

Funds.	Balance Oct. 10, 1865.	Receipts 1865-66.	Total Resources.	Warrants 1865-66.		Balance Oct. 10, 1866.
Revenue	$19,302 41	$917,378 45	$936,680 86	$1,122,512 23	def.	$185,831 36
Sinking	105,030 01	493,817 08	598,847 09	358,699 53	excess	240,147 56
School	37,035 53	169,815 81	206,854 14	159,234 03	"	47,620 11
Other	27,211 74	393,947 97	421,159 71	362,381 81	"	58,777 90
Total	$188,583 49	$1,974,959 31	$2,163,541 80	$2,002,827 59	"	$160,714 21

The tax on valuation for 1866-7, including the Auditor's list ($55,165 54)

Is estimated at	$1,694,593 34

—from which must be deducted the following, viz.:

Amount paid in prior to Oct. 10, 1866	$191,080 34	
Sheriffs' com'sions, delinquencies, exonerations, &c.	140,000 00—	331,080 34
Leaving the sum available		$1,293,563 00

The *Revenue Fund* for the support of the Government is entitled to

one-half of the amount of the above tax	viz.:	$646,781 50
—and has other resources to the estimated amount of		250,400 00
—making the total estimated receipts for 1866-7		$896,181 50
Estimated expenses for the year 1866-7		990,900 00
Deficit for year ending Oct. 10, 1867		$104,718 50
Add deficit for year ending Oct. 10, 1866		185,831 39
Supposed deficit of Revenue Fund Oct. 10, 1867		$290,549 89

—which amount will have to be supplemented by loan or otherwise, as the Legislature may direct.

The *Sinking Fund*, for the payment of the public debt and interest thereon, receives three-eighths of the valuation tax, and has other resources derived from dividends on stocks owned by the State, taxes on corporations, taxes on billiards and playing cards, interest on deposits, &c. The property and assets owned by the Commonwealth, and constituting the capital of this fund were valued on the 10th October, 1866, at $8,150,072 09, viz.:

Stock in Internal Improvement Companies		$4,880,475 00
" in banks and railroads		1,542,819 50
Loan to Revenue Department	$100,000 00	
Interest on same	15,000 00—	15,000 00
Loan to Military Fund		200,000 00
Deposit to credit in Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, bearing int'st		171,399 27
Amount in Treasury Oct. 10, 1866	$1,054,280 78	
" " " " (not transferred)	240,147 56—	$1,290,378 23

—making the total nominal value, as above stated, $8,150,072 27.

The *School Fund* is entitled to one eighth of the valuation-tax, and also to taxes on the capital stock of certain banks, fines and forfeitures for gambling, the dog tax, &c. The permanent capital of the fund consists of moneys invested in the bonds of the Commonwealth to the amount of $1,326,770 01 (see details in Debt Statement), and 735 shares in the Bank of Kentucky valued at $73,500, making a total of $1,400,270 01. Of the bond investments, $67,500 bear interest at 6 per cent. and the remainder at 5 p. c.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SINKING FUND.

The Committee on the Sinking Fund made a report to the Senate on the 2d of February, 1867, from which we extract the following:

The above debt was created for purposes of improvement, for the payment of which certain sources of revenue were set apart, constituting a fund to pay the interest and sink the principal of the debt.

The Constitution forbids the repeal of the laws which constitute the resources of that fund, and provides that they may be increased, but shall not be diminished until the debt is paid.

RESOURCES OF THE SINKING FUND.

Amount in the Treasury on the 10th day of October, 1866	$1,050,280 78
Amount in the Treasury on the 10th of October, 1866, to be transferred to this fund	240,147 56
Amount borrowed from the Sinking Fund by the Treasury Department, with interest up to October, 1867	121,000 00
Amount borrowed by Military Board of Sinking Fund	200,000 00
Estimated amount to be received from 15 cents tax on $100 worth of property for the year 1867	435,066 00
Estimated receipts from other sources than 15 cents tax	324,571 00
Total amount of available resources to 1868	2,592,434 71
From that should be deducted interest for 1867	170,780 00
Total sum which may be paid on debt in the year 1867	$2,421,654 71
The present annual reliable sources of receipts, exclusive of interest on deposits and receipts from forfeited lands	777,351 00
A tax of ten cents remains of the increased resources of the Sinking Fund for war purposes. Five cents was levied before the adoption of the Constitution, and cannot be repealed until the debt is paid; but if the Legislature think proper to repeal the 10 cents tax, the annual resources of the fund would be	487,966 00
The sum reported to be due from the General Government of the United States to the State of Kentucky, as shown by the Governor's message, is	2,438,347 91
That fund owes to the Sinking Fund charges above	200,000 00
	$2,238,347 91

The bonds of the State were issued due in 15 and 20 years, chargeable to that fund, for	685,000 00
If it shall be the policy of the State to defer the payment of those bonds to maturity, there would be of the war fund, if received, placed at the disposal of the Legislature	2,238,347 91
If thought best to pay them, that sum deducted	685,000 00
Leaves	$1,553,347 91

Colonel Pennebaker, the State Agent at Washington to attend to the liquidation of that claim, gives assurances that accounts amounting in the aggregate to between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars have been so far approved by the accounting officer as to give assurances that that sum will soon be placed to the credit of the State.

It will be seen that the sum on hand, at the close of the year, lacks only $470,748 of paying our actual indebtedness. The resources, exclusive of the ten cents tax, amounts annually to $317,086 more than the annual interest, and will increase by the amount of interest on each debt when paid. The above surplus would be applicable next year to the payment of principal. * * * * *

It is suggested for the consideration of the Legislature the passage of a law directing that proclamation be made by the President of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund that the State of Kentucky is ready to redeem all her bonds, irrespective of their maturity; that after maturity no interest will be paid; and if not presented for payment within one year after maturity, the State will regard them as lost and cancelled; and if presented after that time, will only be paid at the pleasure of the State. If it can be ascertained that an exchange can be effected, the fact should be made known in the proclamation and published in papers in the localities where the bonds are held.

The Sinking Fund was created for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of moneys borrowed for internal improvement. If it shall be deemed to the interest of the State to enter on a general system of improvement, or aid in the construction of leading lines of railroads connecting those now constructed in the State with those in other States, or by diverging from them and striking in the direction of the Ohio, it will be found that the present Sinking Fund, without additional taxation, is sufficient to pay the interest on near or quite eight millions of dollars.

On this same subject we have received the following from Gov. Bramlette:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, Feb. 15, 1867.

The monthly report of the Auditor, made to this office on the 31st January, 1867 exhibits in the Treasury at that date the sum of $2,026,100 30, being $975,861 54 more than at the close of the fiscal year (10th October, 1866), the date from which the estimate in the foregoing report was made. There is still due from the sheriffs and other revenue officers a large amount of unpaid revenue for 1866. The entire indebtedness of the State is set forth in the foregoing report.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

GEORGIA.

The bonded debt of the State of Georgia, as existing on the 15th day of October, 1866, is made up of the following constituents, viz.:

Bonds issued in favor of Western & Atlantic RR	$1,942,000
" " " Atlantic & Gulf RR	734,000
Bonds under act of March 12, 1866	3,030,000
Total outstanding October 15, 1866	$5,706,500

The issues under the authority of the act of March 12th, were made (1) for the repairs and equipment of the Western & Atlantic Railroad $1,500,000; (2) for, or in substitution of certain bonds authorized by the

Convention of 1865, $100,000; (3) for the payment of the U. S. Land Tax apportioned to Georgia, $600,000, and for the renewal of bonds past due, and the funding of interest coupons $830,550. These bonds are secured by a mortgage of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, from the earnings of which the interest at seven per cent. and a contribution to a sinking fund of three per cent. are to be paid annually until the bonds are redeemed.

The following is a statement in detail of the bonds outstanding at date, as reported by the Hon. John Jones, State Treasurer:

Issued in favor of—	Date of issue.	Bonds issued. No.	Size.	Am't.	Interest. Rate.	Payable	Principal payable.
Western & Atl'c RR	July, 1848	353	$500	$176,500	6	Jan. & July	July, 1868
" " "	July, 1844	262½	1,000	262,500	6	" "	July, 1869
" " " stg	Mar. 1839	80	£500	72,000	5	Mar. & Sep	Mar. 1869
" " "	Jan. 1840	538	$250	134,500	6	Jan. & July	Jan. 1870
" " "	Jan. 1841	232	250	58,000	6	" "	Jan. 1871
" " "	Jan. 1841	116	500	58,000	6	" "	Ja . 1871
" " "	Jan. 1842	38	1,000	38,000	6	" "	Jan. 1871
" " "	Jan. 1842	386	250	96,500	6	" "	Jan. 1872
" " "	Jan. 1852	200	500	100,000	7	" "	Jan. 1872
" " "	July, 1852	1,050	500	525,000	6	" "	July, 1872
" " "	June 1842	172	250	43,000	6	Jun. & Dc.	June 1872
	Jan. 1843					Jan. & July	Jan. 1873
" " "	June 1842	16	500	8,000	6	June & Dec	June 1872
" " "	June 1842	35	500	17,500	6	" "	June 1872
	Jan. 1843					Jan. & July	Jan. 1873
" " "	June 1842	48	1,000	48,000	6	June & Dec	June 1872
	Jan. 1843					Jan. & July	Jan. 1873
" " "	June 1842	19	1,000	19,000	6	June & Dec	June 1872
" " "	Jan. 1843	34	1,000	34,000	6	Jan. & July	Jan. 1873
" " "	May 1844	48	500	24,000	6	May & Nov	May 1874
" " "	May 1844	51	1,000	51,000	6	" "	May 1874
" " "	May 1848	176½	1,000	176,500	7	" "	May 1874
Atlantic & Gulf RR	Feb. 1858	200	500	100,000	6	Feb. & Aug	Feb. 1878
" " "	Feb. 1859	300	500	150,000	6	" "	Feb. 1879
" " "	Aug. 1859	100	500	50,000	6	" "	Aug. 1879
" " "	Feb. 1860	300	500	150,000	6	" "	Feb. 1880
" " "	Aug. 1860	100	500	50,000	6	" "	Aug. 1880
" " "	Feb. 1861	200	500	100,000	6	" "	Feb. 1881
" " "	Aug. 1866	200	500	100,000	6	" "	Aug. 1886
" " "	Aug. 1866	345	100	34,500	6	" "	Aug. 1886
As per act March 12, 1866	July, 1866	2,230	1,000	2,230,000	7	Jan. & July	July 1886
	" "	1,600	500	800,000	7	" "	July 1886

Included in the above list are the following issues, which are payable, principal and interest, in the city of New York. The Sterling bonds of 1839–69 are payable in the city of London. All other bonds are payable in Savannah and Augusta, or at the State Treasury. The New York list is as follows:

Bonds of July, 1852–72	$525,000	Bonds of Feb., 1861–81	$100,000
" Feb., 1858–78	100,000	" Aug., 1866–86	100,000
" Feb., 1859–79	150,000	" Aug., 1866–86 ($100)	34,500
" Aug., 1859–79	50,000	" July, 1866–86	2,230,000
" Feb., 1860–80	150,000	" July, 1866–86 ($500)	800,000
" Feb., 1860–80	50,000		
Total of all bonds payable, principal and interest, in New York			$4,289,500

All coupons due after August, 1866, are to be paid in currency at the assigned agencies or at the State Treasury.

The available resources of the State consist of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, about 137 miles, owned exclusively by the State, built at a cost of $4,441,532 and valued at about $8,000,000; 8,345 shares in the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and 186 shares in the Georgia Railroad. The unavailable assets of the State consist of 1,833 shares of stock in the bank of the State, and 890 shares in the bank of Augusta, and some remain of an interest in the Central Bank. The valuation of property, real and per-

sonal, owned in the State, not including slave property, was, in 1860, $369,627,722. The current valuation is not stated in the report from which the present statement is made up; but whatever it may be, the tax proposed to be levied on it is $450,000 a year, distributed *ad valorem*. Besides this general tax several specific taxes are levied for the support of the Government and other purposes. A capitation tax of $1 on every male inhabitant between 21 and 60 years of age, and taxes varying from $10 to $25 on professions and specified employments. Gift enterprise men are to pay $1,000 down before commencing business. Liquors pay 20 cents a gallon, but are exempt from the ad valorem tax; and any dealer failing or refusing to make true returns is fineable in the penalty of $1,000. The law of March 3, 1866, indeed is remarkably severe, and the oath required on disclosure of property so searching as to preclude escape. The tax on incomes ordered by the convention of 1865, was discontinued by the Revenue Law of 1866.

The receipts into the Treasury for the year ending October 15, 1866, were largely from temporary loans and sales of bonds. The receipts from taxes were light, and chiefly from banks, railroad and express companies and foreign insurance agents, and the specific tax on sales of liquors which is collected quarterly. The account current for the year ending as above, is shown in the following schedule:

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Balance Oct. 15, 1865	$5,201,086 18	Civil establishment, 1864	$2,250 00
Temporary loan	657,424 20	" " 1865	55,226 07
General and income tax	1,456,602 67	" " 1866	53,765 34
Tax on railroads	2,480 58	Contingent fund, 1866	22,325 04
Western & Atlantic R. R	75,000 00	Printing fund, 1866	21,053 46
Tax on foreign ins. comp	7,221 27	Special appropriat's, '65	23,775 00
Specific tax on liquors	20,129 22	" 1866	7,446,117 14
Sale of State bonds	1,004,293 08	Temporary loan, 1866	612,488 82
Bonds of Atl. & Gulf RR	134,500 00	Legislation & convent'n	219,662 85
All other sources	10,205 07	All other payments	8,576 50
Total	$8,568,942 27	Total	$8,497,190 32

-leaving a balance as of October 15, 1866, of $171,752 05.

The probable resources of the State Treasury for the current year (1866-67) are estimated at $882,252 05, and the expenditures at $879,-705 06. The income from each source is thus estimated—general tax $450,000; tax on banks and railroads, each $5,000, and on foreign insurance agencies $10,000; tax on liquor sales $60,000; dividends from Atlantic & Gulf RR. $20,000, and net earnings of Western & Atlantic RR. $250,000. The disbursements include $100,000 for the Assembly, $76,000 for the civil establishment, and $307,000 for interest on the public debt. There is also included in the estimate of disbursement $86,000 for repayment of temporary loan and $106,805 06 for undrawn balances of old appropriations—together $192,805 06 not belonging to the current year; leaving the actual necessary expenses of the State at $686,900.

From the exhibits above given it is quite apparent that Georgia is rapidly recovering from the prostration caused by the late hostilities. A State that is able to raise such a revenue as is here estimated for, from a population of less than a million souls, two-fifths the number only just emerged from the condition of slavery, is a sure test of financial vitality. No further loans are wanted; all old accounts are liquidated, and once again the two sides of the public ledger are balanced.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.

The gross earnings from operations for the two years ending December 31, 1865 and 1866, compare as follows:

	1865.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease
Passenger traffic	$1,604,188 01	$1,846,305 83	$.....	$257,893 13
Freight traffic	2,155,151 85	2,309,498 59	154,346 74	.....
U. S. Mail, Expresses, &c	80,751 96	139,358 39	58,606 43	.....
Total gross earnings	$3,840,091 82	$3,695,152 96	$.....	$144,938 86
Total expenses	2,006,574 57	2,210,536 33	203,961 76	.....
Earnings less expenses	$1,833,517 25	$1,484,616 63	$.....	$348,900 62

The earnings, expenses and profits from operations for the last six years have been as follows:

Fisc year.	Miles of r'd.	Result of operations. Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Result per mile. Earn'gs.	Expens's.	Profits.	Profits p. c.
1861	220	$1,095,464	$646,372	$452,092	$4,943	$2,938	$2,055	41.15
1862	220	1,225,001	767,207	457,794	5,567	3,487	2,080	37.36
1863	220	1,673,706	971,840	701,806	7,608	4,418	3,190	41.99
1864	257	2,770,484	1,532,105	1,238,379	10,780	5,961	4,819	45.03
1865	280	3,840,092	2,006,574	1,833,518	13,714	7,166	6,548	47.75
1866	280	3,695,153	2,210,536	1,484,617	13,197	7,895	5,302	40.18

The net earnings have been disposed of in the last three years, as shown in the following statement:

	1864.		1865.		1866.
Net earnings		$1,238,379		$1,833,518	$1,484,617
Joliet & Chic. R.R., lease	$164,725		$140,289	$153,312	
Alton & St. Louis R.R. l'e.	42,664		58,288	11,760	
Improvements	70,000		407,447	221,707	
Interest on bonds	261,182		283,185	280,700	
Sinking funds and tax	31,575		34,362	57,138	
Dividends and tax	286,712	876,858	376,548	1,300,069	553,449 1,278,059
Balance to credit		$361,521		$533,449	$206,558

The surplus Jan. 1, 1866, amounted to $1,291,397, and Jan. 1, 1867, to $1,497,955. This surplus is represented by—

Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company Stock	$675,000
Bonds held by Trustees on renewal account	50,000
Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company bonds	7,000
Chicago and Mississippi " " "	2,500
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company bonds	15,800
Interest in Union Stock Depot, Chicago	50,000
Sums due this Company	165,478
Cash on hand—general fund	439,455
Supplies on hand	436,139
	$1,840,872
Less sums due others $342,917	$1,497,955

The general balance sheets, December 31, 1863-66, exhibits the financial condition of the Company thus:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Capital Stock, preferred	$2,422,696	$2,425,576	$2,425,575	$2,425,576
" " common	1,783,343	1,783,343	1,783,343	3,856,643
Bonds—Sinking Fund	585,000	554,000	519,000	483,000
" 1st mortuage	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
" Income	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Sinking Fund, bonds cancelled	15,000	46,000	81,000	117,000
" " cash	.....	575	134	.....
Bonds and Stocks unused	85,001	38,313	37,813	37,813
Renewal Fund, J. & C. R.R. Stock	500,000	351,786	.....	.....
Alton & St. L. R.R. construction fund	.....	77,471	.....	.....
Current accounts	151,735	378,296	369,960	342,917
Income, surplus Dec. 31	349,742	741,236	1,291,396	1,497,955
Total	$9,392,415	$9,896,568	$10,008,294	$12,290,904

Against which the following charges are made:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Cost of road & equipm's, (220 m's)	$8,281,639	$8,308,919	$8,308,919	$10,118,522
Bonds and stocks unused	85,000	88,313	37,313	37,313
Alton & St. Louis RR. shares	.....	647,700	637,700	675,000
Railroad bonds (foreign)	.....	.....	.....	24,800
Joliet & Chicago RR. shares	500,000	11,400	.....	.....
U. S. 7-30 notes $135,000	.....	.....	.....	135,614
Renewal account, bonds in trust	120,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Supplies on hand	166,861	296,993	451,934	436,139
Timber land	.....	57,496	41,268	.....
Trustees Sinking Fund	.....	575	184	.....
Stock depot and grounds purchased	.....	.....	78,689	50,000
Current accounts	140,551	256,168	206,890	165,478
Cash on hand, general fund	98,344	237,044	192,097	459,455
" " special fund	.....	.....	.....	158,083
Total	$9,392,743	$9,896,568	$10,008,294	$12,290,904

The increased capital, as shown for 1866, was made by a distribution of stock in February last to the amount of one share of common stock to every two shares of stock, preferred and common alike, then outstanding, at the uniform price to holders of $30 per $100 share. This realized to the company of $632,915, which was set apart as a special fund to be expended in new work and equipment, and to complete the purchase of the Alton and St. Louis Railroad; the sum of $135,614 50, the cost of $135,000 U. S. 7-30 notes being retained for the latter purpose. Deducting this amount, and $339,217 82, expended on additional work and rolling stock, there remains the sum of $158,082 68, as shown in the balance sheet for future exigencies. The distribution as above was made to cover capital expenditures from the income account.

Since the re-organization of the company, in October, 1862, the following dividends have been declared and paid:

Date of payment.	Pref.	Com.	Date of payment.	Pref.	Com.
September, 1862	3½	3½	September, 1865	3½	3½
March, 1864	3½	—	March, 1866	5	5
September, 1864	3½	6	September, 1866	5	5
March, 1865	5	5	March, 1867	5	5
Total in four years and a half				34	29
Stock (worth more than cash) distributed				35	35

—averaging, together, more than 15 per cent. per annum on the capital invested.

The monthly range of prices for the stocks of this company in the New York market, for the last three years, is shown in the table which follows:

	Common Stock			Preferred Stock		
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
January	84½@ 89½	89 @ 92	103 @105½	94 @ 96	90 @ 93	105 @107
February	81 @ 90	90 @ 95½	102 @119	92½@ 96	92½@ 96	103 @120
March	87 @ 96½	80 @ 90½	83 @112½	94 @100½	84 @ 93½	94½@118
April	65 @100	80 @ 92	84 @ 90½	95 @100	85 @ 95	93 @ 96
May	88 @ 97½	82½@ 93½	91 @ 99	94 @ 96	91 @107	100 @101
June	90 @ 99	87 @ 97½	95 @ 99	93 @ 97	92½@105	102 @102
July	95 @ 98	90 @103	98½@105½	98 @ 98	101 @102½	104½@106
August	84 @ 97	96 @103	102½@109	92 @ 97½	96 @104	105 @109½
Septemb'r	85 @ 87	96 @101	105 @113½	90 @ 93	97½@105½	106½@113½
October	80 @ 82	104 @106½	110½@112½	85 @ 90	105 @107½	113 @118½
November	85 @ 90	103 @106	106 @113	90 @ 95	104½@107	109½@112½
December	89 @ 93	104 @106½	108 @110½	92 @ 95	105 @107½	110½@111
Year	65 @109	80 @106½	83 @119	90 @100½	84 @107½	93 @120

BOSTON AND NEW YORK BANK DIVIDENDS.

Below we give tables showing the dividends of the New York and Boston Banks for a series of years:

NEW YORK BANK DIVIDENDS.

Companies.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Latest.
America	7	7	7	8	8	10	10	Jan., '67..5 & 3x.
American	.	..	..	..	..	4	8	Jan., '67..4
American Exchange	7	8½	6	7½	9	10	10	Nov., '66..5
Atlantic	.	..	..	..	..	10	12	Jan., '67..6
Bowery	.	.	..	..	.	..	10	Jan., '67..5
Broadway	10	10	10	11	20	22	24	Jan., '67.12
Bull's Head	8	8	8	11	12	15	18½	Jan., '67..4& 2½x.
Butchers & Drovers	10	10	10	10	10	15	10	Jan., '67 5
Central	.	..	..	..	6	12	12	Nov., '66 .6
Chatham	7	6½	..	9	10	13	16	Jan., '67..8
Chemical	10	24	24	24	24	24	24	Jan., '67..6
Citizens'	8	8	7½	8	8	14	10	Jan., '67..5
City	8	8	8	8	12	12	12	Nov., '66..6
Commerce	7	6	6	7	8	10	10	Jan., '67..5
Commonwealth	7	6½	6	7	10	10	12	Jan., '67. 6
Continental	7	8	6	7	8	8	10	Jan., '67..5
Corn Exchange	7	7	7	7½	9	10	10	Feb., '67..5
Croton	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Currency	.	..	..	..	..	45	50	Jan., '67.10
Dry Dock	8	7½	7	7	7	7	7	Jan., '67 3½
East River	7	7	7	7	8	8	10	Jan., '67..5
Eighth National	.	..	..	..	..	10	10	Jan., '67..5
Fifth National	.	..	..	..	..	8	10	Jan., '67..5
First National	.	..	..	..	30	20	20	Nov., '66.10
Fourth National	.	..	..	..	4	9	10	Jan., '67..5
Fulton	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Nov., '66..5
Gallatin	7	6½	6	8	10	10	10	Oct., '66..5
Greenwich	12	12	12	12	12	12	..	April, '66..6
Grocers'	7	7	7	8	10	10	10	Jan., '67..5
Hanover	7	6½	6	6½	9	11	12	Jan., '67..6
Imp. and Traders	8	7	6½	7½	8	10	9	Jan., '67.4&2 3-10x.
Irving	7	6	..	8½	8	8	..	Jan., '67..5
Leather Manufact'r's	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	Feb., '67 .6
Manhattan	10	9	8	10	10	10	10	Feb., '67..5
Manufacturers	5	10	10	7	8	9	10	Oct., '66..5
Manuf. & Merchants	.	..	6	8	10	10	10	Jan., '67..5
Marine	6	8½	7	9	12	16	12	Jan., '67 6
Market	7	6½	6	7	8	11	10	Jan., '67..5
Mechanics'	8	7½	7	7½	9	15	10	Jan., '67..5
Mechanics' B. Assoc	7	7	7	7½	8	10	10	Jan., '67..5
Mechanics & Traders	8	7	7	10	10	10	10	Jan., '67..5
Mercantile	10	9	8	10	10	10	10	Nov., '66..5
Merchants'	7	6½	6½	7	9	10	10	Dec., '66..5
Mercha's' Exchange	7	6½	6	6½	7½	9	10	Jan., '67..5
Metropolitan	8	7	6	11	9	15	12	Jan., '67..6
Nassau	7	6	6½	7	8	10	10	Jan., '67..5
New York	6	6	6	7½	10	10	10	Jan., '67..5
New York County	7	6½	6	8½	11	16	..	Jan., '67..9
New York Exchange	9	7	7	14	61	9	12	Jan., '67..6
Ninth National	.	..	..	.	..	10	11	Jan., '67..6
North America	7	7	6½	7½	8	15	10	Jan., '67..5
North River	7	6½	8½	7	8½	11	10	Jan., '67..5
Ocean	7	6½	..	6	8	8	10	Jan., '67..5
Oriental	7	6½	6	6½	7½	10	10	Feb., '67..5
Pacific	10	10	10	10	15	20	10	Aug., '66..5
Park	8	8	8	9	20	22	14	Jan., '67..7
People's	7	7	7	7	8	9	10	Jan., '67..5
Phœnix	7	7	6	7	8	10	8	Jan., '67..5
Republic	10	9	..	7½	8	10	13	Feb., '67..5
St. Nicholas	6½	..	8½	7½	8	10	10	Feb., '67..5
Seventh Ward	10	10	10	..	..	..	10	Jan., '67..5
Second National	.	..	..	..	5	10	10	Nov., '66..5
Shoe and L-ather	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	Jan., '67..5
Sixth National	.	..	..	.	5	12	12	Nov., '66..6
State of New York	7	6	6½	7½	10	10	10	Nov., '66..5
Tenth National	.	..	.	..	..	10	10	Jan., '67 .5
Third Nat onal	.	..	..	..	5	9	10	Jan., '67..5
Tradesmen's	8	7	6½	7½	11	16	15	Jan., '67 .7½
Union	6	6	7	9	10	10	10	Nov., 66..5

BOSTON BANK DIVIDENDS.

Banks.	Capital, January, 1866.	Dividends. 1864. Apr.	Oct.	1865 Apr.	Oct.	1866. Apr.	Oct.	Price. Jan., 1866.	Jan., 1867.
Atlantic National	$750,000	3	4	4	5	5	5	105	119
Atlas National	1,000,000	4	4	10	5	5	5	104	113
Blackstone National	1,000,000	5	5	5	5	5	5	115	126
Boston National	750,000	3	4	4	4	5	5	102	110
(Old) Boston Nat. par 50	900,000	4	4	4	20	5	6	69½	66
Boylston National	500,000	5	5	5	6	6	6	125	136
Broadway National	200,000	4	4	4	5	5	5	100	105
City (National)	1,000,000	4	4	4	4	4	4	103	110
Columbian National	1,000,000	3½	3½	3*	15	5	5	107	116
Commerce (Nat. Bank of)	2,000,000	4	4	5	5	5	5	110	116½
Continental National	500,000	4	5	6	5	5	5	102	120
Eagle (National)	1,000,000	4	4	4	9	5	5	110	118
Eliot National	1,000,000	4	4½	5	5	5	5	108	117½
Everett (National)	200,000		New			3	3	98	101
Exchange (National)	1,000,000	5	5	5	6	6	6	129	140½
Faneuil Hall National	1,000,000	5	5	5	5	5	5	118	125
First National	1,000,000	5	5	6	6	6	6	132	152
Freeman's National	400,000	4	4	4	25	5	5	110	130
Globe National	1,000,000	4	4	20	12	5	5	120	130
Hamilton National	750,000	8	6	0	7	6	6	116	123
Hide and Leather (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	5	5	6	7	7	127	141
Howard National	750,000	4	4	4	5	5	5	100	106
Market National	800,000	4	20	4	4	4	4	102	109
Massachusetts National	800,000	4	4	10	5	5	5	107	115
Maverick National	400,000	3½	3½	5	5	4	4	100½	104
Mechanics' National	250,000	4	4	4	5	5	5	103	110
Merchants' National	2,900,000	3½	4	5	5	5	5	110	117
Mount Vernon National	200,000	4	4½	10	5	5	5	100	117
New England National	1,000,000	4	5	5	5	5	5	115	128½
North National	1,000,000	3	4	5	5	5	5	100½	112
N'th America (Nat. Bk. of)	1,000,000	3½	3½	25†	4½	4½	4½	100	107
Pawners' (d. July & Jan.)	100,000	3	3½	9	4	4	3½	99	98
Redemption National	1,000,000	—	—	4	4	4	4	100	110½
Republic (Nat. B'k of the)	1,000,000	4½	4	5	5	5	5	112	127
Revere (National)	1,000,000	4	4	10	6	6	6	119½	131
Second National	1,000,000	4	5	7½	7½	7½	7½	133	150
Shawmut National	750,000	4	4	4	5	5	5	103½	133
Shoe & Leather National	1,000,000	5	6	5	6	6	6	127	132
State National‡	2,000,000	3½	15½	4	4	4	4	103	110
Suffolk National	1,500,000	5	5	0	5	4	4	116½	116
Third National	300,000	(new)		8§	4	4	4	100	111
Traders' National	600,000	3	3	3½	3½	3½	3½	93	100½
Tremont National	2,000,000	4	4½	4	5	5	5	110½	119
Union (National)	1,000,000	10	4	4	10	5	5	112	122
Washington National	750,000	4	4	6	6	5	6	112	120½
Webster (National)	1,000,000	4	4	8	5	5	4	103	107

REPORT OF JAMES W. TAYLOR TO SECRETARY McCULLOCH.

(Continued from page 224.)

The gold veins of Virginia extend through Fairfax, Prince William, Fauquier, Culpeper, Orange, Spottsylvania, Louisa, Fluvana, Goochland, Buckingham, and a few adjoining counties.

In 1837 Professor Benjamin Silliman published (Journal of Science, first series, vol. 32, p. 98) the results of a personal examination of mines in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, of which a brief summary will be given. He describes the gold-bearing quartz as embedded in talcose and mica slate, principally the latter. In far the greater number of cases the eye

* Columbia, 3 per cent. in gold, April, 1866. † North America, 25 per cent. in stock, no cash dividend, April, 1868. ‡ State, par 100, since May; previously, 60. § Third National, for first ten months. Pawners' Bank, surplus over 8 per cent given athocrity.

detects nothing but quartz, or sometimes metallic sulphurets of iron, zinc, or lead, and the observer, unless previously instructed, would never suspect the presence of gold, either distinct or in the metallic sulphurets. In the vicinity of the quartz veins rich washings occur. In Spottsylvania county, on a branch near the Whiteball mine, $10,000 was taken in a few days from a space twenty feet square, and $7,000 was found near Tinder's mine, in Louisa county in the course of one week. It often happened that successful alluvial mining preceded the discovery of vein mines. Of the latter several are described.

1. *Busty's Mine*, situated fifty miles from Richmond and fifty-three miles from Fredericksburg, in solid quartz veins, fifteen to eighteen inches thick, at depth of twenty-two feet; structure of vein coarsely granular, like loaf sugar, free from foreign matter except inherent gold, and so white that even when pulverized it showed no tint of color; yield on one trial $80 per ton; on another trial $240 per ton.

2. *Moss mine*, near the above; situated in decomposed slate-rock; surface of vein little else than red clay, but firmer, and stratified below; inclination of rock and included quartz vein about 45°; direction by compass north by east, and south by west; diameter of vein sixteen, eighteen, twenty-four, twenty-seven, and thirty inches, averaging twenty-four inches; quartz laminar, easily broken and separated from slate by blasting, but showing no signs of gold, though examined by a magnifier; three tests returned $100, $140, and $200 per ton, yet in neither case was gold visible in quartz or ore.

3. *Walton Mine*, situated in Louisa county, forty miles southwest of Fredericksburg; quartz vein firm and compact; one foot wide; occasionally porous and interspersed with iron pyrites and a dark iron ore, probably proceeding from their decomposition; penetrated by two shafts of seventy and forty feet; first trial of pour ore, $80; second trial of average ore, $160; third trial of ore taken at random, $400; fourth trial of specimen, showing gold to the naked eye, $2,660 per ton; average of the series of assays, $820 per ton.

4. *Culpepper Mine*, situated eighteen miles west of Fredericksburg, upon the Rapidan; a tract of 524 acres; hydraulic power for a twenty-stamp mill; four adits with connecting shafts; main vein ten feet wide, but prone to divide into strings not larger than a finger, nearly parallel and separated only by portions of the slaty rock; gold more abundant in these strings than in larger veins; much iron accompanying the ore; pulverized quartz always red or brown; iron pyrites in some places fresh and brilliant, elsewhere decomposed; strata nearly perpendicular; specimens from fourteen localities, mixed together, returned $30 per ton; specimen from a vein considered rich, but showing no sign of gold, gave $90 per ton.

In the following paragraph, Professor Silliman only anticipates the experience of miners at this day:

"Gold is often found in pyritical ores in which the gold is embedded in fine particles. This mass when reduced to fine powder gives a residium of oxidized iron about equal in weight to the fine gold, the latter being malleable or flattened, while the former, being brittle, remains rounded or angular. In washing this mixture in the pan the gold generally remains on the upper side of the mass, and is therefore more liable to be washed off by the slightest ripple of the water. On the other hand,

when the gold is embedded in quartz ores, especially those with fine fractures, called in Virginia 'sugar ore,' or more properly granular quartz, the gold being of a similar form, is more quickly disengaged, and appears in larger grains.

"On the contrary, the ferruginous grains, or iron sand, are so fine as to be scarcely visible, and are invariably found at the bottom of the mass or residium, and therefore, as well as on account of their greater weight, are much less liable to be carried off by the ripple of the waters."

Several successful instances of alluvial mining near the Rapidan are also mentioned; on a Hempstead farm, $4,000 in 1831-'32, of which nearly $3,000 in sixty days; another instance two or three miles from Rapidan, $12,000; a third, $40,000; all in the vicinity of the Culpepper mine.

The most remarkable of the foregoing statements relate to the assays of ores from the Walton Mine. Prof. Rogers, of the University of Virginia, inspected this mine in 1836, and ascertained that in the lower adit leading from the main shaft, the auriferous vein was twelve inches in width, and that the talcose rock underlying the vein was also auriferous to a distance of six inches, and sometimes more, from the quartz. He also observed the continued yield from the quartz, and the uniform dissemination of the gold throughout the vein, and the lower enclosing rock. An assay of Professor Rogers returned $280 per ton.

A writer in Harper's Monthly Magazine for December, 1865, describes the gold mines in the vicinity of Richmond; having previously given some general information of the conditions under which gold has been discovered and mined. "Sienite, gneiss, greenstone, and porphyry," he says, "appear to be the primary sources, and the pyrites are evidently the immediate matrix of gold. All iron pyrites contain gold, and often silver, only excepting those of the coal formation; and the extensive gold deposits of Virginia may be said to be literally one continuous belt or accumulation of veins of iron pyrites.

"Most of the gold-bearing rock which has hitherto be enmined in Virginia is principally a kind of talcose slate, somewhat resembling soapstone, but not so greasy to the touch. This slate is red and ferruginous at the surface, but at a greater depth is filled with small crystals of iron pyrites which are decomposed near the surface and appear as peroxyd of iron, giving the slate a brown or yellow tinge. This slate is a metamorphic rock, and runs in a regular belt parallel with the Alleghany mountain chain.

"The gold found in the State of Virginia occurs in exceedingly small grains, often so fine as to be not only invisible to the naked eye, but undiscernible even by the assistance of a strong lens. This is the case even when the ores are worth three or four dollars per bushel. Some veins of the slate region contain coarse gold in grains as large as the head of a pin, and even larger. These are generally found in veins of quartz in which the pyrites are concentrated into larger masses. Where the pyrites are disseminated in fine crystals through the mass of the rock, the gold is found to be very fine. In the first pyrites the gold is often invisible, even if after separation it appears to be coarse. By natural or artificial decomposition the gold becomes visible, the pyrites are converted into oxyd of iron, and, by aid of a lens, the gold can be detected embedded

in the oxyd of iron. Another form in which the native gold is not unfrequently found in Virginia is in quartz, in which it is embedded. Solid white quartz, both in veins and in crystals, is found, in which the gold appears in spangles, plates, grains, and also in perfectly developed crystals. Throughout the gold regions of Virginia copper pyrites are found in all the metallic deposits. It invariably accompanies the gold-bearing iron pyrites, and is always considered a good indication of richness. Cases have often occurred in which the largest amount of treasure has been abandoned, because the miners had not the knowledge of proper appliances for separating the precious yield of gold and copper."

The writer of the article here quoted proceeds to give many interesting details of the gold mines of Goochland, Buckingham, and Fluvana counties. Among these are the Balzoro mine, developing seven veins, which vary in width from two feet six inches to thirty feet; Marks mine, with four gold-bearing quartz veins; Waller mine, vein of brown oxyd of iron, six feet thick; Tellurium mine, sold in 1848 to Commodore Stockton, who is reported to have extracted $250,000 in nine years; Snead gold mine, of three veins, one of them being four feet wide, and composed of white quartz, which contains argentiferous galena, copper sulphates, and gold: Ford mine, revealing copper pyrites largely; and Lightfoot mine, with four well known and very rich veins; all of which have been worked successfully at different periods since 1828.

The mineral wealth of Virginia in other respects is unsurpassed by Pennsylvania or any part of the Union.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The gold district of North Carolina extends from northeast to southwest in the general direction of its leading counties, namely: Guilford, Randolph, Davidson, Rowan Stanly, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, and Union.

In 1825 Professor Denison Olmstead designated as the district within which alluvial mining was prosecuted, the counties of Montgomery and Anson, and the eastern portions of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus as then organized. Gold was first discovered in a "thin stratum of gravel enclosed in a dense clay, usually of a pale blue, but sometimes of a yellow color." This description is easily recognizable as the detritus of the gold bearing rock afterwards discovered further to the west. Many facts of the early success of placer mining on the tributaries of the Pedee might be adduced, but it must suffice in this connection, to repeat from Wheeler's History of North Carolina an enumeration of the nuggets which have been obtained since the first discovery in 1799:

Years.	Pounds.	Years.	Pounds.
1799	4	1826	16
1803	28	1826	9½
1804	9	1826	8
1804	7	1835	13½
1804	3	1835	4½
1804	2	1835	5
1804	1½	1835	8

No more intelligible account of the placers of North Carolina exist than the communication of Professor Olmstead in 1825, from which a few

paragraphs will be given. After describing the gold-bearing alluvium as "gravel enclosed in pale blue or yellow clay," he adds: "On ground that is elevated and exposed to be washed by rains this stratum frequently appears at the surface, and in low grounds, where the alluvial earth has been accumulated by the same agent, it is found at the depth of eight feet; but where no cause operates to alter its original depth it lies about three feet below the surface. A miner sometimes meets a stratum of the ferruginous oxide of manganese in a rotten, friable state. In some instances the clay is deep red."

Very soon, however, these gold deposits were traced to the auriferous lodes traversing a belt of talcose, micaceous, chloritic, and hornblende slates, which passes through several counties on the east side of another belt of granite and west of one of trap. These veins, as early as 1828, were described as follows by Charles E. Rothe, a miner and mineralogist from Saxony: "They occur in greenstone formation often from two to four feet in thickness and a mile or more in length, which give assurance that they sink to a considerable depth. Their general direction is east and west, dipping occasionally 40° to 50° north. The ores and minerals in these veins are rhomboidal iron ore, prismatic Iron ore, pyramidal copper pyrites, and prismaticiron pyrites. In the last two is a mechanical mixture with each other. They show distinct signs of having been changed from their original form. Where the atmosphere could have any influence on the pyrites we find that one part of the sulphur has escaped, the consequence which is, the metallic appearance of the pyrites is changed to that of brown-reddish oxide of iron, and owing to this color we can see the fine particles of gold, and ascertain the richness of the deposit. But where the pyrites have not undergone this change, then the gold cannot be discovered, owing to the color being nearly the same. The greenstone near the vein is most generally decomposed, and mixed with a great number of loose crystals of prismatic iron pyrites. Between the greenstone and the vein, or at the place of junction, the gold is most generally found."

The gold district of North Carolina is the second belt of the table-land, its positions moderately elevated, and it is very seldom that the highest hills of Davidson, Randolph, Rowan, Cabarrus, and Mecklenburg counties are traversed by vein fissures.

In 1856 a report by Ebenezer Emmons, upon the geology of the midland counties of North Carolina, was published, which gives a detailed description of thirty mining localities. Abstracts of his observations upon the leading mines of Guilford, Randolph, Davidson, Rowan, Stanly, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, and Union counties will best illustrate the characteristics of the auriferous belt through the State. The order in which these counties are named coincides with their geographical position, commencing on the north:

1. *McCulloch Mine*, in Guilford County, brown or desulphurized ore, to a depth of one hundred and thirty feet; vein two feet wide at surface, increasing to twenty-four feet, with a dip at angle of forty-five degrees; brown ore, soft and easily crushed, yielding $30 to $40 per ton, and sometimes $100; at level of one hundred and thirty feet, there are six inches brown ore on foot-wall, then copper pyrites, then a belt of brown ore containing nodules or concretions of pyrites more or less changed the middle

of which is rich in gold, and then the principal mass of porous quartz against hanging wall, which, though sometimes showing films of gold, is usually poor; wall rock, sienitic granite.

2. *Fisher Hill*, in Randolph County; veinstone quartz, with white sulphuret of iron mixed irregularly through it; free from copper pyrites; burnt to advantage; two to four feet wide near surface; brittle, and when burnt easily pulverized; average sixty dollars per ton, and gold worth ninety cents to pennyweight.

3. *Conrad Hill*, in Davidson County, six miles east of Lexington Court-House; situated eighty-eight feet above plain to the south; five gold-bearing veins from eighteen inches to two feet at surface; third vein fifteen inches at surface, widening to eighteen feet at depth of one hundred feet, and finally developing sulphurets of iron and copper rich in gold; only four feet rich in gold; wall-rock talcose slate, but adjacent country traversed by trap.

4. *Gold Hill*, on southern border of Rowan County; product to 1856, $2,000,000; three strong and well-defined veins, one mile east of granitic belt; angle of dip 80°; strata undisturbed by eruptive rocks; veins associated with sulphurets of iron and copper; Earhardt vein worked 400 feet, expanding from six inches to seven feet, a succession of lenticular segments overlapping at their edges; chief difficulties, fineness of gold and heavy sulphurets; if sand saved and exposed for a year the sulphurets are decomposed and metal liberated; in 1854 $136,636 76 obtained in thirteen months from Gold Hill, expenses $60,331 06, profit $76,305.

5. *Parker Mine*, in Stanly County; most productive parts of rock are natural joints or quartz seams; pieces in proximity to natural joints sometimes weighing a pound; "not a vein, but a decomposed mass with gold distributed in seams;" has produced $200,000; some masses at rate of eighty to one hundred dollars per ton.

6. *Reed Mine*, in Cabarrus County; productive alluvial mining, as already stated; a vein at depth of ninety feet yields twenty-two dollars per ton. A Phœnix mine, in Cabarrus, was rich to 140 feet, twenty to sixty dollars per ton; but at that level white quartz and sulphate of barytes replaced the brown ore, reducing yield to five dollars per ton. The Pioneer mine, also in Cabarrus, is a fissure in granite sixteen to seventeen feet wide, but true veinstone eight to ten inches; gold in pure quartz mixed with sulphurets; yield sixty-three dollars per ton.

7. *Howie and Lawson Mine*, in Union County, near the line of South Carolina; fine, white, and granular quartz which near contact with slate-wall rock is mottled with brown oxide of iron; on this surface gold visible; width of vein six to thirty inches; average sixty dollars per ton; some specimens two hundred and twenty dollars; traced three-quarters of a mile; sold in 1856 to Commodore Stockton.

8. *Rudisill's Mine*, near Charlotte, Mecklenburg County; three veins, three or four feet wide; gangue slaty, with stripes of quartz and copper pyrites, yielding twenty dollars per ton; quartz brittle and readily crushed; "arrangement of ore in the lode is usually in rich bunches, connected by strings." *Dunn Mine*, seven miles from Charlotte, remarkable for limonite produced from iron pyrites, but unproductive of gold. The gold in the vicinity of Charlotte is worth one dollar the pennyweight.

Copper mining has also received attention in North Carolina—the most

persistent and prosperous enterprise of the kind being in Guilford County. The "Washington silver mine," in Davidson County, produces a great variety of metals in association with silver, which are difficult to treat metallurgically; but the attempt will doubtless be resumed with the aid of improved methods of amalgamation.

The mineral wealth of North Carolina is by no means confined to the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge. West of that range, between the Snowy Mountain and the Blue Ridge, and its transverse from the upper waters of the French Broad River to the Lookout Mountain, containg 5,000 square miles, there is a field presented to the mineralogist not perhaps equalled for extent and interest in the United States. Smoky Mountain constitutes the line between primitive and transition rocks, and its acclivities are steep and broken, developing familiar auriferous combinations. Gold has been taken from all its streams; and where the spurs and belts of this mountain have been cut by denudation, veins and quartz running with talcose slate are very apparent. Gold is often found in quartz rock, out of place, and much decomposed. Coco creek is a very rich deposit. Rumors of silver deposits were current in the army during the late military campaigns. This remote interior district will amply reward exploration.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The auriferous belt already traced from Fredericksburg to Charlotte extends to the vicinity of Abbeville, in South Carolina—more restricted in width, but with indications of greater richness.

Mines of Mr. William Dorne, in the Abbeville and Edgefield districts, yielded gold of the value of $300,000 in fifteen months preceding July, 1853. The ore was highly ferruginous and silicious, and the gold was found among the layers of the vein in streaks and pockets of extraordinary richness. It was supposed to have been exhausted; but during 1866 work was resumed with satisfactory results.

Professor Lieber, State geologist of South Carolina, has reported that the most auriferous rocks are clay and talcose slates, catawberite, (a compound of talc and magnetic iron,) specular iron, schist and itaberite. None of the later formed rocks contain gold, and the mica slates, and other older formations contain comparatively little. This is in accordance with the views of Murchison, already referred to, who refers the position of gold universally to veins in altered silurian slates, chiefly lower silurian, and most frequently near their junction with eruptive rocks.

The first mint deposits from South Carolina were $3,500 in 1829; the aggregate of such deposits to June 30, 1866, was $1,353,663 98.

GEORGIA.

The width of the gold range through the Southern States is not yet defined. If narrower in South Carolina, it is wider in Georgia than elsewhere. A line crosses the State from Augusta on the Savannah, by Macon on the Ocmulgee, to Columbus on the Chattahoochee, north of which is a platform of granitic and palæozoic rocks, which stretches to the Alleghanies, within which gold occurs in almost every county. Near this southern limit a gold mine has been worked in Columbia County, not far from Augusta, which has been continously productive for eighteen years.

But with this breadth to the general auriferous formation, there is evidence of two belts, which are separated by unproductive metamorphic rocks. Probably the district of Georgia and Alabama, which is most distinctly and remarkably gold-bearing, is from latitude 34° to 35° and between longitude 83° and 86°.

Gold was first discovered in Habersham County about 1831. It was followed by numerous developments along a line of hornblende slate from Alabama, northeast through Cass, Cherokee, Hall, and Hart counties, and extending to the Blue Ridge. Within this limit are the productive counties of Gilmer, Lumpkin, Habersham and Rayburn.

A mint was established at Dahlonega, in Lumpkin County, in 1837, which has received $600,000 in a single year, with an aggregate coinage to February 28, 1861, of $6,121,919. Of this amount, $5,825,747 was received during the period from 1838 to 1857.

Placer mining has been prosecuted in northern Georgia in a manner and with a success not unlike the experience of California. Besides the true veins, which traverse the strata in which they lie in various angles of dip and direction, there are many depositories of gold in all directions around Dahlonega, which are auriferous beds of slates, often decomposed, and sometimes containing pyrites, and the gossan resulting from its decomposition. In Lumpkin and Habersham counties especially, these metalliferous beds have been worked like open quarries, and the gold, in some instances, has been collected with the rocker or the pan, without recourse to crushing; worked, in fact, like deposit mines. They contain rich nests and fine gold, most unequally diffused through the different layers among the slates; some are perfectly barren, in immediate contact with other streaks that may yield many dollars to the hundred-weight of material; but they are so intimately mixed that all must be treated alike when worked on the large scale. The immense quantities in which these materials are obtained, and the ease with which they are quarried, sometimes render it an object to work them, though their yield is, on the whole, very small. These conditions are very favorable to the application of hydraulic mining, as carried to perfection in California.*

Waiving further details, the following general observations may accompany this brief review of the Alleghany gold mines:

1. There is yet much room for the vigorous and intelligent prosecution of alluvial mining. Especially in Georgia, where the country is abrupt and nature has subjected the auriferous rocks to much dislocation and atmospheric exposure, not only the beds of the rivers, but the adjacent detritus of their valleys, will unquestionably give large returns to the new and powerful methods for washing poderous masses of earth. It is understood than companies are now organized, who propose to introduce these

* See article "Gold," in Appleton's American Cyclopædia. The writer, who refers to his personal experience in Georgia mines, adds that when the ores are not pyritiferous, and there are facilities for stamping such as are used in cement mining by Californians, these materials can be profitably worked, when only producing eighty cents or one dollar per ton, or 1.8 part in $1,000,000; but, of course, where the material is hard quartz, and more especially if it is pyritiferous, the expense of working would be more than quadruple. Prof. W. P. Blake in 1857 published a pamphlet, advising the improved methods of sluice-washing for use in Georgia.

hydraulic appliances upon the Chestatee and other tributaries of the Chattahoochee River.

2. There is abundant evidence also that the upper portions of auriferous lodes have been in a remarkable degree desulphurized, and may be worked to a considerable depth with great advantage before the intrusion of what is called "cap" in Colorado, or before the main body of the vein becomes obstinately pyritiferous. Surface quartz mining, if the phrase is admissible, will warrant considerable investments, whatever subsequent experience shall demonstrate in regard to the refractory sulphurets. It may be admitted that, hitherto, a quartz so modified in chemical constitution as to be "honey-combed," having become cellular and brittle from the decomposition of pyrites, with the gold set free from its matrix, is the only material which it is profitable to reduce; but the testimony is ample that immense quantities of ore in this favorable situation are accessible in the Alleghany gold district.

3. There are no grounds for the opinion that the auriferous lodes, strongly marked as they are by native sulphurets, will not prove true fissure veins, improving in quantity and quality with their depth. Professor Frederick Overman, in a work entitled "Practical Mineralogy," published in 1851, claims that the pyritous veins of Virginia and other south Atlantic States will be more sure and lasting than the gold-bearing localities of California. If the lower beds of Colorado mines can be raised and reduced with profit, deep sinking will be equally successful in the Carolinas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND OTHER LOCALITIES.

In the townships of Franconia and Lisbon, lying immediately north of Mount Washington on the lower Ammonoosuc River, gold has recently been discovered in quartz rock, and a shaft sunk by a company of Boston capitalists to the depth of seventy-five feet. A correspondent of the *American Exchange and Review*, a monthly publication of Philadelphia, describes the gold-bearing quartz as traversing talcose slate, and containing sulphurets of iron and copper and seams of magnetic iron. Some extraordinary statements of recent assays from this locality have been published —one by Dr. Hays, State Assayer of Massachusetts, at $867 of gold per ton, and another specimen of mixed quartz talcose slate, gossan, pyrites, &c., at $312 42 per ton. In the adjacent township of Waterford, surface quartz yielded $30 per ton; quartz taken at nineteen feet below the surface $45. Gulch mining has been successfully prosecuted in the vicinity.

If the New Hampshire discovery should warrant investments, there may be a renewal of exploration and experiment in Vermont, where the Appalachian mountain system is likewise largely developed.

During the year 1863 lodes of argentiferous galena were traced in the vicinity of Marquette, on Lake Superior. This district is from ten to twenty feet in breadth and about fifty miles in length, and is situated between the schistose or iron range and Lake Superior. Assays reveal from ten to thirty pounds of silver to the ton of metal. In the same vicinity east of Marquette the Huron mountains were reported in 1864 to be gold-bearing; but the rumors have led to no practical results.

A geological exploration of Arkansas undertaken a few years since indicated the probability of profitable mining for silver, and perhaps gold, in the Ozark Mountains of that State.

A district of Alabama, in the northeastern portion of the State, is a well defined extension of the Appalachian gold field. Its production of gold deposited in the United States mint and branches has amounted to $201,734 83, with an equal amount probably diverted to commercial channels.

METALLURGICAL TREATMENT OF GOLD ORES.

A few general suggestions on the treatment of gold ores, and more particularly the auriferous sulphurets so prevalent in the formations east of the Rocky Mountains, are submitted.

The direct method of attacking these ores is by *fire*, as is always done by the assayor in his laboratory, when he wishes to extract from a sample of ore all the metal which it contains. Undoubtedly, when the cost of fuel, fluxes, and labor is reduced to something near the standard which prevails in the seaboard States, the richer ores of Colorado, Montana, etc., will be reduced by smelting. At present, however, there is reason to believe that the proper economic conditions for smelting do not exist, except possibly in the case of argentiferous galena; although experiments recently made at Swansea, England, upon large quantities of pyritic ores sent from Colorado have proved entirely successful. In conducting these experiments, and estimating their cost, care was taken to make the conditions as to fuel, fluxes, labor, etc., the same as those existing in Colorado. It is stated that smelting works upon a large scale, upon the Swansea plan, are to be started immediately in Colorado. If this should be done, there will ensue a subdivision of labor in the business of mining gold and silver, as is now the case in iron mining. The miner will limit his efforts to the rising of ore from his mine, and the smelting furnace will afford a market where the ore will command its price. This will be better for the parties than the method hitherto pursued of raising and reducing ores under one administration.

But it will be a long time before the great mining regions of the Rocky Mountains will have a sufficient number of smelting works to meet the wants of our enterprising miners, who are constantly prospecting new fields; and there will always be a class of ores too poor to bear the cost of smelting.

The cheaper process of amalgamation, now universally employed in all our mining districts (and, when no sulphurets are present, the very best process), will continue to be very generally resorted to. This process consists in reducing the ore to a fine powder by means of stamps, arastras, Chilian mills, or other mechanical contrivances, and subjecting it to a continuous agitation with mercury, with water enough to give a party consistency to the mass, the object being to expose as fully as possible the fine particles of gold and silver to the attractive power of the mercury, with which they form an *amalgam* easily separable by subsidence in the lighter pulp of earthy matter of which the ore consists. The amalgam thus obtained, on being subjected to moderate heat in an iron retort, gives up its mercury, which passes over in vapor, and is condensed again in another vessel, the metal being left in the retort.

In the case of pyritic ores, however, it is found that the process of amalgamation is seriously retarded by the impurities with which the gold and

silver are associated. Probably the ores of Colorado do not yield, by simple amalgamation, an average of twenty per cent. of their essay value. A previous process of desulphurization is, therefore, indispensible; and how best to accomplish this is the problem which has occupied the attention of metallurgists for many years. Many methods have been advised, the majority of which, being merely empirical, have had but an ephemeral reputation.

As already intimated further details are reserved for a subsequent occasion, when an effort will be made to describe the various processes now in course of experiment.

The treatment of silver ores rests upon a far more satisfactory basis of chemical experience, and the different methods in successful use are clearly and accurately compiled in the last edition of Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines.

TREASURE PRODUCT OF THE WORLD.

When America was discovered the gold and silver supply of Europe did not exceed $200,000,000, of which $60,000,000 was gold and $140,000,000 was silver. According to the estimates of Humboldt sixty years elapsed before this aggregate of two hundred millions was doubled by the treasure product of America.

M. Chevalier estimates that the total amount of gold and silver in 1848, the epoch of the California discovery, was $8,500,000,000, of which one-third was gold. It will require thirty-two years, or from 1848 to 1880, to duplicate the supply, even if $250,000,000 is assumed to be the average annual production of gold and silver during that period.

We have the authority of Adam Smith that it was not until after 1570 that the increased supply from the American mines produced any appreciable effect upon prices. In 1550, or twenty years previously, the treasure stock of Europe had been doubled; and in 1570 it reached an aggregate of $600,000,000. To this point the product of the American mines was absorbed by the new demands of commerce. It was only until 1620, or fifty years later, with a further addition of $600,000,000 to the stock of money in circulation, that silver fell to about one-third of its former value, with a corresponding appreciation of prices. In these statements full allowance is made for the consumption of the precious metals by casualties, abrasion, and the arts.

Whatever may be said of the great social and commercial activities of the sixteenth century, the development of human industry and intelligence in the nineteenth century will prove far more effective for the absorption of the vast quantity of gold and silver now or hereafter produced.

The world in the sixteenth century received and assimilated three-fold the treasure supply of 1492 without material change of prices, which was postponed fifty years later, until a six-fold supply, or an aggregate of $1,200,000,000, had been applied to commercial uses. Then was observed a reduction to one-third of the former value value of silver. If we compare the experience of the world since 1848, the stock of specie in that year of $8,500,000,000 will be doubled in 1880, without any other effect than to vititiate commerce; and $400,000,000 per annum can still

be absorbed by the trade and intercourse of all the continents for twenty years thereafter, or until A. D. 1900, before the monetary situation will correspond with that of Europe in 1570, when the first effect upon the exchangeable value of money is recorded.

We are assisted, by the experience of the sixteenth century, to the conclusion that an aggregate of $25,000,000,000 in the year 1900 will hold a similar relation to the trade and intercourse of mankind that the amount of $8,500,000,000 sustained to the population and commerce of the world in 1848. If, as early in the next century as 1920, the stock on hand should be increased six-fold, reaching a total of $50,000,000,000, it might be attended, as in 1620, by a sensible reduction in the exchangeable value of money; but this contingency is too remote and capable of satisfactory compensation to justify much solicitude in behalf of posterity.

There are indications that the large excess in the production of gold over the silver, which, since 1848, has reversed the former relations of these metals, may be less marked in future. The vast quantities of gold produced since 1848 are mostly from placers—from the detritus of auriferous rocks. These surface mines are soon exhausted. In California, notwithstanding the skillful application of hydraulic power, the production of gold by gulch or placer mining has diminished from $60,000,000 in 1853 to $20,000.000 in 1866. Except for new discoveries, and some successful enterprises of quartz mining, the Australian supply of gold would have likewise diminished. Very few diggings hold a mining population longer than a single season. The "dust of gold" is soon gathered. It may be admitted that Australia, Siberia, perhaps the sources of the Zambesi and the Nile in Africa, and northwest British America will, when further explored, reveal a great many districts where the surface deposits are rich and accessible; but each will be in turn a scene of great excitement and of rapid exhaustion, and, perhaps, before the close of the present century alluvial gold mining will be almost a tradition. This tendency is so apparent in every gold-producing community that public attention turns constantly, and with solicitude, to the separation of gold from its native matrix of rock as the only permanent means of production. But at that stage silver mining comes into successful competition w hat ll existing methods for the reduction of auriferous rock. It has always been more profitable to work mines of silver than of gold, of which Mexico, during two centuries of experience, and the Pacific coast, during two decades, are illustrations.

There was very little mention of silver while the discovery and conquest of America were in progress. Among the vast mineral treasures of Montezuma, the quantity of silver was small compared with gold. It was "El Dorado" which was eagerly sought for by European explorers. Each country was ransacked, with the forced labor of Indian slaves, for gold. This was the era of placer-mining in the American dominions of Spain. In consequence of the importation of gold, Isabella of Castile was obliged, as early as 1497, to modify greatly the relations of gold and silver at the mints. The Spanish sovereigns acknowledged the grant by the pontiff, Alexander VI., of their discoveries "in India" by a donation of gold from Hayti. At length, however, after the discovery of the silver mines in Peru and Mexico, and when the experience of miners had elaborated a

systematic industry, gold ceased to be of much practical importance, and silver became the leading metallic product of Spanish America. Of the coinage of Mexico from 1535 to 1845, $2,465,275,954 was of silver, and $126,981,021 of gold. Except for Brazil, the proportion in South America would be fully equal to that recorded in Mexico.

In the case of California, after many unsuccessful experiments, the reduction of auriferous lodes has been established. The veinstones, when pulverized, readily release the gold; there is a remarkable absence of refractory alloys; all the conditions, especially in Grass Valley, are favorable. Yet the yield of gold does not exceed $9,000,000 per annum, while on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada the annual production of silver, chiefly from the Comstock lode, amounts to $16,000,000 per annum.

As the mining territories are explored, the discoveries of argentiferous veins are reported in all directions. The interior of the vast mountain mass developes in Sonora, Chihuahua, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho and Montana, the identical formations and conditions which, in a lower latitude, characterize Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato and the other well-known silver districts of Mexico. With the exhaustion of the placers (perhaps a remote contingency) it is quite possible that the production of silver, as compared to gold, will be restored to the old ratio of three of silver to one of gold.

But at present, as well as for the last 18 years, the ratio of production is reversed—three of gold to one of silver. The following statement is submitted as an approximation, carefully avoiding exaggeration, of the quantities of the precious metals produced in 1866:

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
United States	$60,000,000	$20,000,000	$80,000,000
Mexico and South America	5,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000
Australia	60,000,000	1,000,000	61,000,000
British America	5,000,000	500,000	5,500,000
Siberia	15,000,000	1,500,000	16,500,000
Elsewhere	5,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000
	$150,000,000	$60,000,000	$210,000,000

The annual production of silver since 1853 has not exceeded $50,000,000, or £10,000.000. Yet, within the period of 14 years—from 1853 to 1866—the sum of £11,250,000 has been annually transported from European ports (including shipments from Egypt) to Asia. The aggregates of bullion exports were as follows:

Gold	£24,773,647
Silver	157,424,757
Total	£182,198,404

France alone, although the richest country of the world in the precious metals, has, since 1848, parted with $165,947,253 of silver, and taken gold in exchange. This has resulted from a fall in the value of gold, as compared with silver, of 2½ per cent., which, by comparison of the course of exchanges between England, using a gold standard, and Hamburg and Amsterdam, using a silver standard, is the only monetary result of the excess of gold supply since 1848. Europe and America will substitute

gold for silver as money, while Asia will probably continue to absorb silver for many years to come, before the ratio of currency to population now existing in Europe shall extend over the eastern world.

A brief statement will illustrate the extent of the oriental demand for the precious metals, which, now mostly confined to silver, will hereafter, or as soon as the world shall desire it, extend to gold. India, in 1857, had a circulating medium of $400,000,000 for the use of a population of 180,000,000, or $2 22 per capita. France has a population of 38,000,000, with a money supply of $910,000,000, or $24 per capita. Suppose China, Japan, and the other industrious populations of Asia to be in the situation of India, and that the current of bullion since 1853 has supplied the Asiatics with $3 per capita, there yet remains a difference of $21 per capita before the monetary level of France is attained, demanding a further supply of $21 per capita over a population of 600,000,000, or not less than $12,600,000,000.

The railway system will soon connect Europe and Asia, and constitutes a most important agency for the transfer of capital and distribution of money among the populations of the Eastern Continent. Since the suppression of the Indian mutiny, an English writer estimates that more than one hundred millions sterling have been added to the currency and reproductive capacity of India, mostly from England, in the construction of railroads and canals. There were 3,186 miles of railway in operation in 1865, having cost $86,000 per mile, and having been constructed with the aid of a guaranty of 5 per cent. to stockholders by the province of India. The system, for which the government indorsement is already given, will be 4,917 miles of railway, at an estimated cost of £77,500,000. These roads will relieve the Government of liability when their earnings reach £25 per mile per week, a point which the leading lines have nearly reached, and which all are destined to attain. Such is the success of the Indian railways that their connection with Europe by the valley of the Euphrates, and their extension into China will probably be accomplished within the next ten years. By that time Russia will have undertaken a railway from Moscow to Pekin, through southern Siberia—a great trunk line that would soon justify a series of southern lines, penetrating central Asia over those leading caravan routes which have been the avenues of Asiatic commerce for centuries.

If an investment of $430,000,000 in 5,000 miles of railway is financially successful in Hindostan at this time, it may be anticipated that a population of 180,000,000 will warrant the enlargement of the system within the present century fully four-fold, which would be only a fifth of similar communications required and supported by a European or American community. Seppose such a ratio of railway construction extended over China, central and western Asia and Siberia, it would be only one mile for every 9,000 people; while in the United States there are 36,000 miles for 36,000,000 people, or a mile to every thousand; and yet the Asiatic ratio, moderate as it is, presents the startling result of 66,000 miles of railroad constructed by the expenditure of $5,676,000,000. Such a disbursement of European accumulations in Asia would go far to diffuse not only the blessings of civilization, but any excess of production from the gold and silver mines of the world.

In Australia a railway has been constructed from Melbourne to the

Ballarat gold fields, 380 miles, at a cost of $175,000 per mile, which pays a net profit nearly equal to the interest on the immense investment. It is difficult to estimate the amounts destined to be absorbed for railways in all the continents, under the direction of the great powers of the world—projected, constructed, and administered by the wealth and intelligence of America, Russia, England, Germany and France. But the railway system is but an instance, among many other causes, conducing, in the language of an eminent English writer,* "to augment the real wealth and resources of the world; to stimulate and foster trade, enterprise and production, and, therefore, conducing, with greater and greater force, to neutralize by extension of the surface to be covered, and by multiplying indefinitely the number and magnitude of the dealings to be carried on, the *a priori* tendency of an increase of metallic money to raise prices by mere force of enlarged volume. Already the boundaries within which capital and enterprise can be applied, with the assurance and knowledge alone compatible with durable success, have been extended over limits which ten or even five years ago would have been regarded as unattainable. There have come into play influences by which it seems to be the special purpose to contribute by the aid of the concurrent advance in knowledge, to the removal or mitigation of many chronic evils against which past generations have striven almost in vain."

TRANSPORTATION FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

While postponing a detailed consideration of the character and extent of trade and transportation from the Missouri River to the mining territories of the interior since 1848, some idea of the westward movement of merchandise and the cost of its transportation, may be obtained from the Quartermaster General's report to the Secretary of War for the year ending June 30, 1866, which exhibits the transportation on account of government, and the rates paid per hundred pounds per hundred miles. The rates from the Missouri river to northern Colorado, Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah were $1 45; to southern Colorado, Kansas, and New Mexico, $1 38, with an addition from Fort Union in New Mexico to posts in that territory, in Arizona and western Texas of $1 79 per hundred pounds per hundred miles. The total number of pounds transported was 81,489,321 or 40,774 6-10 tons, at a cost of $3,314,495. Parties familiar with the course of this inland trade, estimate that the transportation on account of government is one-ninth the total amount of transportation. At this rate the whole amount paid in 1866 for freights from the Missouri River westward was $30,830,055. According to a statement recently made by the officers of the California division of the Union Pacific railroad $13,000,000 in gold was paid in 1863 for transportation eastward from San Francisco to the State of Nevada and Territories east of the Sierra Nevada. The details of return freights and the amount paid for the movement of passengers are, as yet, too incomplete for publication. Not less than $50,000,000 per annum is expended on or near the line of the Union Pacific railroad for the transportation of travellers and merchandise.

* Tooke's History of Prices, vol. vi, p. 235, published in 1857.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I beg leave to close this communication with a few observations of a general nature:

1. There are two indispensable requisites to the development of the western mines—security from Indian hostilities, and the establishment of railway communication to the Pacific coast on the parallels of 35°, 40° and 45°. Of these, the completion of the "Union Central" on the average latitude of the fortieth parallel may be anticipated in 1870, and will unquestionably give a great impulse to the communities which it will traverse, probably to such a degree as to warrant the immediate construction of a northern line central to Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and a southern line equally indispensable to the Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California.

2. Great results of a social, no less than a material character, may be anticipated from the act of July 26, 1866, extending facilities for acquiring title to mineral lands. By that act, freedom of explanation, free occupation of Government lands for placer mining, a right to pre-empt quartz lodes previously held and improved according to local customs or codes of mining, the right of way for aqueducts or canals, not less essential to agriculture than to mining, and the extension of the homestead and other beneficient provisions of the public land system in favor of settlers upon agricultural lands in mineral districts, have been established as most important elements for the attraction of population, and the encouragement of mining enterprises. The Commissioner of the Land Office has carefully analyzed this enactment, and greatly facilitated its execution by a circular recently issued. The spirit of the legislation under consideration is in the interest of actual settlement and occupation, and adverse to absentee ownership for merely speculative purposes, of mining properties. It will probably be necessary to supplement that act in question by some general revision of the local mining customs, which, although generally founded on the Spanish code so long in use in Mexico, are often incongruous and obscure.

3. Great loss and disappointment have resulted from the unique geological and mineralogical development of auriferous and argentiferous lodes of the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghanies. Metallurgical machinery and methods which had been successful in Europe, and even in California, have proved inapplicable or met with unexpected obstacles in the reduction of ores. There is no subject of greater importance than a scientific analysis of the situation and combinations of the precious metals and the best methods for their treatment. How far Congress or any Executive department can judiciously co-operate in the solution of the mechanical and chemical problem which now confronts the skill and experience of all interested in the economical reduction of the ores of gold and silver, it is not within the province of this report to determine; but the great utility of the geological survey of Lake Superior and the Upper Mississippi, in 1847, under the direction of Professor D. D. Owen, may properly be referred to as suggesting the expediency of a similar exploration under National auspices of the mineral districts of the Western States and Territories, and which might be appropriately extended to include the metalliferous localities of the Alleghanies.

JAMES W. TAYLOR.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

BALTIMORE—ITS MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, ETC.

Baltimore, the most southern of the four great commercial cities of the Atlantic seaboard, is located upon an estuary or small bay, which makes up for about two and a half miles on the north side of the Patapsco River, ten miles from the entrance of this river into the Chesapeake Bay, of which it is for this distance an arm. The city, by ship-channel, is about 200 miles from the ocean, and by railroad, 38 miles north-east from Washington, and 98 mile south-east from Philadelphia, lat. 39° 17′ north, and long. 76° 37′ west.

The situation of Baltimore, whether for foreign or internal trade, is admirable. It has a spacious and secure harbor, far inland, and is approached through a narrow and easily defended arm of the sea. Its connections with the interior are ample, railroads diverging from the city in every direction. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad extends west to Wheeling and Parkersburg on the Ohio River, forming connections at these points with the great lines of the north middle section of the Union, and through these with the railroads now being constructed to the Pacific Ocean. Pittsburgh will also be reached by this road, the branch from Cumberland being now in course of construction. The Northern Central Railroad and its connections give access to the coal fields of Pennsylvania and to the ports of Lakes Ontario and Erie. The great shore line of railroads connects the city on the one hand with Philadelphia, New York and the Eastern cities, and on the other with Washington, Alexandria, and the whole south and south-west. The Western Maryland Railroad, as its title implies, is intended to develope that portion of the State. On these great avenues of interior travel and transportation the commerce of Baltimore is entirely dependent, since by nature the site occupied by the city is hemmed around by physical difficulties which would otherwise be fatal to commercial prosperity.

Baltimore has no long record. Its admirable location was for a long period unappreciated, nor was it before 1729 that the town was laid out. The part then first laid off (60 acres in extent) was the central southern portion, about the head of what is now familiarly called "the basin." Three years subsequently, in 1732, ten acres east of Jones' Falls, a part of the present, "old town," were laid out under the name of Jonestown, and in 1735 the two became united as the town of Baltimore. Up to 1752 it contained only twenty-five houses. Sixteen years later it became the County Seat, and so late as 1780 it was made a port of entry. Until that time all vessels trading to and from the port entered, cleared and obtained registers at Annapolis. None of the streets were paved before 1782, when a commencement was made on Baltimore street, from that day to this, the main street of the city. In the same year the first regular communication with Philadelphia—a line of stage coaches—was opened; and not to enlarge by tedious details, it began to assume a metropolitan appearance, and obtained an Act of Incorporation on the 31st day of December, 1796. The City Government was organized in the following year, and from the beginning of 1798 Baltimore was classed among American cities.

In 1775 a census was taken at the expense of a few private individuals, and the town found to contain 564 houses and 5,934 inhabitants. Some

idea of its steady rapid growth since this date may be obtained from the following returns of the federal census since taken:

Census.	White. Persons.	Colored Persons— Free.	Slave.	Total.	White & Colored.
1790.....	11,925	323	1,255	1,578	13,503
1800.....	20,900	2,771	2,843	5,614	26,514
1810.....	36,212	5,671	4,672	10,343	46,555
1820.....	48,055	10,326	4,357	14,683	26,738
1830.....	57,710	14,790	4,120	18,910	70,620
1840.....	81,321	17,980	3,212	21,192	102,513
1850.....	141,441	24,625	2,946	27,571	169,012
1860.....	184,520	25,680	2,218	27,898	212,418

It is thus seen that Baltimore in the last twenty years has gained in population more than it did in the first hundred years of its existence. In 1840 it contained 102,513, and in 1860, 212,418 inhabitants.

Baltimore is highly favored as a manufacturing locality. Jones' Falls and the Patapsco River afford immense water power, which is extensively employed for flouring mills, &c. Numerous cotton mills are also in operation, and in Canton and other neighborhoods iron, and other manufactures are largely engaged in. It may be well, however, to state that some of the largest of the manufactories are located beyond the city limits, but in the County of Baltimore; and hence to understand properly the true manufacturing volume belonging to the city, those of the county must be added, as in the following returns for 1860:

	Number of Establishm'ts.	Capital invested.	Cost of raw material.	H'ds empl'd— males	females.	Cost of labor.	Value of Product.
City.....	1,100	$9,009,107	$12,624,737	12,388	4,666	$3,974,278	$21,083,517
County.....	210	4,780,650	5,443,946	3,547	1,241	1,376,966	8,508,241
City&County	1,310	$13,789,757	$18,068,683	15,935	5,907	$5,351,244	$29,591,758

As compared with Philadelphia, New York and Boston give the following returns:

Philadelphia..	6,298	$73,818,885	$69,562,206	61,870	30,623	$27,369,254	$135,979,777
New York....	4,375	61,212,757	90,177,083	65,483	14,721	28,451,915	159,407,369
Boston.....	1,050	14,527,850	20,254,277	14,044	4,199	6,948,229	37,681,808

The above table shows that Baltimore (city and county) produces $111 to each inhabitant, Philadelphia $240, New York $197 and Boston $212.

The annual value of the products of most important manufactures of Baltimore are given in the following table for 1860:

	City.	County.	Total.
Agricultural implements.....	$238,500	$14,900	$248,400
Boots and Shoes.....	871,567	40,770	912,337
Brass Foundry.....	154,000	.....	154,000
Bread.....	469,585	19,255	488,837
Brick.....	278,600	60,700	339,300
Carriages.....	217,925	2,700	220,625
Chemicals (Bi-Chromate of Potash).....	135,000	.....	135,000
Cigars.....	672,649	.....	672,649
Clothing—men's.....	3,124,081	.....	3,124,081
Cooperage.....	319,095	.....	319,095
Cooper Smelting.....	1,300,000	.....	1,300,000

	City.	County	Total.
Cotton Goods	50,000	2,080,814	2,130,814
Flour and Meal	620,692	2,425,887	3,046,589
Furniture	534,910	.....	534,910
Gas	375,000	.....	375,000
Hats and Caps	145,047	.....	145,047
Hides and Tallow	.....	294,981	294,981
Iron Castings (including stoves)	589,000	117,959	706,959
" Bars, sheet, &c	641,125	.....	641,125
" Peg	130,000	378,000	508,000
Leather	471,010	88,650	559,660
Lime	.....	134,700	134,700
Liquors—distilled	142,000	157,377	299,377
" —malt	211,161	5,000	216,161
" —rectified	124,367	.....	124,367
Lumber, sawed and plained	401,029	24,675	425,704
Machinery, steam engines, &c	392,500	1,100,000	1,492,500
Marble and stone-work	229,760	330,000	559,760
Nails	.....	150,000	150,000
Oil, Linseed	233,000	.....	233,000
Paper	30,000	297,400	327,400
Pianos	265,000	.....	265,000
Printing	324,954	.....	324,954
Provisions—oysters packed	1,025,920	.....	1,025,920
" —Pork and Beef	928,285	.....	928,285
" —Preserved fruits	63,700	.....	63,700
Saddlery and Harness	210,491	2,275	212,766
Sails	125,400	.....	125,400
Ships and boat building	606,822	.....	606,822
Soap and Candles	433,845	.....	433,845
Sugar, refined	2,300,000	.....	2,300,000
Tin, copper and sheet iron ware	282,030	.....	282,030
Woolen Goods	.....	435,250	435,250

From this exhibit it will be seen that the most extensive cotton and woolen factories are beyond the city limits. The same may be said of its machine shops, furnaces, naileries, paper mills &c., and of full one half of its marble works, distilleries, &c. Several of these are largely carried on at Canton, a flourishing suburb adjacent to the city, to which the Northern Central Railroad has lately been extended.

The shipping registered and enrolled, and the shipping built at the port of Baltimore in 1850, and quinquennially thereafter, are shown in the following statement:

	Registered shipping.	Enrolled and licensed.	Licensed under 20 tns.	Total tons.	Of which steam.	Shipping built (tns)
1850	90,670	57,612	737	149,019	13,115	11,683
1855	110,572	71,556	981	183,109	16,340	18,817
1860	114,194	84,801	1,622	200,108	21,953	6,889
1865	64,887	129,785	2,286	196,958	20,615	7,983

The number, nationality and tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade of Baltimore for the same years, is returned thus:

Clearances.					
Year endi'g June 30,	American— Vessels.	Tons.	Foreign— Vess.	Tons.	Total, tons.
1850	359	89,296	163	37,523	126,819
1855	364	111,696	123	47,494	158,590
1860	338	115,733	206	58,267	174,000
1865	129	37,906	212	71,831	109,737

Entrances.					
Year endi'g June 30,	American— Vessels.	Tons.	Foreign— Vess.	Tons.	Total, tons.
1850	295	70,427	143	29,161	99,588
1855	360	121,337	189	43,790	165,127
1860	433	139,514	184	46,903	186,417
1865	123	35,006	182	53,460	88,466

The aggregate values of the exports and imports in the same years are shown in the following table:

	Exports.			Total	Of which in Am. vess.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	imports.	Exports.	Imports.
1850	$6,589,481	$377,872	$6,967,353	$6,124,201	$4,908,046	$5,529,682
1855	9,882,918	513,766	10,395,984	7,788,949	7,336,543	6,726,518
1860	8,804,606	196,394	9,001,600	9,784,773	5,907,939	8,073,328
1865	11,794,546	346,491	12,141,037	4,816,464	3,303,820	2,400,939

The exports of domestic produce to foreign countries and other agricultural States, consist in the main of flour, grain and provisions, and of late years petroleum has been sent away in considerable quantities, and also some copper, of which last large quantities are smelted in the city. But the principal staple of export is tobacco, in the leaf and manufactured, which together usually make up one-half of the total value. The following table gives full details of the leaf tobacco trade for the ten years 1857–66:

SHIPMENTS OF MARYLAND AND OHIO TOBACCO.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866
Bremen	17,497	15,660	18,593	24,767	31,911	12,269	10,288	15,469	13,738	15,005
Rotterdam	11,715	17,965	20,715	22,949	22,708	11,543	7,993	11,866	7,910	15,198
Amsterdam	4,066	3,759	1,298	5,221	8,188	3,024	3,370	4,837	4,753	4,192
England	2,148	4,288	1,950	3,010	6,440	3,827	2,109	2,467	1,084	683
France	7,488	16,935	8,401	6,825	5,215	4,470	6,388	7,457	5,883	6,330
Spain	.. .	2,601	....	1,169	....	6,296	5,050	2,290	5,202	818
Trieste	1,218	1,140	....	900	....	.. ..	....	....	....	....
Antwerp, &c	252	....	....	....	1,133	....	....	....	....	....
Total, hhds	44,259	62,868	50,957	64,841	75,590	48,429	36,193	44,378	38,560	42,215

The total inspections and exports (including Kentucky and other tobaccos,) in the same years, were as follows:

	Inspections.				Total	Stocks at
Years.	Maryland.	Ohio.	Other.	Total.	exports.	end of y'r
1866	31,515	15,579	566	47,660	52,663	17,645
1865	25,479	15,396	3,077	43,952	42,605	22,297
1864	28,518	21,961	2,140	52,619	45,052	20,938
1863	36,676	17,032	2,267	55,975	44,137	21,560
1862	41,493	13,560	3,646	58,699	13,447	6,450
1861	50,407	14,152	3,012	67,571	85,287	24,500
1860	51,000	23,000	2,700	92,838	68,338	15,181
1859	44,480	15,351	3,022	62,801	55,974	8,359
1858	45,200	22,300	3,149	70,609	66,534	4,219
1857	38,057	7,640	1,608	47,305	47,162	4,584
1856	38,330	12,959	1,563	52,852	55,798	7,439
1855	28,470	10,097	991	39,558	36,392	3,733

The inspections of flour in Baltimore for the last five years was as follows:

	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Howard street	189,871	244,246	316,429	317,229	316,396
City Mills	329,466	398,819	410,219	437,638	394,140
Ohio	323,788	262,080	240,383	278,153	212,989
Family	65,009	78,846	66,402	69,838	64,100
Total, barrels	913,134	984,021	1,033,433	1,102,852	967,632
Rye	11,199	12,255	7,140	7,400	10,531
Corn Meal	46,061	32,892	30,977	40,025	29,570

The exports of flour from Baltimore to foreign countries chiefly to Brazil, the West Indies and the British North American Colonies for the same years were as shown in the following statement:

	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.
Brazil	92,541	120,951	170,594	157,286
West Indies	70,070	74,407	98,969	83,473
British North Amer. Colonies.	16,507	17,249	14,430	33,412
Other countries	1,180	1,873	49,049	52,279
Total, barrels	179,298	215,474	333,042	326,450

The following table shows the receipts of wheat and other grain from all sources:

	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.
Wheat	1,359,804	1,887,570	1,960,092	2,329,058
Corn	4,479,033	2,936,246	2,286,003	2,201,933
Oats	1,333,510	1,250,604	946,710	1,603,212
Rye	73,494	75,240	55,518	45,361
Total, bushels	6,245,841	6,149,660	5,248,323	6,179,614

The great bulk of the wheat here represented is manufactured in the city, and furnishes a flour which has a high standing in all markets.

The chief returns from foreign countries are coffee from Brazil, sugar from the West Indies, and fish from British America. The imports of coffee for the last four years are represented thus:

Orig'n.	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.
Brazil	160,457	86,725	91,184	73,957
Venezuela	2,761	.....	4,504	.....
Other countries	1,477	1,540	1,232	1,642
	164,725	88,265	96,920	75,599
Coastwise	16,145	12,219	700	202
Total (bags)	180,870	100,484	97,620	75,801

The quantity of sugar and molasses imported in the same years was as follows:

	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.
Sugar—West Indies, hhds	49,922	40,730	19,611	28,095
" bbls & bxs	48,319	36,500	5,146	6,646
Molasses—hhds	9,337	6,146	5,635	5,380
tcs	2,430	1,160	1,812	1,466
bbls	1,353	406	2,471	608

The great bulk of these imports is sent West by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the markets of the interior, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis.

Baltimore has been long noted for its copper smelting works, and of late years also for its iron founding. The Baltimore and Cuba Mining and Smelting Company has a capital of $1,000,000, and carries on its operations at two establishments—one at Canton on the east, and the other at Locust Point on the south side of the harbor, and these jointly work thirty-four reverberatory (including four refining) furnaces. The number of hands employed as refiners, smelters and laborers is about 300, at wages

ranging from $1 50 to $4 per day. These two establishments consume from 30,000 to 36,000 tons of Cumberland coal annually. The ores are chiefly brought from Cuba, but also largely from the Lake Superior and other domestic mines. The copper finds its chief market in New York. In the iron interest there are nine blast furnaces which in 1866 produced about 30,000 tons of 2,240 lbs., and about equally divided between the charcoal and anthracite varieties. The rolling mills have been in fair activity during the year, but less so than when there was a war-demand for the celebrated boiler iron made here.

No other market is so largely engaged in the guano trade as Baltimore. The trade, however, lost its usual proportions during the war. The arrivals in 1866 were eleven vessels from the Chincha Islands, bringing 13,000 tons, and twenty other cargoes principally of Navassa, amounting to 7,000 tons—making an aggregate of 20,000. Most of the Chincha was taken by the South, the cargo price having been $60 (gold) per ton. The Navassa imports also found ready sale, being chiefly used in the manufacture of other fertilizers. Baltimore continues to be one of the great centres of the oyster and canned fruit business. The houses prosecuting the trade now number upwards of forty and employ more than 4,000 persons of both sexes in the various departments of shucking, packing, peeling, preserving, &c.

The oyster packing commences in September and continues to the middle of June. The quantity of oysters brought to this market annually is variously estimated at five to seven million bushels, some 2,000,000 bushels are packed raw in cans (iced) of 2 to 5 quarts in size requiring about 4,250,000 cans and 200,000 cases; and about 3,000,000 bushels are done up in hermetically sealed cans. The raw or fresh oyster branch gives employment to about 1,500 persons, shucking, packing, &c. The shuckers are principally negroes. The hermetically sealed branch requires about 2,500, chiefly white families. The new process of steaming renders the opening of oysters so simple that children may do it. The number of cans of one, two and three pounds each, hermetically sealed daily during the active season is quite 75,000; and in this branch about 8,000,000 cans are used annually. About the same number of cans is used in the sealing of fruits and vegetables in the summer season. Thus some fifteen or sixteen millions cans of oysters, fruits and vegetables are the products of this industrial pursuit and these again require about 600,000 cases in which they are packed. The manufacture of cans gives employment to upwards of 400 persons, and the value of tin, solder, &c., used in the manufacture is near a million dollars. The case making employs from 240 to 250 carpenters. The total value of this business is between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 a year. The vessels employed in taking oysters for this market aggregate about 50 tons to each vessel; and some 500 or 600 vessels of a larger class are engaged in running them to market. The crews of these vessels number about 6,000 persons. In the summer and autumn or the fruit and vegetable season as many more are engaged packing, boxing and shipping these products to Baltimore by steamers and bay craft; and when all these oysters and fruits and vegetables reach the wharves there is a teeming hive of carters, carmen, and draymen who derive a living from the delivery of the same.

This trade has so rapidly grown to prodigious proportions within a few

years, as to excite astonishment with those even who have had most experience in it. The chief points of shipment for these goods are to the West, far West, and the North and Southwest. The trade to California, once so large, has now become insignificent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR FEBRUARY.

The gross earnings of the under-specified railroads for the month of February, in 1866 and 1867, comparatively, and the differences (increase or decrease) between the two periods, are exhibited in the subjoined statement:

Railroads.	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decr'se.
Atlantic and Great Western	$408,864	$377,852	$.....	$31,012
Chicago and Alton	223,241	*250,000	27 759	.....
Chicago and Great Eastern	79,430	77,626	....	1,804
Chicago and Northwestern	453,695	586,743	133,048	.....
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	2 9,069	184,497	.....	24,572
Cleveland and Pittsburg	151,930	*135,000	.....	16,930
Erie	987,935	917,639	.....	70,296
Illinois Central	505,966	554,901	48,935	.....
McGregor Western	16,500	15,000	.....	1,500
Marietta and Cincinnati	84,264	78,976	.....	5,288
Michigan Central	265,796	283,661	17,865	.....
Michigan Southern	283,179	302,437	19,253	.....
Milwaukee and Prarie du Chien	84,397	85,000	103	.....
Milwaukee and St. Paul	122,621	130,000	7,379	.....
Ohio and Mississippi	246,109	219,065	.....	27,044
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	480,986	522,821	41,835	.....
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	155,993	149,342	.....	6,551
Toledo, Wabash and Western	194,167	200,793	6,626	.....
Western Union	36,006	27,667	.....	8,339
Total (19 roads)	$4,938,848	$5,098,330	$109,472	$.....

The statement which follows shows the miles of road operated, and the gross earnings per mile of the same roads for the same months:

	Miles Road.		Earnings.			
Railroads.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	Incr.	Dec.
Atlantic & Great Western	507	507	$806	$756	$...	$ 50
Chicago and Alton	280	280	794	893	99	...
Chicago and Great Eastern	224	224	354	346	...	8
Chicago and Northwestern	1,032	1,032	439	568	129	...
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	428	428	494	436	...	58
Cleveland and Pittsourg	204	204	745	661	...	84
Erie	798	732	1,238	1,253	15	...
Illinois Central	708	708	713	782	69	...
McGregor Western	50	66	330	227	...	103
Marietta and Cincinnati	251	251	336	314	...	22
Michigan Central	285	285	933	995	62	...
Michigan Southern	524	524	540	577	37	...
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	234	234	363	364	1	...
Milwaukee and St. Paul	275	275	446	473	27	...
Ohio and Mississippi	340	340	724	644	...	80
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	468	468	1,028	1,117	89	...
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	210	210	742	713	...	29
Toledo, Wabash and Western	484	484	401	415	14	...
Western Union	177	177	203	160	...	43
Total (19 roads)	7,474	7,434	$667	$687	$20	$...

On a less mileage by 50 miles than in 1866 the aggregate gross earn-

* The earnings of the Chicago and Alton and Pittsburg and Cleveland railroads for 1867, are estimated.

ings of the above nineteen roads have exceeded those of that year by $109,472, or $20 per mile of road operated. Ten of the nineteen roads represented in the table, measuring 5,022 miles, have increased their earnings by $302,608 or $60 24 per mile; and nine roads, measuring 2,402 miles. show a decrease of $193,472, or $80 50 per mile. The Chicago and North Western appears to have increased its earnings more largely than any others of the series—the Cleveland and Pittsburg, the Ohio and Mississippi, and the Rock Island are those exhibiting the largest decrease. The Erie, though showing a decrease in absolute amount, has actually increased its earnings to the extent of $15 per mile of road operated. The statement on the whole will no doubt be considered favorable; and, indeed, it shows better general results than have been witnessed for a long time past.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract statement, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Treasury Department, on the 1st of February, the 1st of March and the 1st of April, 1867, comparatively:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.
6 per cent. bonds	$196,091,350	$196,091,350	$196,091,350
" " of 1867 and 1868	15,779,443	15,679,443	15,482,643
" " of 1881	283,745,350	283,745,400	283,745,600
" " 5.20's	911,029,500	954,689,000	989,562,000
Navy Pension Fund	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,500,000
	$1,420,145,543	$1,464,705,293	$1,499,381,593

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

6 per cent. bonds	$12,932,000	$12,932,000	$12,932,000
3-year Compound Interest Notes	143,064,640	141,306,680	139,088,680
3-year 7.30 notes	663,686,100	632,796,050	582,330,150
	$819,672,740	$787,028,680	$734,280,780

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.

Various bonds and notes	$15,791,454	$14,576,669	$13,295,658

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States Notes	$381,427,090	$376,235,636	$375,417,949
Fractional currency	28,743,734	29,514,732	29,217,495
Gold certificates of deposit	19,992,980	18,376,180	12,590,000
	$430,163,804	$424,126,528	$417,225,344
Aggregate debt	$2,685,773,540	$2,690,587,280	$2,663,713,374
Coin and Currency in Treasury	142,423,791	159,822,390	140,285,304
Debt, less coin and currency	$2,543,349,749	$2,530,764,890	$2,523,428,070

The following statement shows the amount of coin and currency separately at the dates in the foregoing table:

	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.
Gold Coin	$97,354,604	$107,271,031	$106,956,477
Currency	45,069,187	52,266,368	34,328,827
Total gold coin and currency	$142,423,791	$159,822,399	$140,285,304

LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO A PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE MINT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE REFINING OF GOLD AND SILVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13, 1866.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I hereby submit to you in writing a statement of such facts connected with our mining and minting operations as, in my opinion, are necessary to a clear understanding of the important interests to which they are germain, and without which no intelligent action can be taken.

I may be permitted to refer to the recent instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. J. Ross Browne, the special agent of the department, as embodying succinctly the whole field of inquiry upon these important subjects. The Secretary justly observes that "whatever tends to develop the vast resources of our new States and Territories must add to the wealth of the whole country;" and he desires Mr. Browne to ascertain "what financial facilities may tend to develop the country and enhance its products."

Having yourself visited several of our mining districts, it will be only necessary to refer to your own sources of information upon many points of inquiry connected with these subjects.

As an indication of the magnitude of our mining interests, I will here merely premise that it would be an under-estimate to say that the mines of this State, and the adjacent Territories which are tributary to it, have for the past seventeen years produced an average of $60,000,000 per annum, or an aggregate of $1,000,000,000. And yet so unremunerative are mining operations as a whole, that it would be difficult to-day to find in this State one man for each $100,000,000 produced who has grown rich by working the mines. There is no subject upon which there exists such widely diffused error in the public mind as this, and perhaps there can be no more overwhelming refutation of the fallacy of these impressions than the simple statement of the fact, which is within the knowledge of every one having any personal acquaintance with the history of our mining operations. In early days, when the bars and beds of our mountain streams glittered with gold, and our surface diggings offered rich rewards to individual labor, there were, doubtless, many who reaped golden harvests with little labor and no capital. But these have long since been exhausted, and mining now can only be carried on successfully by a combination of labor and abundant capital. Indeed, mining here is not essentially different from what it has always proven the world over—a fascinating illusion, in which the exceptional instances of success seem alone to be remembered, and to supply the incentive which still lures on its votaries, regardless of the overwhelming preponderence of the disastrous experience of others. And yet, while it involves nine out of ten in heavy pecuniary loss, if not absolute ruin, its result and effect is to "enhance the product" and "add to the wealth of the whole country."

The development, therefore, of this important element of national wealth

should receive every encouragement at the hands of the Government, rather than be repressed by a system of taxation, which practically amounts to the taxing the privilege of a man's spending his own money for the public good. However, many of the evils under which this important interest has heretofore labored will doubtless be remedied by the mineral land law of last Congress. There still exists the high mint charge and the internal revenue tax of one-half of one per cent., which resulted from the various propositions to tax our mines. From the discussions in Congress, this tax seems to have originated in the idea that individuals were reaping private fortunes from the public domain without any return. Apart from what I have already said upon the subject, you can judge yourself how much foundation there is for this belief. But what I more particularly desire to draw your attention to, is its unjust application to foreign mines as well as domestic, the effect being to *repel* the products of Mexico and British Columbia, and force them into other channels. This is the result of making assayers the commissioners for the collection of the tax, and compelling them to collect it upon all bullion which they assay. It seems to me that if this matter was properly represented to the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, he would at once authorize assayers and refiners, upon proper evidence of the foreign origin of bullion being produced to them, to stamp it as such, instead of imposing upon it a tax which was clearly never intended.

In reply, therefore, to the inquiry of the Secretary, "What financial facilities may tend to the development of the country and enhance its products?" I should unhesitatingly reply, a complete abrogation of all taxes and restrictions upon mining enterprises and a radical change in our *whole system of mining laws.*

If it be true that gold alone is the true measure of value, and that the metallic wealth of a country is the only safeguard to national and individual credit or solvency in periods of fiancial disturbance, it would seem to follow as a very simple principle of political economy that all legislation upon such a subject should be directed to the encouragement of its importation from abroad, and the retention in circulation of our own production, or as the representative of other mediums of exchange, and into which they are at all times convertible. Yet, strange as it may appear, all of our legislation upon this important subject has a directly opposite tendency. By imposing high mint charges upon the recoinage of foreign currency, and exhorbitant refining and revenue charges upon foreign and domestic bullion, it deters the one from seeking our markets, and compels our own to seek the cheaper markets of other nations, or, rather, where the smaller charges make its commercial value greater than its minting value at home.

While this subject has been engaging the attention of the first statesmen of Europe for the last three hundred years, and they have been constantly modifying their laws upon the subject, and adapting them to the changes in domestic and international commerce, it has been almost entirely neglected by our government. About the only thing it has done since the discovery of gold in this State, and the magnitude and importance which the subject thereby acquired, was to pass the act of March 4, 1863, looking to exclusion of refining from the mint, and making the retrograde movement of creating, in addition to other de-

ductions, a coinage charge, by the acts of February 21 and March 3, 1853.

The practical result of this is very apparent. These mint and revenue charges now amount to about 1¾ per cent. on gold deposits and 2½ per cent. on silver. By collecting these charges directly from the owner of the bullion, as a deduction from its value, the minting or net coining value per ounce, of our bullion, is reduced considerably below its commercial value, which is governed by the foreign markets, where no such tax or extortionate rate exists, and where minting expenses are defrayed from the public treasury, or by some special tax upon some article of general consumption, and not by a deduction from the value of the bullion.

The theory is a perfectly just one. The making of money is a necessity of government and a benefit to the entire community, and its expense should be borne by them equally, and not solely by the few who produced the material which enables the government to supply its own prime necessities. There is no more justice in doing so than there would be to charge the manufacturer who with his own capital and labor produces the parchment or paper of which your currency is made with the cost of engraving, printing, and other expenses of converting it into money. It is im material to the government how the expenses of its mints are defrayed, so it is done, yet it is very apparent that the particular mode by which it is done may lead to the most important results, for it cannot be denied that by raising the minting value of our bullion at home we not only retain a much larger portion of it in circulation, but we at the same time attract the products of foreign mines, for the same reasons that ours now goes abroad. The policy, therefore, of trying to make our mints self-supporting at the expense of the mining interests only has not only being a signal failure as a public measure, but is not sustained by the usages of any other nation, and is opposed to every just principle of political economy. The remedy is apparent and easy. The annual expenses of our mints are a mere bagatelle in the general disbursements of the government, and it could well afford to throw them entirely upon the general treasury without its being felt. They are now principally owing to the fact that, while other governments have long since restricted their mints to the more legitimate operations of coining money only, our government still adheres to the expensive practice of also refining the gold and silver necessary for this purpose. And while these charges are very high, and operate as a very oppressive tax upon the miner, they altogether fail to cover the cost. This is, however, in a great measure owing to the fact that our mint officials have always exercised an authority in this particular matter that the law does not seem to sanction. It is very clear and mandatory upon the point, and says positively that the charge shall cover the cost, including material labor, wastage, &c., and the authority which it subsequently gives to change these charges from time to time clearly means such changes only as are necessary to make these charges conform to the changes which from time to time may take place in the cost of material, labor, &c.

Acting on their own interpretation of the law, they have adopted a tariff of charges quite as remarkable as their construction of the law itself, and have made their charges in an inverse ratio to the cost. This not

only makes it necessary for the government to make large appropriation every year to cover the deficiency, but establishes an unjust tariff, to which private refiners must conform, while it is clearly the desire of the government that they should be encouraged, so as to relieve it entirely of this expensive operation. I have no doubt that, upon examination, the appropriations which the government makes annually to cover the deficiencies of the mints, growing out of their refining operations, will be found to exceed what it makes from its coinage charges; and, hence, could they get rid of the cost of refining, they could readily forego the small profit they made from coinage, and be better off for doing so, while they, at the same time, relieve the mining interests of the country from the oppressive tax. Again, by the mint's not making any difference between deposits or refined and unrefined bullion in the time of payment, the private refiner is not only compelled to conform to the unjust tariff of the mint, but his bullion, after it is refined, is used by the government to pay depositors whose gold is not refined for several days subsequent, and all because the law simply says that deposits shall be paid in the order in which they are made. To accomplish all that the government desires, the private refiners only want common justice, and they will soon so far outstrip the government in the advantages they will offer the miner as soon to relieve it entirely of the expense of refining. The government uses the tedious and expensive process of refining by nitric acid, (which alone can be used in the heart of the city,) while private refiners employ the more expeditious and economical process of sulphuric acid.

There are a number of ways in which the government can aid and facilitate the consummation of this end if it so desires. The one which seems to me best adapted to this country, where the people are so deeply interested in the efficiency of the mint, and are so jealous of everything touching their peculiar interests, would be to have Congress give to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to contract with private refiners for an exchange of the crude bullion deposited at the mint for bullion fit for coinage or for gold coin, less such charges as might be agreed upon. This course has the advantage of relieving the government of all risk on the one hand, while it secures to the miner the benefit of the government assay and the government responsibility. When this is once accomplished the coining value of our bullion would at once become greater than its commercial value, and the result would be that the entire produce of our moneys would be coined at home, and here, at least, we would be relieved of those constantly recurring periods of stringency in the money matters growing out of the demand for, and shipment abroad of, our bullion.

During your sojourn here you doubtless learnt enough of our peculiar system of exchange with the interior to understand that while the coinage of about $20,000,000 per annum seems to answer all of our wants as a circulating medium, yet nearly our entire product is made to answer the purpose of coin, being remitted from the interior in payment of merchandise sold by our merchants.

It is clear to my mind that if the government would repeal the coinage and internal revenue tax upon all bullion, and give such encouragement to private refiners as would secure to the owners of the bullion the benefits of their more moderate charges, the results which would accrue to the country in the reduction of the price of gold, and the consequent advance

in our national securities would much more than compensate for loss of revenue now arising from these sources.

In connection with this subject it has occurred to me that if the government does not deem it expedient to throw the expenses of its mints upon the general treasury, a tax might be imposed upon bills of exchange, drawn against shipments of specie or bullion, that would answer all the purposes of the coinage and revenue charges now made, and at the same time serve the further purpose of raising the coining value of our bullion at home, as I have before observed, and likewise impose an additional obstacle to its shipment abroad; and all tending to the enablement of our government to return to a specie basis at an early day.

The difficulties of treating these important subjects within the limits of a hurried letter must at once become apparent to you, and I have therefore not attempted to do more than give you a general outline, with a few of the more important facts and considerations appertaining to the subject.

If the suggestion which I have thrown out was adopted, and the mints were allowed to exchange crude bullion for bullion fit for coinage, they would at once be relieved of the expense and necessity of refining; but if it be deemed best to bring about that result by degrees, it would perhaps be best accomplished by giving such a preference to the bullion refined by private enterprise as would make it to the advantage of the depositor to patronize such establishments, and it would, in my opinion, be better to relieve such bullion of the coinage charge than it would to limit the amount to be received by the mint, as now provided by law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS A. GARNETT.

John Jay Knox, Esq.,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

WOOL AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURES OF CALIFORNIA.

(*From the San Francisco Mercantile Gazette, Jan.* 9, 1867.)

The year closed upon a market exceedingly depressed and with scarcely a hope of speedy improvement. The causes producing the condition of the market, noticed in our statement for the quarter ending October first, have been in no wise improved, and still continue to present a foreboding outlook for the future. It is true something is anticipated from the probable action of the present Congress upon the tariff question, but it is questionable if any changes that may be made will prove of more than temporary benefit, and they may fail even of that Within the past four years the increase of woolen manufactures in the United States has been immense, and fully enough to supply the American markets from the product of American looms, a most desirable event if it could be made practicable. But notwithstanding a tariff of nearly fifty per cent. on the cost of manufactures, and in face of this abundant supply of machinery for the production of all the fabrics we may need, our imports have been on a scale of unsurpassed magnitude and our markets completely glutted with goods of foreign make. The fact seems to be that the American markets have been so long

a source of profit to foreign manufacturers that they contemplate exclusion from them with extreme reluctance, and having as yet no other outlet for their products, are prepared to encounter losses if necessary to retain possession. The contest is between the enterprise, skill and energy of American manufacturers and the cheap labor of Europe, and the apparent protection extended to our manufacturers by the present tariff is nearly or quite neutralized by the high cost of labor, oils, dye-stuffs, etc., which are all enhanced by similar duties, and the various Government taxes to which they are subjected. Under the existing condition of the commercial and financial interests of the country, the high duties at present enforced only add temporarily to the Government revenue at the expense of the consumer, and without protecting our own industries in any degree. It would seem as if further increase in tariff rates would only result in adding to the burden of consumers without materially benefitting manufacturers or wool growers; and until the whole course of our commercial relations reaches a settled and healthy basis, the joint interests of wool growing and wool manufacturing must continue subject to fluctuations that cannot be forseen, and labor under depressions like the present. Our local manufacturing interests are probably in a better condition than those of any of the Eastern States, having, in the abundant supply of cheap Chinese labor an ample market for their products at their own doors, and entire exemption from any currency fluctuations, great advantages over any of the New England factories; and while the latter have been making continuous losses through the past year, the former have marked up handsome margins of profit. The additions to the woolen machinery on this coast have been important, and will increase the total consumption for 1867 probably very nearly thirty-three per cent. over the year 1866. This is a fact of great importance to our wool growers, and should encourage them to increase their products even in the face of one or two years of low prices, and should stimulate them to the exercise of the greatest care in the making up of their crops for market. The following internal revenue tax has been paid in this city from December 1st, 1865, to November 30th, 1866, upon manufactured goods: Pioneer Woolen Mills—woolen fabrics, $578,351; clothing, $419,979. Mission Woolen Mills—woolen fabrics, $629,859; clothing, (September, 1866, to November 30th) $74,959. This latter company manufactured a large amount of army clothing for troops here and in the East, and in the State Prison, not included in the above. We present our annual tables of receipts and shipments, and add some brief memoranda of the successive years since 1861:

RECEIPTS (IN BALES).

	1863.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
First quarter	70	613	1,014	511	661
Second quarter	15,784	21,201	21,498	17,191	17,392
Third quarter	5,878	4,327	5,584	5,873	5,603
Fourth quarter	5,906	7,340	5,163	6,698	7,292
Total	27,133	33,481	34,209	29,273	30,958
Deduct received from Oregon, Sandwich Islands, etc	2,051	1,714	2,151	3,955	3,766
Production of California proper	25,087	31,767	31,058	25,315	27,187

TOTAL RECEIPTS ESTIMATED IN POUNDS.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
California	5,343,531	6,559,685	7,236,514	6,455,070	6,546,750
Oregon, etc	410,200	342,800	430,200	791,600	753,200
Total	5,753,731	6,902,685	7,666,714	7,246,670	7,299,950

SHIPMENTS (IN BALES.)

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
23,343	17,316	15,998	15,329	10,165

To the above receipts should be added the Pulled Wool made in San Francisco, which figures among the shipments or in consumption, and is estimated for the year at about 700,000 pounds, and with the estimated amount of all kinds now on hand would give the following approximate figures :

Regular receipts from all sources, (lbs)	7,299,950	
Amount of Pulled Wool made in San Francisco	700,000	
Total stock		7,999,950
Exports per manifest weights, (lbs.)	4,635,000	
Fleece Wool on hand, estimated	500,000	
Pulled Wool on hand, estimated	100,000	
		5,235,000
Balance retained for local consumption, (lbs)		2,764,950

In presenting the following brief mention for the years 1861 to 1866 inclusive it may be necessary to remark that through the whole Pacific coast Sheep are raised wholly on the natural pasturage throughout the year, hence the changes of the weather and condition of grazing through the early winter months controls the condition and character of the succeeding clip very greatly.

1861.—The clip of this year was generally in very fair condition, the bulk of it being of low grade, with a large proportion of kempy and coarse wools; still the staple was sound and open, and the skrinkage light. The amount received at San Francisco from all sources was estimated at 4,600,000 lbs. Prices ranged from 6c to 16c. the highest point having been 19¼c. The market was depressed by the excitement attending the commencement of the war.

1862.—The winter of 1861-2 was marked by an immense rain-fall, continued until to-wards April. The interior valleys were generally flooded and the loss of stock of all kinds very large. Owing to the excessive rains the clip came forward very nearly as light as washed wood; and as the forage was abundant, the staple was fairly healthy. The first receipts of the season were March 8th—prices opened at 19@21c., advanced to 23@23c.; in April, 24c.; in June and July 26@28c. The fall clip began to appear in August, opening at 21@22c., and maintaining that range strongly to the close of the year. Gold opened at 101, reached 137, and closed at 133.

1863.—The winter of 1862-3 was much drier than the preceding year, though sufficient rain fell to produce an abundance of grasses, etc. The clip of Wool was generally in good condition, and the efforts of the wool growers to improve their flocks by introducing Merino crosses, and by throwing out the kempy and inferior Mexican stock, made a marked change in the quality of the Wool. The market opened in April at 24c., advancing to 26c., and as high as 30c. for some choice lots. Through May prices ranged at 24@29c ; through July at 23@26c. Fall clip opened in August at 20½c., advanced to 23@25c. in September, 26@27c. in October, and closed in December at 22½c. Gold opened at 134, reached 172, and closed at 152.

1864.—The winter of 1863-4 was pre-eminently the dry season; but little rain fell, and the prevalence of cold, dry north winds dried the surface of the ground, and checked vegetation, so that the opening spring found the pasturage worse

than at the close of the previous autumn. The sheep were pinched and poverty stricken, and the clip of wool consequently inferior—it was defective in staple, loaded with dust and dirt, and in all respects bad, The market opened March 16th at 24c, ranged from 20@24c. through April and May, reached 23@25c. in June, with occasional sales of choicer lots at 27@28c., and fell back in July to 21@23c. Fall clip opened in August at 21c., maintained about that point through the fall, and declined in December to 16@18c. Gold opened at 152, reached 285, and closed at 228.

1865.—The winter of 1864–5 was somewhat more favorable to general farming interests, sufficient rain having fallen to produce fair crops of grain and grass; but the first storms were severe and cold, and stock of all kinds prostrated by long starvation, perished by thousands. The loss of sheep was variously estimated at 25@33 per cent. of the entire stock. The spring rains were scanty and not sufficient to cleanse the wool at all; the whole clip went forward to market dirty, greasy, weak fibred and short stapled—the poorest clip that California ever produced. Despite the poor condition, prices ruled high throughout the year. The first arrival was March 15th, and brought 24c. Through April and May prices ranged from 20@24c., with occasional sales at 26c., and through June and July 22½@24½c. Fall wool opened at 17@18c., advanced to 21@22c., and closed in December at 20c. Gold opened at 230, declined to 130, and closed at 145.

1866.—The winter of 1865–66 was one of the most favorable possible. During October and November sufficient rain had fallen to start the grasses finely. There was no perceptible change in the condition of the flocks of sheep in the transition from the autumn feed to the new grass, and early in the year it became apparent that the coming clip would be of unusual excellence. The result has fully justified these expectations, and it is doubtful if a better clip was ever marketed in California. In the amount of wool most calculations have been disappointed; it has not equalled the estimates, though it may be that the low state of the market for Fall wools tended to keep some clips back in the country, and deter many farmers from fall shearing. The market opened in March at 21c., advanced to 22@23c., with occasional sales at 24@25c., and receded in July to 19@21c. Fall wool began to arrive in August, with sales at 17@18c., and has steadily declined since, closing at 12@14½c. for good to choice without buyers, and in larger stock than was ever known at the same period.

Thus far the winter of 1866–7 has been more favorable than that of 1865–6. The rains have been copious and the weather uniformly warm. Grasses never showed so large a growth at this period of the year. The sheep are in unusually good condition, and the prospect for a large increase from the flocks is very excellent. Should we get our usual March rains the coming clip will excel any yet produced in California, and in any event it cannot fail of being every way desirable. In amount it may not largely exceed that of 1866, as the consumption of mutton has been unusually large, and so far as the production of wool is concerned each mutton sheep may safely represent two yearling lambs. As approximate estimate, we may expect for the year 1867 the receipts of this port to equal nine million pounds; the local consumption to reach four million—leaving for export about two million pounds. Looking over the whole field, our wool growers have no cause to remit their efforts to increase and improve their flocks; the depres-

sion in the wool market cannot be continued more than a year or two, and may possibly be relieved earlier than is now expected, and, in the meantime, the demand for butchering purposes is such as to guarantee a profit in raising sheep, independent of their product of wool.

Oregon has increased its shipments to us but very little; such wools as have come from them have maintained the past reputation for excellence, but the increase of manufactures there, is gaining steadily on the production; and bids fair to absorb it ere long. Small as the increase of export has been this year, it compelled some of the mills to draw upon California, and some parcels have been shipped to Oregon within the past few months, but the amount so sent was but trifling, and confined to the lowest grades.

A NEW ROUTE ACROSS SOUTH AMERICA.

The following translation of an article from a Lima newspaper, *El Nacional*, of January 21, descriptive of a new route opened up between the Pacific and the Atlantic:—

By this recent discovery the navigation of the rivers which rise in the Andes of Peru and flow into the Atlantic is brought within 70 leagues of the Pacific Ocean, at the seaport of Huachio, 63 miles north north-west of Callao. The President of the Republic and the community should rejoice, for the trans-Andine navigation to the Atlantic has been just definitely established. The steamers Mayo, Putumayo, and Morona are at only the distance of 70 leagues from the shores of the Pacific. In eight hours by railway this distance may be traversed, and our communication by the Amazons opened up with the Atlantic.

The young Prefect of Loreto, Don Benito Arana, proposed to General Prado (President of Peru) the naval exploration of the rivers with the three steamers above mentioned. Being fully authorised by his Excellency the President, Arana set out on this expedition, and on the 1st January, 1867, at five P.M., the steamers Mayo and Putuymayo cast an anchor on the port on the river Mayro, which henceforward will be known to the world by the name "General Prado." The Morona arrived a few hours later.

Notwithstanding the inconvenience which attended the navigation, the vessels have reached the Mayro in good condition; but having found the port deserted, and being short of provisions, they sent commissioners to Profure, and, when supplied with necessaries, the steamers will return to Iquitos. Senor Arana is expected to arrive in Lima by land, to give verbal information on the particulars of his glorious enterprise. The expedition was not entirely pacific. Our readers may remember the unfortunate incidents which gave rise to the catastrophe of Tavara and West, killed and devoured by the Cashioo man-eaters. Arana resolved to seize such as appeared culpable; and on the 7th December he disembarked on the banks of the Pachitea. The Indians resisted, and attacked with bows and arrows the party of Arana, who, at the sound of conflict disembarked the crew of his ships. The fight lasted five hours, and was protracted by the forest, behind the trees of which the Indians sheltered them-

selves. At last they fled in terror, leaving upwards of twenty of their tribe dead on the ground. By the declaration of two woman and thirteen boys who were taken prisoners, and sent to the village of Cashibeya, it appears that among the slain were found the principal assassins of the ill-doomed mariners, Tavara and West.

The enterprise of Orellana, Orzoa, Tejeira, Acunha, Fritz, Condamine, and many other coadjutors of Christian civilization, is at length completed, through the exertions of the young and enthusiastic Prefect Loreto, assisted by the meritorious officers in command of our steamers. They have thus realised the unity of Peru, and opened up for our commerce with Europe a new and rapid means of communication.

The correspondent adds—"The arrival of the Peruvian steamers at the port of 'General Prado' on the Mayro will probably stimulate the patriotism of the present Supreme Chief of Peru to open a railway from Huacho to the head stream of the navigation of the Amazonas during his day of brief authority, and before the exhaustion of the guano of the coast—which otherwise may soon disappear, and leave behind no lasting work of improvement, in roads or bridges, to facilitate and extend the vast natural resources of the Peruvian Republic."

IRISH SEA FISHERIES.

The Commissioners for administering the laws relating to the deep sea and coast fisheries in Ireland report upon the whole in the year 1865 the continuance of a manifest and decided improvement in the condition and progress of those fisheries as compared with their state a few years back, an improvement, however, scarcely, if at all, apparent this year on the western and northern coats, partly owing to the loss by emigration of the more able men, the poor condition and equipment of the boats, and the wants of an immediate and remunerative market, but partly also, it seems, to real scarcity of fish. But the return of the herrings to the east coast and the success of mackerel fishing in the deep sea have given confidence to the Irish fishermen; and the haddock and whiting, which for a very long time had scarcely been seen on the coast, re-appeared last year. The oyster fishery is not in a prosperous condition—not owing to any decline consequent on natural causes, but to the increased demand and price stimulating dredging to an extent which the beds are unable to bear. The commissioners have extended the close season on the southeast coast, and encouraged the formation of private layings with a view to create sources whence the public beds may be re-stocked. They feel obliged to dissent from the recommendation of the royal commission in reference to the abolition of a close season for the oyster fishery, and the removal of the restrictions on trawling on the banks along the coast, believing that the fish ought to be left undisturbed during the spawning season. The coast-guard returns for 1865 show that there were employed in fishing 8,989 vessels, 35,184 men, and 2,730 boys—a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 311 vessels, 2,232 men, and 794 boys; 6,582 tons of fish were conveyed by railway in Ireland in the year 1865, being 230 tons more than in the previous year.

STATISTICS OF COAL.

An interesting Blue-book has just been issued by Great Britain containing reports from Her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation respecting the production of coal in different countries. According to these reports the production of coal in Austria in 1864 was 4,499,133 English tons; in 1855 it was 2,028,089 tons. In Bavaria, in 1865, the quantity of stone coal and brown coal produced was 435,602 tons; in 1859 the quantity was 260,000 tons. In Belgium the number of coal mines was 287, and the amount of coal obtained in 1865 was 11,840,703 tons, the quantity exported in the year being 3,568,406 tons. In Brazil there were no extensive workings of coal. Some of the coal-beds, however, were of great depth, and presented great facilities for working by open quarrying. In France in 1864 the production was 11,061,948 English tons; in 1865 it was 11,297,052 tons. In the year the import of coal amounted to 7,108,286 tons, of which 1,455,206 tons were drawn from Great Britain; the exports in 1865 were 335,126 tons. Prussia is rich in mineral fuel; the total amount of stone coal and brown coal produced on an average in this country in 1864 was 21,465,600 English tons; in 1860 it was 13,543,000 tons. The coal-pits of the river Ruhr extend over ten miles in length, a Prussian mile being equal to 24,000 Prussian feet, nearly 4 2-3 English miles. The western parts of Prussia are so richly furnished with mineral fuels, particularly with coals, that they do not depend for their supply on foreign countries, but rather give up a great part of their coal produce to the latter. In Russia no coal is exported, although the beds of the Donetz are rich in coal and other minerals; the amount of coal produced in this place was 128,571 tons; but this is a very insignificant quantity compared with the enormous mass of coal which the Donetz is capable of furnishing. In 1842 there were only 225 beds in a working condition, whereas now there are about 700, and each year the spring rains bring to light others. Coal fields also exist on the western flank of the Ural mountains. Five hundred and fifty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight English tons were imported into Russia in 1865. No coal is exported from Spain, and the quality raised in the country is chiefly used for making coke and artificial fuel. Oviedo furnishes more than any other province, in 1863 it furnished 307,396 tons, the total produce being being only 401,297 tons. Spain may be said to be dependent on England for her coal, notwithstanding the internal resources of the country. The effect of the differential duties has been to enhance the price of of coal, while in their protective capacity they have in nowise assisted native production. In the United States the amount produced in 1865 was 17,417,617 tons. Out of this quantity Pennsylvania alone produced 13,000,000 tons. It is estimated that the Illinois coal-fields contains 1,277,500,000,000 tons, and that it would take 100,000 years to exhaust them; yet the United States, with their enormous productive resources, raise now but the paltry amount of about 20,000,000 tons. In New South Wales the supply of coal is very great. The quantity exported from the port of Newcastle exceeded 12,000 tons a week. In the United Kingdom in 1863 88,292,515 tons of coal were raised, and in 1865 the quantity had increased to 98,150,587 tons.

COTTON AND SILK FRAUDS IN CHINA.

The Chinese, says a Shanghai exchange, have discovered a very admirable and simple method of making money. Everything being sold by weight, and water possessing a definite specific gravity, they have found it a desirable plan to add that element to produce of all descriptions; as, on account of its comparative cheapness, it shows a handsome profit if sold at the market price of any article whatever. As many of our readers know to their cost, picul upon picul of water has been sold as cotton, as sugar, as hemp, as seaweed, and indeed in the form of almost every article of produce in the country. It is chiefly, however, in the shape of cotton that the greatest trade in water has hitherto been carried on. Though people grumble a good deal, they went on buying their 93 catties of cotton and seven catties of water at market rates pretty freely; but in the course of time they got more cautious, as sundry cargoes instead of arriving the spotless white substance they were shipped, turned out the equally useful but less customary color of black. The plea always set up by the Chinese dealers was, that it was utterly impossible to obtain dry cotton, because the countrymen who sold it in small quantities, commenced the process of wetting it almost as soon as it was picked. This statement, we have good reason to believe, was true up to a certain point; that is, the countrymen did wet cotton to an extent; but while dilating this circumstance, the honest dealers forgot to mention that they themselves added a reasonable amount of water on their own account. The cessation of demand for this staple among foreigners has made it difficult to ascertain whether it be possible to obtain from the Chinese positively dry cotton; but, anyhow, an improvement was effected when the foreign merchant discovered that in buying wet stuff he was not only submitting to a fraud, but ran the risk of having his whole cargo so much damaged as to become almost unsaleable. The Chinese were considerate enough to reduce the wetting down to a safe shipping point: that is, to some four or five catties in a picul; thus clearly proving that it was not the countrymen alone who were responsible for the previous more serious adulteration. We believe we may state with safety that scarcely any cotton has been shipped from this port not containing from four to five per cent. of water. That is, in other words, a merchant nominally buying 1,000 piculs of cotton, in reality purchased 950 piculs of the staple and 50 of water; and his invoice if strictly made out, at say 20 tls. per picul. should have run—"Cotton, raw Shanghai, 950 piculs, at 20 tls., 19,000 tls; water, Shanghai unfiltered, 50 piculs, at 20 tls. 1,000 tls." But as this was generally considered an unnecessary amount of commercial purism, and might have been looked upon as pedantic, the cotton and the water were lumped together and the difference appeared in the account sales, either in lowness of price or loss in weight. Last season, however, complaints were made that this ingenious principle in Chinese trading was applied to raw silk; and, although it was not considered very much out of the way to buy water in bales of cotton at 20 tls. per picul, people began to think the article a little dear when it was offered them in bales of silk at a cost of over 400 tls. The silk inspectors addressed a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, complaining of the Chinamen having sold them water at so high a figure, but the chamber did not perceive that the silkmen had been absolutely called upon to take it. Grave fears were, however, expressed that the attempt to wet silk might be renewed this season; and as the possibility of such an occurrence taking place is a serious consideration, it is certainaly desirable that merchants should, at the outset, be on their guard and not allow the commencement of a similar system with regard to silk as that which proved so fruitful a source of loss, and of disputes with reference to cotton.

COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE AND REVIEW.

Public Debt for March—Business this month—Rate of Interest—Course of Gold, Exchange, &c.—Five-twenties, &c., at London—Price of United States Bonds for March, &c.

The statement of the public debt for March, which we publish this month, is the most favorable in all respects that we have been able for a long time to lay before our readers. In consequence of the falling off in the internal revenue there is but little diminution of the net aggregate, which is 2,523 millions, against 2,530 millions a month ago. The decrease of seven millions has been made by the sale of between five and six millions of gold. This small diminution of the total of the debt is regarded as a point of less importance by the public than it was some time ago. Experience has shown us that until our internal taxation is better adjusted, and more skilfully distributed, a needless oppression of the productive power of the country would be induced by the attempt to pay off from this source any considerable amount of the public obligations. The voice of the country is for reducing taxation to such limits as will pay the expenses of the Treasury and meet the interest on the Government bonds. When by careful adjustment we find out at what points the pressure of taxation may rest with the least injury to the country, increase the pressure and tighten the fiscal screw as the gradual recuperation and growing strength of the tax-paying power of the country may justify. In this point of view, then, Mr. McCulloch has met the wishes of the people.

But although so small a reduction of the debt has been made, the changes effected have all been in the right direction. In the first place, the currency balance in the Treasury has fallen to a lower point than for many months past. No less than eighteen millions of this idle money have been used to pay off interest-bearing securities of short dates. In making this reduction Mr. McCulloch has been obliged to draw down the balances in the National Banks to an unusually low point. A stringency of limited extent and brief duration has resulted from this withdrawal of balances. For the banks, although they pay no interest on the Government balances, are tempted to lend them to their dealers in order to gain interest. At this time of the year there is always a great pressure on the financial machinery of the country in consequence of April payments in the agricultural districts, and this pressure cannot fail to be increased by the sudden taking away of heavy Government deposits. The trouble and embarrassment hence resulting would not, however, have been so serious had not the preparations the banks found to be necessary for their quarterly statements, been making just at the same critical time. From the mischievous, and, to some extent, unexpected results which have come from this untoward combination of forces acting together on the money market, at a time when it was from other causes in a state of extreme sensitiveness, we may derive new confirmation of the often proved remark that the Government deposits are an injury to business, and a snare to the banks. Now, that these mischievous deposits are removed, we trust they

will not be allowed again to accumulate in so inordinate a degree as has been but too frequent in the past.

Then, again, Mr. McCulloch has acted in the difficult duty of contraction with all the caution that could be desired. Under the act of April 12 he is bound to withdraw greenbacks if in his opinion it can safely be done. But the monthly maximum is not to exceed 4 millions. Under existing circumstances he has very properly refrained from contracting more than about one-fifth of this amount or $818,378, which represents, we presume, the mutilated notes which have ceased to be fit to pass current and have come in for redemption. For the same cause the fractional currency has declined $297,228, so that the volume of the currency has been contracted by a little more than one million of dollars. Probably the most suggestive and gratifying feature of the report, however, is found in the short date obligations which have caused so much apprehension. Of these no less than 54¼ millions have been paid off, 50 millions being the amount of the Seven-thirties alone. If we mistake not the aggregate of the Seven-thirty notes has never before suffered so large a reduction in any one month. It is now reduced to 582 millions; of which less probably than 100 millions fall due in August next. The embarrassment which the Treasury has looked for from these notes is now, therefore, at an end, and the rapid acceleration of the rate of conversion fully confirms the opinion we have ventured to express that if vigorous efforts are made by the department and its agents the Seven-thirties, the compound notes, and all other short obligations outstanding can be so far funded before the time of maturity that no trouble need be apprehended from this cause. If Congress will resolutely refuse to add to the existing debt, and will turn a deaf ear to all the schemes which are concocted for that purpose, the existing debt, whether floating or semi-funded, will easily be provided for.

As to the gold-bearing bonds, there is little to be said. The Five-twenties have been increased $34,723,000. From the defective way in which the statement is made out we are unable to say what proportions of these Five-twenty bonds belong to each of the four issues. The impression prevails very extensively, however, that there has recently been an emission of several millions of bonds of 1864, the aggregate of which was one hundred millions originally. No notice has been given to the public of any such issue, the understanding being that no Five-twenties of any sort are now being put out, except the fourth series, the interest of which is payable in January and July. It is very important to holders of securities, whether of the government or of private corporations, that no secret issues should be made, but that all new emissions of bonds should be made with as much publicity as possible. The propriety of this rule is seen at once, if we remember that the quantity of any species of bonds, pressing on the market at a given time, forms an important element in regulating the market price. Hence a secret issue of any securities is regarded as an injury to the holders of such securities. By parity of reasoning the buying up of any such securities should be public. Accordingly, the British government, when purchases are made of consols, on account of the Sinking Fund announces the fact, and the amount of the purchase is on the same day made known at the Stock Exchange, and in the money articles of the London journals. This principle of publicity is of greater importance than has been supposed; and now that there

is an end of all the reasons for it, which originated in the exigencies of the war, this principle should be adopted in all the negotiations of the Treasury.

The course of business during March has shown some symptoms of improvement. While trade cannot be said to have been healthy, it has yet perhaps realised, in respect to activity, all that was anticipated at the opening of the year. In most branches of merchandise the supply of goods appears to have been in excess of the demand; and hence, as a rule, holders have found it necessary to concede a steady reduction of prices, and both manufacturers and importers have found the result of their operations far from satisfactory. The manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods have not produced to the full extent of their capacity; but the limitation of the supply of fabrics appears to have had no other effect than to partially arrest the downward course of prices. The importation of dry goods from January 1st to the close of March aggregates $30,223,631; which though $15,150,000 less than for the same period of last year, is yet $19,770,000 more than during the first quarter of 1865; and in the present depressed condition of the trade of the country, must be considered an excessive supply. This large supply of foreign fabrics, selling in many cases much below cost, has of course produced an active competition with domestic goods, and fostered the prevailing depression in the home market. The backwardness of collections in the West, and the unsatisfactory accounts of business given by buyers from the interior generally, indicate that the burthens of taxation and the inflation of prices and of rents are at last seriously limiting the ability of consumers to purchase, and clearly show that, unless the case be met by carefully adjusting the supply to the demand, both manufacturers and importers must suffer heavy losses upon their operations.

Monetary affairs have been generally dull throughout the month. The loan market has been, upon the whole, quiet; though the rate of interest on demand loans has not ranged below 6 per cent. on stock collaterals. An unusually large amount of stocks are at present held by brokers, who have to depend upon the banks for carrying them; and this fact, rather than any activity in loans, has steadily sustained the rate of interest. Toward the close of the month, the preparations of the National Banks for their quarterly statement, required to be made up on the first Monday of April, caused a general disturbance of deposits and of loans, and produced during the last few days, a firm 7 per cent. market. Although it is for many reasons important that the banks should make frequent exhibits of their condition, yet the existing plan of making a return on a day foreknown to the banks, is really of little value as a means of ascertaining their condition, while it is productive, every three months, of much inconvenience to business. The banks temporarily shape their accounts for the occasion, and instantly relapse into a condition which they had deemed unfit for a public exhibit. In the discount market there has been a decided recovery of confidence. Really prime paper has been in active demand at 6½@7½ per cent., both from the banks and private investors, but lower grades have accumulated in the hands of dealers, and have been negotiated at high rates.

The following are the rates of loans and discounts during the month of March:

RATES OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

	March 2.	March 9.	March 16.	March 23.	March 30.
Call loans	5 @ 6	5 @ 6	5 @ 6	6 @ 7	6 @ 7
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	6 @ 7
A 1, endorsed bills, 2 mos	6½@ 7½	6½@ 7	6½@ 7½	7 @ 7½	7 @ 7½
Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 mos	7 @ 7½	7 @ 7½	7 @ 7½	7½@ 8	7½@ 8
" " single names	7½@ 9	7½@ 9	7½@ 9	7½@ 9	7½@ 9
Lower grades	8 @10	8 @10	8 @10	8 @10	8 @10

The course of stock operations has not varied materially from what is usual at this season of the year. Operations have been principally on brokers' own account, and the prevailing temper of the market has favored lower prices. During the latter half of the month, the anticipation of the usual Spring campaign caused some of those who had been operating for a decline to become buyers of stocks, and gave a firmer tone to the market. The total transactions in stocks at both boards, for the month, amount to 1,825,802 shares, against 1,968,839 for the same period of last year. The volume of shares sold at the boards in January, February and March, and the total since Jan. 1, is shown in the following statement:

	January.	February.	March.	Since Jan. 1.
Bank shares	2,461	1,929	3,425	7,815
Railroad "	2,200,519	1,262,251	1,597,017	5,059,778
Coal "	24,266	10,369	33,145	67,600
Mining "	65,375	29,930	28,502	123,857
Improv'nt "	20,344	18,980	41,975	81,299
Telegraph "	49,501	33,857	34,615	117,973
Steamship "	56,504	91,618	80,561	228,683
Other "	4,703	6,409	6,562	17,674
At Regular Board	765,359	634,121	672,226	2,072,406
At Open Board	1,658,325	841,242	1,152,676	3,652,443
Total 1867	2,423,684	1,475,363	1,825,302	5,734,849
Total 1866	2,489,517	1,748,481	1,968,839	6,136,067

United States securities have been upon the whole inactive, and have reacted from the high prices reached at the close of February. While there has been no foreign demand, and the price of gold has declined about six points, there appears to have been a steady flow of bonds out of the hand of traders, compelled probably by the pressure of the times; and these circumstances appear to have chiefly contributed to the fall, ranging from ¼ to 1¾ on the several classes of bonds; the only exception being in the case of the new Sixty-fives. The amount of Government bonds and notes, State and city bonds and company bonds, sold at the Regular Board, in the last three months, compare as follows:

	January.	February.	March.	Since Jan. 1.
United States Bonds	$6,663,300	$6,150,300	$5,889,050	$18,702,650
United States Notes	1,968,200	1,764,850	1,089,430	4,722,480
State and City Bonds	2,594,800	2,422,800	3,936,500	8,954,100
Company Bonds	732,500	752,300	731,500	2,216,300
Total, 1867	$12,108,800	$11,090,150	$11,396,480	$34,595,430
" 1866	12,155,700	9,822,000	10,622,840	32,600,540

The following are the closing quotations at the regular board to-day, compared with those of the six preceding weeks:

	Feb. 21.	Feb. 28.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 8.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 22.	Mar. 29
Cumberland Coal	....	30¼	30¼	30¼	35¼	33¼	....
Quicksilver	39	....	36¼	36¼	....	35	34
Canton Co.	45	45	123¼	45¼	47¼	46¼	46¼
Mariposa pref	23¼	23¼	23¾	21¾	23¼	....	....
New York Central	101¾	102¾	55¼	102¼	102¼	105¼	105¼
Erie	56¼	56¼	....	54¾	59¾	58¼	58¾
Hudson River	134¼	137	137	139	....	138¼	....
Reading	104¼	102¾	102¾	103	102¼	101¾	101¾
Michigan Southern	73¾	72¼	72¾	71¾	74¾	73¼	7 ¾
Michigan Central	107¾	....	....	....	....	108¼	108
Cleveland and Pittsburg	79¾	81	81	99¼	98¼	78¼	79¼
Cleveland and Toledo	....	118¼	118¼	117¾	119	118¾	121¼
Northwestern	36	35¾	35¾	34¾	35¾	35¼	35¾
" preferred	65¼	65	65	65¼	68¼	68¾	64¾
Rock Island	97	98¾	95¾	94¾	96	97¼	97¾
Fort Wayne	96¾	94¾	97¼	94¾	96¼	96¼	96¾
Illinois Central	116	115¾	115¾	114¾	115¾	116	....

The daily closing prices of the principal government securities are shown in the following statement:

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT NEW YORK, MARCH, 1867.

Day of month.		6's, 1881. Coup.	6's, 1881. Reg.	6's, (5-20 yrs.) 1862.	6's, (5-20 yrs.) 1864.	Coupon 1865.	5's, 10-40 yrs. new.	5's, 10-40 yrs. Coup.	7-3/10 1867.
Friday	1	....	110¾	111	.....	108¾	108¾	98	105¾
Saturday	2	110¾	....	110¾	.....	.....	108¾	.....	.....
Sunday	3	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday	4	.....	.....	110¾	108	108¾	108¾	98	105¾
Tuesday	5	.....	110	110¾	.....	108¾	108¾	.....	105¾
Wednesday	6	109¾	110	109¾	107¾	107¾	108¾	97¾	.....
Thursday	7	109	.....	109¾	.....	....	108¾	....	105¾
Friday	8	....	....	109¾	....	107¾	108¾	98	105¾
Saturday	9	109¾	.....	109	107¾	107¾	108¾	97¾	105¾
Sunday	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday	11	.....	.....	.....	107¾	.....	.....	97¼	105¾
Tuesday	12	.....	109¼	109¼	107¾	.....	108¾	97¾	105¾
Wednesday	13	109¾	.....	.....	107¾	107¾	108¾	97¾	105¾
Thursday	14	109¾	....	109¾	107¾	107¾	108¾	....	105¾
Friday	15	109¼	109¼	.....	107¾	.....	108¾	97¼	105¾
Saturday	16	.....	109¼	109¾	107¼	107¾	105½	.....	105¾
Sunday	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday	18	109¾	.....	109¾	107¾	.....	107¼	97¾	106
Tuesday	19	109	.....	.....	107¾	108	107¼	.....	106
Wednesday	20	.....	.....	109¾	.....	.....	107¾	....	106
Thursday	21	109¼	109¼	109¼	107¾	107¾	107¼	97¾	106
Friday	22	.....	.....	109¾	107¾	108	107¾	97¾	106
Saturday	23	.....	109	109¾	107¾	107¾	107	97¾	106
Sunday	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday	25	.....	108¾	109	107¾	.....	107¼	97¾	106
Tuesday	26	108¾	108¾	108¾	107¼	107¾	107	97¾	106¾
Wednesday	27	.....	.....	109¼	107¾	107¾	107¼	97¾	106
Thursday	28	.....	108¾	.....	107¼	108	107¼	.....	.....
Friday	29	109¼	.....	109¾	107¼	108¼	107¾	98	106
Saturday	30	109¼	109¼	109¾	107¾	108¾	107¼	98	106
Sunday	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First		110¾	110¾	111	108	108¾	108¾	98	106¾
Lowest		108¾	108¾	108¾	107¼	107¾	108¾	97¾	105¾
Highest		110¾	110¾	111	108	108¾	107¾	98	106
Latest		109¼	109¼	109¾	107¾	108¾	107¾	98	106

The quotations for three-years compound interest notes on each Thursday of the month have been as shown in the following statement:

PRICES OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AT NEW YORK, MARCH, 1867.

Issue of	March 7.	March 14.	March 21.	March 28.
June, 1864	117¾@117¾	117¾@117¾	117¾@118	118 @118¼
July, 1864	117 @117¼	117¾@117¾	117¼@117¾	117¾@117¾
August, 1864	116¾@116¾	116¾@116¾	116¾@117	117 @117¼
October, 1864	115¾@115¾	115¾@115¾	115¾@116	116 @116¼
December, 1864	114¾@114¾	114¾@114¾	114¾@115	115 @115¼
May, 1865	113¾@113¾	113¾@113¾	113¾@113¾	113¾@113¾
August, 1865	111¼@111¾	111¼@111¾	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾
September, 1865	110¾@111	110¾@111	110¾@111	111 @111¼
October, 1865	110¾@110¾	110¾@110¾	110¾@110¾	110¾@111

The first series of figures represents the buying and the last the selling prices at first class brokers' offices.

The course of United States' bonds in Europe has been steadily upward. Although large amounts were sent thither in January and February, and have since been in course of distribution, yet Five-twenties rose at London from 73⅜, at the opening of the month, to 75½ at the close. Illinois Central and Erie shares have respectively advanced at London 3½ per cent., following the fall in the premium on gold.

The closing quotations for Consols and certain American Securities (specified) at London, as received by the Atlantic cable, are given in the following tabulation :

COURSE OF CONSOLS AND AMERICAN SECURITIES AT LONDON—MARCH, 1867.

Date.	Cons for mon.	Am. securities. U. S. 5-20s	Ill.C. sh's.	Erie shs.	Date.	Cons for mon.	Am. securities U. S. 5-20s	Ill.C. sh's.	Erie sh's.
Friday 1	91	73⅛	76¼	36¼	Tuesday.....19	91	74⅛	78	39⅛
Saturday..... 2	91	73⅛	76	37	Wednesday 20	91	74⅛	78¼	40¼
Sunday..... 3	....	....	....	....	Thursday 21	91¼	74⅛	78¼	39⅝
Monday..... 4	91	73¼	76¼	36⅛	Friday 22	91	74⅛	78⅛	39
Tuesday..... 5	91	73⅛	77	36¼	Saturday 23	91	74⅛	78⅛	39
Wednesday..... 6	90⅞	74	77¼	35⅝	Sunday 24	....	....	....	....
Thursday 7	90⅞	73⅝	77¼	36	Monday.....25	91	74⅛	78⅛	39
Friday 8	90⅞	73⅝	77⅛	36	Tuesday.....26	91	74⅛	78¼	38⅝
Saturday..... 9	90⅞	74⅛	77⅛	36⅛	Wednesday 27	91¼	74¼	77¼	38¼
Sunday..... 10	....	....	....	....	Thursday 28	91¼	75	78¼	38¼
Monday.....11	90⅝	74⅛	78	38¼	Friday.....29	91	75	78¼	39
Tuesday.....12	90⅝	74⅛	77¼	40	Saturday.....30	91¼	75¼	79⅛	39¼
Wednesday.....13	90⅝	74⅜	77¼	39¼	Sunday 31	....	....	....	....
Thursday.....14	90¼	74¼	77¼	39½					
Friday 15	91	74⅛	77¼	39½	Highest.....	91¼	75¼	79¼	40¼
Saturday.....16	91	74⅛	78	40	Lowest.....	90¼	73¼	78	35¼
Sunday.....17	....	....	....	....	Range.....	⅛	1¼	1¼	5
Monday.....18	91	74⅛	78¼	39¼					

The imports and exports of coin and bullion at the port of New York for each of the last three months and since January 1, have been as shown in the following statement.

MOVEMENT OF COIN AND BULLION IN MARCH AND SINCE JANUARY 1.

	January.	February.	March.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts from California.....	$2,472,895	$1,740,109	$1,896,857	$6,109,861
Imports from foreign ports.....	126,719	136,491	145,867	409,077
Total receipts.....	$2,599,614	$1,876,600	$2,042,724	$6,518,938
Exports to foreign ports.....	2,551,356	2,124,461	1,891,141	6,566,958
Excess of imports over exports.....	$48,258	.....	$151,583	.....
Excess of exports over imports.....	.....	$247,861	.....	$48,020

The following shows the amount of receipts and exports in March and since January 1, for the last seven years :

	Receipts from Cal.		Imp. from for'n p'ts		Exp's to for. ports	
	Mar.	Since Jan. 1.	Mar.	Since Jan. 1.	Mar.	Since Jan. 1.
1867.....	$1,896,857	$6,109,861	$145,867	$409,077	$1,891,141	$6,566,958
1866.....	3,958,291	9,047,105	285,854	590,747	1,045,039	5,558,408
1865.....	1,668,975	4,637,167	243,243	402,214	331,913	4,589,967
1864.....	1,121,338	3,301,608	104,437	284,877	1,800,559	10,275, 05
1863.....	1,697,176	4,996,681	123,616	439,493	6,585,442	15,175,680
1862.....	1,846,752	5,297,080	88,227	313,992	2,471,233	8,906,426
1861.....	2,870,991	10,178,895	5,546,406	15,082,702	301,902	1,463,628

The lowest and highest quotations for United States 6's (5-20 years) of 1862, at Paris and Frankfort, in the weeks ending Thursday, have been as follows :

	Mar. 7.	Mar. 14.	Mar. 21.	Mar. 28.
Paris.....	83¼@83¾	83 @84	84 @84¼	84¼@84¾
Frankfort.....	76⅝@77¾	77¼@77¾	77¼@77¾	77¾@78

The course of the gold premium has been steadily downward, the price having fallen over six points within the month. This change is the more remarkable considering that there has been a reduction of more than three millions in the supply of specie in the banks. The anticipation of the large disbursement upon May coupons appears to have been the chief cause of the downward tendency. The receipts from California amount to $1,896,857, and the foreign exports to $1,837,824. Since Jan. 1st, the California supply and the foreign imports have been balanced by the shipments to foreign ports within about $2,000. It will be seen from a statement below that the amount of gold derived from unreported sources, has again been about three times the amount derived from California:

	January.	February.	March.	Since Jan. 1.
Specie in banks at or near commencement	$13,185,222	$16,332,984	$11,579,381	$13,185,222
Receipts of treasure from California	2,472,895	1,740,109	1,896,857	6,109,861
Imports of coin and bullion	126,719	136,491	145,867	409,077
Coin paid by U. S. Treasury for interest	7,485,945	541,832	2,630,526	10,836,303
Total reported supply	$23,270,781	$18,731,416	$16,452,631	$30,542,463
From which deduct amounts withdrawn from market, viz.:				
Export of coin and bullion	$2,551,356	$2,124,461	$1,891,141	$6,566,958
Paid into U. S. Treasury for customs	9,520,385	11,452,204	12,198,039	33,170,628
Total withd'n from market	$12,071,741	$13,576,665	$14,089,180	$39,737,586
Excess of reported supply over withdrawals	$11,199,040	$5,154,751	$2,362,451	$.....
Excess of withdrawals over reported supply	.....	.....	.....	9,195,123
Specie in banks at or near close	16,332,984	11,579,381	8,522,609	8,522,609
Derived from unrep'ted sources	$5,133,944	$6,424,630	$6,159,158	$17,717,732

The sources of this large extra supply, by which the market has been sustained, are numerous and divergent. From the sales of gold effected by the Treasury probably the larger portion is derived; but in addition to the receipts from this source, there is a considerable amount brought in hand by persons returning from California, and by immigrants from foreign countries, while at the same time the overland shipments from the mines of Colorado, Montana and Idaho are rapidly increasing, and becoming a very important item in our supply of the precious metals. In the above table it will be seen that from these sources and from private hoards the market has received over 17 millions of gold since the first of January.

The following table gives the fluctuations of gold coin at New York daily for the past month;

COURSE OF GOLD AT NEW YORK, MARCH, 1867.

Date.	Openi'g	Lowest.	High'st.	Closing.	Date.	Openi'g	Lowest.	High'st	Closing
Friday 1	140¼	138⅝	140¾	139¼	Thursday 21	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜
Saturday 2	139¾	138⅝	139⅜	138⅜	Friday 22	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜
Sunday 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Saturday 23	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜
Monday 4	139	138¾	139	138¾	Sunday 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday 5	138¼	136⅞	138¼	136⅞	Monday 25	134⅜	133⅞	134⅛	133⅞
Wednesday 6	136⅛	135⅛	136⅜	135⅜	Tuesday 26	133⅞	133⅞	134⅛	134⅜
Thursday 7	134⅜	133⅜	134⅜	134⅛	Wednesday 27	134⅜	134⅛	134⅜	134⅜
Friday 8	134⅜	133⅝	134⅝	134⅛	Thursday 28	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜
Saturday 9	134⅛	134⅛	135	134⅜	Friday 29	134⅜	134⅛	134⅜	134⅜
Sunday 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Saturday 30	134	134⅞	134⅛	134
Monday 11	135	134⅜	135¼	134⅛	Sunday 31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday 12	134⅛	133⅜	134⅛	133⅞					
Wednesday 13	133⅛	133⅜	134⅜	134⅝	March..1867	140¾	133⅛	140¾	134
Thursday 14	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	134⅛	" 1866	136⅜	124⅞	136⅜	127⅜
Friday 15	134⅜	134	134⅜	134⅛	" 1865	201	148⅛	201	151⅜
Saturday 16	134⅛	134¼	134⅛	134⅛	" 1864	159⅜	159	169⅜	164⅜
Sunday 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 1863	171⅜	139	171⅜	149⅜
Monday 18	134⅜	134	134⅜	134⅛	" 1862	102⅜	101⅜	102⅜	101⅜
Tuesday 19	134	133⅜	134⅜	134⅛					
Wednesday 20	134¼	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	S'ce Jan. 1, 1867	132⅜	132½	140¾	134

Foreign Exchange has been more active, and with a diminished supply of bills the tendency of rates has been upward. The range for 60 days bankers' sterling has been from 108@109¼, the latter rate having been reached near the middle of the month, since which the quotations has fluctuated between 108¾ and 109¼. The steadiness of the market for the past two or three weeks has been, in a great measure, due to the near exhaustion of the cotton crop, on which the supply of bills has for some time past materially depended. The following are the daily quotations for bills on the principal commercial centres:

COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE (60 DAYS)—MARCH, 1867.

Days.	London. cents for 54 pence.	Paris. centimes for dollar.	Amsterdam. cents for florin.	Bremen. cents for rix daler.	Hamburg. cents for M. banco.	Berlin. cents for thaler.
1	108¾@109	517½@516¾	41¾@41¾	79 @79¼	36¼@36¾	73 @73¼
2	108¾@108¾	518¾@516¾	41¾@41¾	78¾@79¾	36¼@36¾	73 @73¼
3						
4	108¾@108¾	518¾@516¾	40¾@41¾	78¾@78¾	36 @36¼	71¾@73
5	108 @108¾	520 @518¾	40¾@41¾	78¾@78¾	36 @36¼	71¾@73
6	108 @108¾	525 @518¾	40¾@41½	78 @78¾	35¾@36¾	71¾@73
7	108¼@108¾	518¾@517½	41¾@41¾	78¾@79	36¼@36¾	73 @73¼
8	108¾@109	517½@516¾	41¾@41¾	78¾@79	36¼@36¾	73 @73¼
9	108¾@108¾	520 @517½	41 @41¾	78¾@78¾	35¾@36¾	71¾@73¼
10						
11	108¾@108¾	518¾@517½	41¼@41¾	78¾@79	36 @36¼	71¾@73¼
12	108¾@108¾	518¾@517½	41¼@41¾	78¾@79	36¼@36¾	73 @73¼
13	109¼@109	520 @516¾	40¾@41¾	78¾@79	36 @36¼	73 @73¼
14	109 @109¼	516¾@515	41 @41¾	78¾@79	36¼@36¾	73 @73¼
15	109 @109¼	516¾@515	41¼@41¾	78¾@79	36¼@36¾	73 @73¼
16	108¾@109¼	520 @515	40¾@41¾	78¾@79	36¾@36¾	71¾@73
17						
18	108¾@108¾	517½@516¾	41¼@41¾	79 @79¼	36¼@36¾	72¾@73¼
19	108¾@109	517½@515	41 @41¾	78¾@79	36 @36¼	71¾@73
20	108¾@109	518¾@515	40¾@41¾	78¾@78¾	35¾@36¾	71¾@73¼
21	108¾@109	517½@516¾	41¾@41¾	79 @79¼	36¼@36¾	72¾@73¼
22	108¾@109	517½@516¾	41¾@41¾	79 @79¼	36¼@36¾	72¾ 73¼
23	108¾@108¾	517½@516¾	41¾@41¾	79 @79¼	36¼@36¾	72¾@73¼
24						
25	108¾@109	517½@516¾	41¾@41¾	79 @79¼	36¼@36¾	72¾@73¼
26	108¾@109¼	517½@516¾	41¾@41¾	78¾@79	36¼@36¾	73 @73¼
27	108¾@109¼	518¾@516¾	40¾@41¾	78¾@79	36 @36¼	71¾@73
28	108¾@109¼	518¾@516¾	40¾@41¾	79 @79¼	36¼@36¾	73 @73¼
29	109 @109¼	518¾@516¾	41¼@41¾	79 @79¼	36¼@36¾	73 @73¼
30	109 @109¼	518¾@516¾	41¾@41¾	79 @79¼	36¼@36¾	73 @73¼
31						
Mar.	108 @109¼	525 @515	40¾@41¾	78 @79¼	35¾@36¾	71¾@72¼
Feb.	108¾@109	522½@515	40¾@41¾	78¾@79¼	36 @36¼	71¾@72¾
Jan.	108¾@109¼	520 @513¾	41¼@41¾	78¾@79¼	36¼@36¾	73 @73¼
Jan. & Mar.	108¾@109¼	525 @513¾	40 @41¾	78 @79¼	35¾@36¾	71¾@73¼

JOURNAL OF BANKING, CURRENCY, AND FINANCE

Quarterly Report of the National Banks.—Return of the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Banks.

The quarterly reports of the National Banks made up to April 1, are now being rapidly published, by Mr. Hurlburd the comptroller, under the new form which was issued by him the past month. We are greatly pleased that he should have given them to the public at so early a date, as they lose much of their value if long delayed. The difficulties incident to the gathering of com-

plicated official statistics from numerous and distant sources are well known, and therefore the rapidity with which they have on this occasion been analyzed and a summary prepared and published is the more notable. Below we give the returns for New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

RESOURCES.

	New York		April 1	
	Jan. 1.	April 1.	Philadelphia.	Boston.
Loans & discounts	$157,997,994 27	$152,863,769 78	$38,215,000 01	$56,811,075 24
Real estate, furniture & fixtures..	5,626,886 76	5,719,027 50	1,185,078 57	1,490,079 61
Expense account	431,050 92	1,674,995 66	435,596 14	31,165 78
Premiums paid	637,394 70	941,100 96	395,847 33	55,145 25
Cash items (including rev. stamps).	76,758,080 91	69,414,064 77	1,082,735 19	4,516,321 66
Due from N'l B'ks	9,583,978 64	7,947,894 05	4,805,130 79	8,458,971 83
" other banks	4,126,978 64	2,689,883 83	460,494 75	948,084 08
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	42,497,800 00	42,467,800 00	13,718,000 00	29,044,350 00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	5,170,300 00	4,800,900 00	2,047,600 00	1,925,000 00
U. S. Bonds & securities on hands	15,781,250 00	15,123,950 00	3,268,580 00	3,947,550 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortages..	4,584,610 36	6,220,158 78	1,057,420 94	1,084,150 00
Bills of Nat'l B'ks	2,228,868 00	1,439,115 00	422,935 00	1,255,611 00
Bills of other banks	69,488 00	69,699 00	30,364 00	635,944 00
Specie	10,547,117 30	5,718,722 80	792,087 48	454,986 52
Compound Interest notes	22,785,940 00	25,239,480 00	8,248,470 00	11,531,180 00
Other lawful money	41,402,117 50	34,700,373 21	8,410,353 34	6,085,067 49
Aggregate	$402,149,086 42	$377,790,364 23	$78,045,537 82	$127,604,785 51

LIABILITIES.

Cap. stock paid in	$75,009,700 00	$75,009,700 00	$16,017,150 00	$43,550,000 00
Surplus fund	17,573,506 57	17,301,440 86	5,175,784 01	6,849,511 10
National b'k notes outstanding	34,257,816 00	34,972,371 00	11,006,790 00	25,309,509 00
State b'k n. ote's'g	496,037 00	379,753 00	186,085 00	311,258 00
Individual dep'sits	201,962,194 16	175,493,039 91	35,516,987 95	39,011,795 18
U. States deposits	2,319,414 34	2,789,205 55	1,897,404 12	1,465,594 19
Deposits of U. S. Disb'g Officers	4,894 47	996 70		
Due to Nat. banks	52, 66,889 22	51,841,582 80	5,622,969 44	10,108,134 06
Due to other banks and bankers	13,978,398 39	12,508,466 93	974,583 83	1,050,696 80
Profits	4,870,196 97	7,494,207 48	1,708,818 47	948,356 23
Aggregate	$402,149,086 42	$377,790,364 23	$78,045,537 82	$127,604,785 51

The money market the last of the month has been much disturbed by the preparations of the National Banks for their quarterly return. From the New York city bank statement it appears that at the close of the month the deposits had been drawn down since the week ending March 9, nearly twelve millions and that the loans have been reduced during the same period nearly eight millions. This large reduction in deposits is due chiefly to the country banks having withdrawn their balances temporarily in order to make a favorable exhibit.

Below we give the weekly bank returns of the three cities.

NEW YORK CITY BANK RETURNS.

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tend's.	Ag. clear'gs
January 5.	$257,852,460	12,794,892	33,702,779	202,533,564	65,026,121	496,967,787
January 12	258,935,488	14,613,477	32,525,103	202,517,608	63,246,370	605,132,006
January 19	255,082,223	15,865,207	32,854,928	201,500,115	63,235,386	590,040,028
January 26	251,674,804	16,014,607	32,957,198	197,952 076	62,426,559	568,892,814
February 2	251,264,355	16,332,98	32,995,347	200,511,596	65,944,541	512,407,258
February 9	250,268,895	16,157,257	32,777,' 00	198,241,835	67,628,992	506,825,532
Febru'ry 16	253,181,328	14,79',636	32,956,309	196,072,292	64,642,940	455,833,829
Febru'ry 23	257,823,994	13,513,456	33,00',141	198,420,947	63,153,895	443,574,086
March 2	26 ,166,486	11,579,881	33,294,433	198.018,914	6',014 195	46',534,5 9
March 9	262,1 1,458	10,868,182	33,409,811	200,2-3,527	64,523,440	544,173,256
March 16	263 0 2,97	9,968,722	3',4',. 684	197,958,'04	62,813,089	496,558, 19
March 23	259,400,315	9,:43,913	33,519,401	19',375,615	60,904,958	472,'02,3'8
March 30	255,:82,364	8,532,6 9	33,669,195	188,490,250	62,459,811	459,850,602

PHILADELPHIA BANK RETURNS.

Date.	Legal Tenders.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 5	$20,209,064	52,3:2,817	903,053	10,366,830	41,508,227
January 12	20,006,255	52,528,491	908,289	10,380,577	41,033,431
January 19	19,448,099	53,458,307	877,548	10,331,595	39,048,645
January 26	19,363,374	52,168,473	880,582	10,394,653	39,091,779
February 2	19,269,126	55,55 ,180	871,564	10,430,858	39,592,712
February 9	19,659,250	52,384,339	873,614	10,449,962	39,811,595
Febru'ry16	18,892,747	53,573,130	867,110	10,522,972	40,050,717
Febru'ry23	17,837,598	52,394,731	841,223	10,566,434	38,646,013
March 2	18,150,857	51,979,173	816,843	10,5 1,600	39,367,268
March 9	17,524,705	51,851,463	832,755	10,572,066	37,314,672
March 16	16,965,6 3	50,5 8,294	858,023	10,580,911	3 ,396,061
March 23	16,071,780	5 ,572,490	807,4 3	10,611,967	34,5 1,545
March 30	15,856,948	50,880,306	602,148	10,631,533	34,150,265

BOSTON BANK RETURNS.

(Capital Jan. 1, 1866, $41,900,000.)

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation—National.	Circulation—State.
January 7	$97,009,342	1,183,451	17,063,297	40,894,618	24,580,267	312,664
January 14	98,401,778	1,334,300	16,899,495	40,246,216	24,997,446	311,749
January 21	98,296,992	1,078,160	16,59 ,299	38,679,604	24,275,162	301,911
January 28	97,891,329	1,058,329	16,816,461	39,219,241	24,716,597	302,206
February 4	97,742,461	956,569	16,394,604	39,708,053	24,691,075	306,014
Febru'ry11	97,264,162	873,396	1 ,102,479	39,474,359	24,686,563	305,603
Febru'ry18	96,949,478	929,940	15,898,338	38,900,5 0	24,765,430	305,603
Febru'ry25	95,88 ,900	779,402	15,741,046	37,893,963	24,953,605	303,226
Mar h 4	95,05 ,727	958,887	15,9 8,103	38,316,573	24,675,767	301,430
March 11	12,078,975	695,447	15,719,479	36,712,052	24,346,631	89,5 8
March 18	93,156,446	568,194	16,270,979	36,751,783	24,809,523	292,132
March 25	92,661,080	516,184	16,587,905	36,751,725	24,738,722	299,091

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

The operating accounts of this Company for the years ending December 31, 1865 and 1866, present the following results:

	1865.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease
Passenger Earnings	$3,391,221 46	$2,441,895 70	$.....	$949,325 76
Freight "	4,739,067 98	4,707,582 12	.....	31,485 76
U. S. Mail "	93,900 00	93,900 00	.....	.....
Express "	149,658 02	100,298 43	.....	49,359 59
Clev. & P'b'g RR. lease	85,000 00	85,000 00	.....	.....
Rents	4,861 12	2,869 00	.....	1,992 12
Miscellaneous	25,354 08	35,6 2 31	10,318 23	.....
Gross earnings	$8,489,062 56	$7,467,217 56	$.....	$1,021,845 00

From which deduct cost of maintenance and operating, viz.:

Maintenance of way	$1,344,674 25	$1,270,533 01	$.....	$74,141 24
" of cars	531,103 94	552,910 50	21,806 56	.....
" of machin'y	1,520,948 54	1,568,196 04	47,247 50	.....
Transportation	1,2 0,978 76	1,2 0,472 24	59,493 48	.....
General expen. and taxes	587,810 00	475,574 55	.....	111,235 45
Cost of operating	$5,205,515 58	$5,147,686 54	$.....	$57,829 04
Balance	$3,283,546 98	$2,319,531 02	$.....	$964,015 96
Add, net income of N. C. and B. V. RR.	34,331 43	55,460 56	21,129 13	.....
Total net earnings	$3,317,878 41	$2,374,991 58	$.....	$442,886 83

From which were paid the following amounts:

Interest on bonds	$901,485 00	$870,361 93	$.....	$3 ,123 07
Dividend 10 p. c. and tax	9 1,2 3 50	1,035,315 79	134,033 29	.....
Sinking fund	104,100 00	118,678 67	14,578 67	.....
Clev. & Pittsb'g RR. lease	342,49 98	209,048 06	$.....	133,348 87
	$2,249,361 43	$2,233,404 45	$.....	$15,959 98
	$1,068,513 98	$641,587 13	$.....	$426,926 85

While the earnings of the road for transporting freight in the years 1865 and 1866, were very nearly equal, the quantity of freight transported, and the conditions of the movement varied materially in these years as will be seen by the following comparison:

	1865.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease.
Tonnage	884,615	1,035,778	193,163	.....
Mileage, per ton	193,789,901	233,974,794	39,484,893	.....
Average haul, per ton	223	227	....	6
Mileage of loaded cars	24,234,677	28,543,869	4,268,492	.....
" of empty cars	8,695,113	8,286,126	.....	408,987
Average load (tons) per car, west	7:111	7:244	0:133	.....
" " " " east	8:502	8:802	0:300	.....
" " " " total	7:980	8:173	0:193	.....

This shows an increase of the freight tonnage of the road of 23.2 per cent. The foreign tonnage fell off 19,564 tons and the local tonnage increased 212,727 to s. This change explains the reason of the shortened average haul per ton in 1866 as compared with the haul in the previous year.

The revenue from the transportation of passengers fell off $949,325 76 from the previous year. Of this diminished income more than one half or $480,000 was on account of military transportation. The large express business of 1865 was exceptional, and caused by the inability of the lines occupied by the Adams Express Company to accommodate the large south-west business during the closing period of the war—the overflow seeking the route *via* Crestline over the road of this company from Pittsburg.

The rolling stock has been increased during 1866 by the construction at the Fort Wayne shops of 150 box cars. The present equipment consists of 189 l ,comotives, all in good order; 169 passenger, baggage and express cars, and 1,381 freight cars.

The track is in excellent order and fully equal to that of the best western roads. During 1866 twenty-four per cent. of the main track has been relaid with re-rolled iron; and during the last three years three fourths of the main line of 468 miles has been relaid with new, re-rolled or repaired rails, paid for as repairs out of the current earnings. The side tracks have been increased by 6 9 miles, which makes the total sidings now in use 105¼ miles. In addition there are 22 miles of second track from Pittsburg to Rochester, and 7 miles from Chicago to the crossing of the Rock Island Railroad. The construction and equipment has been continued through the year 1866 to a larger exten than was expected The expenditures on these accounts amount to $1,116,975 70, viz: in the Eastern Division $580,926 80, and in the Western Division, $536,048 90. These amounts include a small sum properly chargeable to 1865.

The financial condition of the company as exhibited on the balance sheets of December 31, 1865 and 1866, is shown comparatively in the following statement:

	1865.	1866	Increase.	Decrease.
Capital Stock	$9,312,443 00	$9,940,987 95	$628,545 95	$.....
Funded debt	12,573,500 00	12,566,500 00	.....	7,000 00
Due to other companies	184,871 85	40,822 02	.....	144.049 83
Miscellaneous liabilities	448,041 24	364,295 73	... .	83,745 51
Cur'nt exp'ses in Dec. & prior	849,376 12	568,987 14	.....	280,388 98
Due J. F. Lanier, Trustee	115,331 13	88,238 79	. .....	27,092 34
Balance to credit of income	3,063,180 75	3,356,707 98	293,577 23	.....
Total	$26,545,693 09	$26,927,539 61	381,846 52	$... ....

Against which are charged as follows, viz:

Cost of Railway, &c	$33,182,391	38	$34,253,746	81	$1,070,355	43	$.....
Supplies on hand	962,053	93	631,918	82	.....		327,135 11
Due from other companies	417,948	84	386,954	73	.....		30,994 11
Miscellaneous assets	755,350	14	708,333	63	.....		47,016 51
Sinking Funds	208,900	00	275,910	38	33,234,97		.....
Cash in hand	1,011,758	85	670,675	59	.....		458,916 74
Total	$36,545,403	09	$36,927,539	61	$381,846	58	$.....

The shares of this company fluctuated in the New York market in 1866 as is shown in the following exhibit:

Jan	91¼@104¾	May	92¼@100¾	Sept	103 @106¼
Feb	91¾@ 95⅞	June	95 @100	Oct	106 @111¾
March	88¾@ 93	July	95¼@103	Nov	101¼@111¾
April	88 @100¾	August	103¼@106¾	Dec	104¾@107½

SILVER ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

[*From the Chicago Republican.*]

Elsewhere, native silver occurs only in connection with gold or with the true argentiferous ores; but hitherto not a trace of silver ore has ever been discovered in the copper district of Lake Superior. The silver occurs in small masses, weighing as much as two or three pounds, and forming specimens of great beauty. It has been found in almost all the veins of Keweenaw Point, in the lodes of Portage, particularly the Isle Royal lode, and in the mines of Ontonagon county. Although the two metals occur in the most intimate association, yet they are hardly ever found alloyed with each other. Frequently two masses of silver and copper form one lump in such a way that the junction of their edges is absolutely perfect; yet the two are chemically entirely distinct and unalloyed. Sometimes beautiful specimens of native silver are found in stopping, or in opening the mine, but the greater part is found by picking over the lumps of copper, which are too heavy to be washed from under the stamp heads by the stream of water that is continually pouring into the mortars, or as the miner calls them, "covers," in which the stamp rock is pulverized. The "covers" are cleaned out at intervals, when a number of those lumps, varying in weight from one dwt. to two or three oz. are taken out, and these are picked over by boys who take out the silver. In 1865 the amount of silver found in this way at the Cliff mine sold for $5,270 17 There is no doubt that a considerable portion of the silver is purloined by the miners, besides that which is so fine as to be carried away to the washers, whence it goes to the smelting works, and with the fine copper there, is melted up and becomes alloyed with the copper. The quantity thus escaping is not, however, sufficient to make it worth while to erect furnaces for separating it from the copper, which is undoubtedly improved by the admixture. It is worth while to notice that the native copper and silver of Lake Superior, side by side, yet perfectly distinct from each other, is one of the very strongest objections to the reception of the Plutonic theory, which accounts for the presence of the copper in the veins and trappean beds of Lake Superior by assuming that it has been injected in a molten state from below.

RAILWAYS IN FRANCE FOR 1865 AND 1866.

A return relative to the working of railways in France in 1866, compared with 1865, has just been issued by the Ministry of Public Works, and the following are the principal features in it:—

OLD NETWORK.

Names of Railways.	Length worked Dec. 31, 1866. kilometres.	1865. kilometres.	Receipts. 1866. francs.	1865. francs.
Northern	1,066	1,066	78,457,598	76,201,334
Eastern	977	977	56,542,511	53,364,413
Western	900	900	58,581,375	55,050,018
Orleans	1,762	1,764	81,816,122	75,886,454
Lyons and Mediterranean	2,097	2,097	156,552,062	144,522,018
Southern	727	727	84,628,784	3[illegible],571,050
Ceinture (round Paris)	17	17	2,916,598	2,510,881
Graissessac to Beziers	....	51	.....	825,113
Besseges to Alais	33	33	1,804,407	1,849,821
Amain to Somain	19	19	601,940	589,685
Carmaux to Albi	....	15	.....	191,175
La Croix-R. to Sathonay	7	7	180,608	[144,540
Total	7,584	7,650	472,183,829	443,707,522

NEW NETWORK.

Northern	165	121	4,213,488	2,814,063
Eastern	1,564	1,539	41,841,639	38,401,226
Western	1,113	957	6,835,500	13,333,085
Orleans	1,332	1,205	21,603,894	18,416,572
Lyons and Mediterranean	1,490	1,207	37,293,969	35,963,291
Southern	819	633	7,997,030	5,667,880
Victor Emmanuel	106	126	1,385,148	1,820,547
Total	6,798	5,988	131,164,173	116,416,696

RECAPITULATION.

Old network	7,584	7,650	472,183,829	443,707,522
New network	6,798	5,988	131,164,173	116,416,696
Total	14,382	13,638	603,348,001	560,126,218

It will be seen that the old network in 1866 was less by 66 kilometres than in 1865. This was owing to the Graissessac and Carmaux lines having been transferred to the new network of the Southern Company. The term "old network" means the old lines; "new network," the prolongations and embranchments there of on which the Government guarantees interest. The 14,382 kilometres worked on Dec. 31, 1866, were in English measure 8,988 miles, and the 13,538 of 1865, 8,461 miles. The receipts of 1866 were £24,133,920, and of 1865, £22,405,048.

Taking the average receipts per kilometre, of the old network, it appears that those of the Northern Railway were 1.80 per cent more than in 1865; of the Eastern, 5.96 more; Western, 6.32: Orleans, 7.82; Lyons-Mediterranean, 8.31; Southern, 6.93; Ceinture, 16.15. The other lines were of no importance. In the new network, in which, it must be remembered, the average length worked during the year was not the length worked at the end of the year, the Northern railways produced 2.52 more; the Eastern 6.50; the Western, 8.58; the Orleans, 1.70; the Victor Emanuel 5.35; but in the Lyons-Mediterranean, there was a decline of 6.33 and in the Southern of 0.55. Taking the old lines altogether, the receipts of 1866 were 7.18 per cent. per kilometre more than in 1865, and the new network 0.50 less.

COMMERCE OF BOSTON.

We take from the Boston *Daily Advertiser* the following statement, compiled from an official source, of the value of imports and exports at the port of Boston for 1866, as compared with the two previous years.

IMPORTS.

The total value of imports for three years has been as follows:

	1865.	1865.	1864.		1865.	1865.	1864.
Jan	$2,226,863	$1,192,653	$1,711,773	August	4,551,710	3,192,982	3,182,941
Feb	4,059,759	1,412,471	1,867,001	Septem	4,644,844	3,557,911	2,468,272
March	4,407,919	1,490,803	3,156,284	October	3,792,388	2,635,896	1,960,292
April	4,792,930	1,850,635	4,168,761	Novem	3,257,692	4,441,903	2,378,618
May	4,991,208	2,099,231	3,622,483	Decem	3,263,342	2,865,498	1,108,464
June	3,998,297	2,212,431	3,216,160				
July	3,884,889	2,487,363	2,752,542		$47,223,940	$29,439,617	$31,615,096

EXPORTS.

The total value of exports for 1866 amounts to $21,305,531; for 1865, $16,530,328; and for 1864, $20,417,710. The exports for 1866, show an increase of $4,775,203. The imports are given at their foreign cost in gold. The exports are reckoned at their currency value here. The imports of specie for 1866 amount to $1,293,943 and the exports of specie to the same time to $3,789,799. The monthly value of exports were as follows:

	1866.	1865.	1864.		1866.	1865.	1864.
Jan	$1,498,533	$1,991,971	$1,453,333	Aug	1,301,791	1,144,747	2,479,699
Feb	1,261,268	1,567,687	1,086,333	Sep	2,035,890	1,281,363	1,915,338
Mar	1,686,314	2,004,649	1,296,031	Oct	1,759,473	1,209,613	1,965,699
Apr	1,607,297	1,049,658	1,518,799	Nov	1,564,696	1,511,589	1,913,845
May	2,734,808	1,738,601	1,561,481	Dec	1,045,089	1,281,414	1,333,065
June	2,371,525	1,393,151	1,486,966				
July	1,418,857	805,986	1,974,987		$21,305,531	$16,530,328	$20,417,710

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

The value of merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption in 1866 was $16,463,420, and the amount entered for consumption was $22,414,100, which shows the value of merchandise thrown upon the market, exclusive of free goods, to have been $38,877,529 or an increase of $11,696,059 over that of 1865. The following gives a detailed statement of the value of merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption.

	1866.	1865.	1864.		1866.	1865.	1864.
Jan	$973,855	$1,157,807	$635,182	Aug	1,562,448	1,500,156	897,946
Feb	910,486	700,506	741,347	Sept	1,487,552	1,363,347	836,165
Mar	905,191	874,920	890,766	Oct	1,401,577	877,723	939,419
April	1,546,430	1,063,333	1,473,150	Nov	1,379,183	718,441	1,012,280
May	1,563,963	1,402,403	157,454	Dec	977,932	614,591	1,173,113
June	1,575,080	1,102,065	295,317				
July	2,180,773	1,095,904	659,001		$16,463,420	$12,490,337	$9,431,070

NATIONAL BANKS AND CURRENCY CONTRACTION.

The following letter has been extensively put in circulation. It is an indication of the determined efforts that are being put forth for a further inflation of the currency:

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' UNION LAW CO.,
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING,
No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

DEAR SIR—Several of the parties connected wiih the Merchants Union Law Company having been retained by some of the national banks and others interested, to oppose measures pending in Congress for the further curtailment of the currency, for compelling all such banks to redeem their issues in New York, and for prohibiting them from receiving or paying interest on bank balances. In view of the importance of the questions involved, concert of action has been determined upon; eminent coun-

sel have been retained at Washington and elsewhere to prepare and present arguments against each of these measures, and in favor of an enlargement rather than contraction of the volume of the currency; and such other measures have been taken as were deemed proper to inform Congress of the wishes and interests of the whole community upon these subjects.

Copies of the blank petitions which have been transmitted throughout the Union have also been forwarded to you, and, after procuring the signatures of your most influential citizens thereto, you are respectfully requested to enclose the same to your Congressional representatives, or to some other member, at Washington, with whom you are acquainted.

Much good may also arise from communicating your wishes by letter to your acquaintances in Congress.

Additional blank petitions, in any number desired, with printed arguments, in pamphlet form, by some of the most eminent counsel in the country favoring these views, will be forwarded to you, free of charge, upon application to this office.

If you approve of the efforts thus made and to be continued in this direction, you are respectfully solicited to contribute to the expenses of the same, by transmitting to this office such retainer in the matter as you shall deem proper—say one-tenth of one mill on each dollar of your capital—being in the proportion of ten dollars on each one hundred thousand dollars of such capital—it being understood, of course that you incur no additional obligation whatever by so doing.

Yours, &c., JOHN LIVINGSTON, Secretary, &c.

THE BOOK TRADE.

M. W. DODD, 506 Broadway, sends us the following excellent books:

1. *The Draytons and the Davenants.* A Story of the Civil Wars. By the author of "The Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family," &c.

Mrs. Charles has long ceased to need any commendation as an authoress. Her writings, so well known and so heartily enjoyed in every household, require only the simple statement of their publication to insure them an immense circle of readers. The present volume is written in the charming style which characterizes all the works of this authoress and contains many well drawn characters. Job and Rachel Foster, the maiden aunts, cousin Placidia, sweet Lettice Davenant, and saintly Lady Lucy; are all excellent in their way. If there is somewhat less vivacity in this book than in several of its predecessors, there is much earnest thought, and an amount of historical information which greatly enhances its true value and interest. A sequel to the Draytons and Davenants will be published during the year, continuing the narrative through the times of the Commonwealth and the Restoration, and containing many incidents connected with the early Puritan history of our own land.

2. *The Women of the Gospels; the Three Wakings and other Poems.* By the author of "The Schonberg-Cotta Family."

Some of these poems have already appeared as scattered pieces in our papers or periodicals, but many of them are now published in America for the first time. Among the shorter poems are some of peculiar beauty and sweetness, and although it is almost impossible to select the best out of so many that are good, we can name "The Child on the Judgment Seat," "The Pathways of the

Holy Land," and "My Strength and My Heart Faileth," as having especial merit.

3. *The Brewer's Family.* By Mrs. Ellis, author of "Women of England."

"The Brewer's Family," as one might almost infer from the name, is a temperance story, very pleasantly told, and very forcible in its teachings. Mrs. Ellis's writings are always pure in style, womanly in feeling, and of high moral tone. The second story in the book, entitled "Rainy Days, and How to Meet Them," although shorter than the first, is quite as interesting and instructive.

4. *The Brownings: A Tale of the Great Rebellion.* By J. G. Fuller, author of "The Grahams," &c.

This volume contains two stories. The first gives its name to the book; the second is entitled "Lucy Lee, or All for Christ." They are both exceedingly pretty and interesting. The former is a narrative of the sufferings and escape of a Union family at the South in the early part of the war; the latter gives the story of a young girl of intellect and talent who finally turns away from the path to fame, which seems to open before her, to enter upon one of arduous self-denying Christian duty. The book is well fitted for a Sunday School prize, or, indeed, for a present to any young person.

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The following advertisements appear in our advertising pages this month:

MERCANTILE.

Lillie's Fire & Burglar-Proof Safes—193 B'way
Fowler & Wells—389 Broadway.
L. Prang & Co.—Boston and New York—Holiday Publications, etc.
Howard & Co. — 619 Broadway — Diamonds, Watches, Holiday Gifts, etc.
Mercantile Library—Clinton Hall, Astor Place and Eighth St.
Ferdinand Korn—191 Fulton St.—Eau de Cologne.
Lewis Audendried & Co.—110 Broadway—Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.
Grover & Baker—495 Broadway—Sewing Machines.
A. B. Sands & Co.—139-141 William St.—Drugs
J. W. Bradley—97 Chambers St.—Hoop Skirts.
Chickering & Sons—652 Broadway—Pianos.

BANKERS & BROKERS.

Tenth National Bank—336 Broadway.
Barstow, Eddy & Co.—26 Broad St.
Lockwood & Co.—94 Broadway.
Vermilye & Co.—44 Wall St.
Eugene Kelly & Co.—36 Wall St.
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.—38 Wall St.
Simon De Visser—52 Exchange Place.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.—Cor. Pine & Nassau.
L. P. Morton & Co.—30 Broad Street.
Robinson & Ogden—4 Broad St.
Howe & Macy—30 Wall St.
Gilmore, Dunlap & Co.—Cincinnati.
Lewis Johnson & Co., Washington.
Ninth National Bank—363 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Insurance Co—61 William st
Fidelity Insurance Co.—17 Broadway.
Marine—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.—51 Wall St.
Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co.—35 Wall St.
Orient Mutual Ins. Co.
Sun Mutual Ins. Co.—49 Wall St.
Great Western Insurance Co.
Fire—Hope Fire Ins. Co.—92 Broadway.
Germania Fire Ins. Co.—175 Broadway.
Ætna Insurance Co.—Hartford.
U. S. Life Insurance Co.—49 Wall St.

THE

MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE

AND

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MAY, 1867.

LOUISVILLE—ITS MANUFACTURES, TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Louisville is the commercial depot of the middle portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, and by railroad connections, now in course of being made effective, will at no distant period become the important entrepot of an active commerce between the Southern Atlantic coast and the valley of the Ohio River.

The city is located in latitude 38 degrees 3 minutes, longitude 85 degrees 30 minutes, on the Ohio River, above the falls, 400 miles from its confluence with the Mississippi at Cairo, and 600 miles below the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers at Pittsburg. The distance to Cincinnati, by river, is about 140 miles. To New Orleans the river route is nearly 1,500 miles. Altogether, the waterways tributary to the commerce of the city have a length of upwards of 4,000 miles.

The railroads entering Louisville come from the south. The most important of these is the Louisville and Nashville, which has a length of 185 miles, with branches to Bardstown and Lebanon (the latter to be extended to the State line, and there connect with the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad), and a branch from a point five miles south of Bowling Green towards Memphis, which city, by this route, is only 377 miles from Louisville. By means of this road the city has, or will have, a very complete connection with the Southern system of roads reaching to the Gulf of Mexico, to the Atlantic Ocean, and to the West and Southwest as far as the railroad has yet penetrated. Another important railroad, the Louisville and Lexington, comes in from the southwest from Lexington and

Frankfort. A railroad is also being constructed south of the Ohio, so as to connect Louisville directly with Cincinnati. The only railroads reaching Louisville from the North are the Jeffersonville and the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago; but through those the city has ample connection with the Northern system of railroads. The Jeffersonville Railroad, in connection with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, forms the present route from Louisville to Cincinnati, but a more direct route is projected by a railroad following the river from Lawrenceburg to Jeffersonville. The Louisville and Portland Canal admits the passage of river steamers, and connects the upper and lower navigation of the Ohio.

Louisville stands on a high, broad plateau, 70 feet above the river, and rising into back-ground hills. This area is so sloped and graded by nature as to afford excellent drainage. It is regularly laid out, the streets crossing at right angles, and the principal ones are threaded by passenger railroads, extending back to the outskirts.

The town of Louisville and the County of Jefferson, of which it is the capital, were laid out in 1780. Kentucky at this time was a wilderness. The Indian perogue, the keel boat, and subsequently the flatboat, the Western broadhorn, were in those days the only means of transportation and travel on the Western waters. In 1812 Fulton built the steamboat Orleans, 400 tons burden, at Pittsburg, and this was the first that ever descended the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The subjection of steam to navigation exercised a most extraordinary influence on the prosperity and commerce of this as on all the river towns, and completely revolutionized the modes of locomotion, economizing time by speed, and making travel a pleasure, instead of being, as heretofore, a hardship. In 1828 the town was elevated to the dignity of a city, with enlarged limits. At this time the population was not more than 8,000. It has now upward of 120,000 inhabitants, and is valued at $43,108,569. The steps by which this great population and wealth have been acquired are shown in the following statement:

Census.	Population.	Valuation.	Census.	Population.	Valuation.
1790.....	52	$.....	1850.....	43,194	$13,350,052
1800.....	306	91,188	1860	68,033	27,873,003
1810.....	1,357	210,475	—(and by local		
1820.....	4,012	1,655,226	census in)—		
1830.....	10,352	4,816,432	1866.....	125,800	43,108,569
1840.....	21,210	13,340,164			

The extraordinary increase in the valuation of 1840 was due to speculation in real estate, which in the years immediately preceding had crazed the whole country.

Manufactures generally centre at those points where power and fuel are cheapest and most abundant. Louisville in this respect presents advantages unequalled by any place in the Southwest. Its water power is beyond accurate measurement, while its facility of navigation by river are unsurpassed, and its railroad connections calculated to make it a grand centre of trade and commerce. The water power of the falls exceeds that of the present laboring population of the State, and if adequately used would turn a thousand mills. From returns collected in 1866 there were 421 manufacturing establishments in the city, a tabular statement of

which is subjoined. The capital employed in these is more than twelve million dollars, and the number of hands nearly eight thousand, producing annually to the amount of 27½ million dollars. The details of these interests are as follows:

Establishments.	Number.	Capital.	Hands.	Value of Products.
Agricultural implements	6	$220,000	240	$2,300,000
Breweries and distilleries	40	250,000	162	776,304
Boat builders	5	270,000	250	1,200,000
Brick makers	6	50,000	85	197,500
Brush and broom manufactories	4	18,000	20	25,692
Candy manufacturers	6	92,500	60	147,000
Candle "	12	300,000	119	684,500
Chemical works	1	50,000	20	125,000
Carriage builders	8	165,000	90	237,000
Cement factories	3	270,000	55	540,000
Coopers	9	63,000	40	150,000
Cordials	2	2,000	3	5,000
Cigar manufacturers	91	100,000	50	232,700
Foundries	40	2,356,000	1,650	8,756,000
Furniture manufacturers	13	310,000	275	522,450
Flour mills	7	255,000	76	1,530,000
Gas works	1	815,000	150	343,444
Glue factories	2	6,000	10	12,000
Glass works	1	20,000	35	35,000
Gold pens	2	6,000	3	7,200
Hair workers	3	12,000	8	16,000
Lead works	1	50,000	20	150,000
Mineral water works	2	5,000	6	8,000
Oil manufacturers	11	150,000	142	340,000
Paper mills	2	450,000	195	1,553,7[illegible]
Piano manufacturers	2	70,000	50	140,000
Paper collars	1	10,000	6	7,000
Pump makers	3	5,000	7	10,000
Potteries	2	10,000	8	16,000
Pepper, allspice, etc	2	8,000	7	12,000
Picture frames	3	12,000	30	20,000
Rope and bagging	6	670,000	210	977,784
Saddles and harness	15	950,000	124	1,950,000
Scales, trucks, etc	3	15,000	10	26,000
Steam bakery	1	30,000	20	83,950
Soap manufacturers	12	300,000	110	570,000
Saw mills, etc	15	800,000	500	3,850,000
Stone works	3	170,000	65	250,000
Tanneries	15	600,000	200	756,000
Terra Cotta	2	20,000	21	28,000
Tobacco factories	24	500,000	2,100	1,276,900
Vinegar	4	12,000	6	15,000
Water company	1	775,000	150	135,000
Wagon manufacturers	7	30,000	28	55,200
Washing machine manufacturers	4	25,000	12	36,500
Whiskey and alcohol	7	640,000	235	1,620,000
Wood manufacturers	8	330,000	220	685,000
Woolen manufacturers	2	60,000	60	93,132
Total	419	$12,319,500	7,923	$27,517,458

From this table it appears that the most important manufactories in Louisville are its saw mills, foundries, agricultural implement factories, saddleries, distilleries, flour mills, paper mills, tobacco factories and boat

building establishments. The rope and bagging factories, tanneries, candle and soap factories, breweries, cement factories and others are also on a large scale. The largest number of hands are employed in the foundries and tobacco factories.

The tobacco trade is the oldest interest, as it is also one of the most important in which Louisville is engaged. From the earliest time it has been a conspicuous industry. The trade has developed wonderfully. The increase of this great interest is shown in the following statement:

	The receipts			
From Nov., 1825 to Nov., 1829 were.....	12,438 hhds.,	or	3,109	per annum.
From Nov., 1829 to Nov., 1839 "	31,983 "	or	3,198	"
From Nov., 1839 to Nov., 1849 "	62,135 "	or	6,218	"
From Nov., 1849 to Nov., 1859 "	136,360 "	or	13,636	"
From Nov., 1859 to Nov., 1865 "	237,300 "	or	39,550	"

The largest receipts and sales were made in 1864, when the quantity sold reached 63 322 hogsheads, valued at $11,961,802. In the city and county there are 24 manufactories of chewing and smoking tobacco.

The number of cigar manufactories is 91, and the number of cigars returned for taxation in 1864–65 was 5,022,730.

The foundry business, including workers in iron, copper, brass, &c., is a very large and increasing interest. These consume about 400,000 bushels of coal per annum. These establishments turn out the best steamboat work, as well as other kinds of machinery. The steamboats of Louisville, indeed, have a high reputation from Pittsburg to New Orleans. One of the principal foundries possesses complete arrangements for casting gas and water pipes, and is now turning out about ten tons a day, with the expectation of being able to increase the quantity to twenty tons. The Louisville rolling mills is a very extensive concern, with a capacity of turning out 9,000 tons a year.

In the flouring business there are some eight or ten steam and water mills. Some of these mills are also manufacturers of corn meal, and in addition there are several extensive grist mills, which are exclusively engaged in the production of meal. The product of these mills in 1865 was 128,500 barrels.

Two steam paper mills are now in operation. They are purchasers to the extent of $500,000 of rags, tow, straw, &c., used in the manufacture of various qualities of paper.

Plows and agricultural implements are made in Louisville by the thousand. The carpenter, joiner and house-building department is very great. The saddlery, harness, trunk and other similar branches, besides the boot and shoe business, are prosecuted by many establishments, some of which are very extensive. Leather of all kinds and qualities is produced largely. A morocco factory is also in operation. Carriages and wagons and other kinds of vehicles are manufactured on an extensive scale. Barrel and box making is of necessity a large interest; and a large number of hands are employed in other wood manufactures, as doors, sashes, blinds, etc.

The different cotton and woolen factories in the city produce of their respective fabrics to an aggregate value of $360,000 per annum. In addition to these fabrics the product of the Cannelton and Bonharbor Mills, brown sheetings, osnaburgs, cotton yarns, battings, &c., are mainly sold in the Louisville market.

Inexhaustible quarries of hydraulic cement rock are found in the vicinity. In its manufacture three companies are engaged, each capable of turning out 300 barrels a day. There are also extensive chemical works in the city. Glass and terra-cotta articles are also manufactured chiefly ornamental work for buildings, but also water-pipes and various other useful articles.

Before closing this section of our discriptive history of the industries pursued in the city, we must also speak of the establishments which supply it with water and gas. The water works were constructed six or seven years ago, at a cost, to January, 1861, of $1,250,000, and with two Cornish engines and pumps raise near 500,000,000 gallons of water into the reservoir annually. The length of main and distributing pipe is about 50 miles. The city is the principal owner, holding $775,000 of the $800,000 capital subscribed and paid in. The gas company, with a capital of $815,000, manufactures annually nearly 100,000,000 cubic feet of gas, of which two-thirds are sold to private consumers. The length of pipe laid throughout the city is 52½ miles, and the number of city lamps in use 1,360. About 12,000 tons of coke are produced annually.

The import and export trade of Louisville in 1850 was estimated at $50,000,000. The same trade in 1866 amounted to $225,000,000 which duplicated for buying and selling is $450,000,000; but to this may be added at least $50,000,000 for the trade originating from the manufactures produced in the city and the neighborhood. Hence the total trade in the last named year is properly computed at $500,000,000, participated in by a population of 125,000 being at the rate of $4,000 per capita. The imports and exports were of nearly equal value as shown in the annexed table abbreviated from the Annual Review of John W. Clarke & Co., for the year ending March 31, 1866:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY RIVER AND RAILROAD.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Alcohol, bbls	985	$187,150
Ale and Beer, bbls.	32,598	295,982
Bagging, pieces	14,586	439,433
Bale rope, coils	13,698	206,257
Coal, bushels	15,946,250	3,816,462
Cattle, head	77,169	6,173,520
Cheese, pkgs	37,096	409,200
Coffee, sacks	48, 24	2,104,000
Cotton, bales	56,822	13,936,750
Cotton yarns, pkgs	12,337	495,640
Crockery ware, crates	2,832	284,575
Drugs, pkgs	41,985	9,225,000
Flour, bbls	109,620	1,006,200
Fruits, pkgs	68,722	687,720
Glass, pkgs	50,563	423,800
Hay, bales	105,600	316,800
Hardware, pkgs	249,884	2,498,840
Hemp, bales	11,046	575,200
Hides, bdls, &c	51,825	244,705
Hogs, head	148,842	3,774,056
Horses and mules, No	10,095	1,049,525
Iron, pcs, bdls, &c	209,706	1,048,530
Iron, pig, tons	15,000	750,000
Leather, rolls	5,912	151,584
Lard, tcs	2,876	290,000
Lumber, M	3,918,457	1,500,000
Liquor, pkgs	48,657	2,500,000
Merchandise, pkgs	539,619	58,961,900
Molasses and sirup, bbls	39,503	1,366,975
Nails, kegs	44,334	221,531

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Alcohol, bbls	1,661	3-2,300
Ale and Beer, bbls	13,349	111,141
Bagging, pcs	15,588	367,640
Bale-rope, coils	26,786	424,048
Coal, bush	10,227,198	3,009,297
Cattle, head	6,300	563,114
Cement, bbls	49,683	134,049
Cheese, pkgs	11,539	126,400
Coffee, sacks	34,089	1,604,900
Corn, sacks	109,825	152,660
Cotton, bales	34,461	8,616,250
Cotton yarns, pkgs	7,161	285,640
Crockeryware, crates, &c	4,507	450,700
Candles, boxes	16,292	208,550
Drugs, pkgs	38,678	7,000,160
Feathers, sacks	3,722	169,160
Flour, bbls	110,627	1,110,627
Glass, pkgs.	21,861	787,600
Hay, tons	6,163	123,260
Hardware, pkgs	194,077	1,999,090
Hides, bdls, &c	29,711	124,350
Horses & Mules, No	5,306	549,425
Iron, pieces	141,686	786,397
Iron, tons	2,687	134,350
Leather, rolls	10,207	262,554
Lard, tcs	7,639	750,008
Liquor, pkgs	31,464	1,500,000
Merchandise, pkgs.	32 .543	32,154,900
Nails, kegs	24,007	163,144
Oil, bbls	8,258	612,680

IMPORTS.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Oil, bbls.	18,165	1,412,690
Pork & bacon, cake & tcs	5,316	661,500
Pork & bacon, bbls.	7,681	237,154
Sundries, pkgs	1,360,707	81,642,420
Sugar, hhds.	5,412	1,042,400
Sugar, bbls. &c.	54,198	2,673,360
Sheep, head	50,394	206,063
Salt, bbls	161,293	615,17-
Tobacco, hhds.	43,677	6,519,269
Tobacco, boxes, &c.	10,869	632,360
Tea, pkgs.	3,283	330,140
Whiskey, bbls	21,057	1,833,350
Wheat, bushels	878,936	757,332
Wool, sacks	2,394	133 5?8
Wine, barrels and pkgs.	6,744	670,820
Total (including sundries).		$212,076,264

EXPORTS.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Pork & Bacon, cake & tcs	5,526	676,500
Pork and Bacon, bbls.	18,011	594,363
Sundries, pkgs	526,561	31,595,460
Sugar, hhds.	1,463	261,409
Sugar, bbls	28,349	1,424,661
Salt, bush.	663,750	341,875
Seed, pkgs.	9,311	135,800
Tobacco, hhds.	42,551	6,401,969
Tobacco, boxes.	44,884	2,075,338
Tea, pkgs	1,999	180,140
Tallow, bbls.	2,992	17,302
Whiskey, bbls.	22,558	1,933,500
Wheat, bush.	76,747	84,309
Wool, sacks.	2,364	133,526
Wine, barrels and pkgs.	5,000	550,820
Total (including sundries)		$212,656,742

On the 1st January, 1866, there were twenty incorporated banks, four of which were National Banks. The total capital of these institutions was $13,393,922, and at date the loans and discounts amounted to $13,804,285, the circulation to $1,056,742, and the specie held to $3,595,122. In addition there were some ten or twelve private banking houses engaged in making loans, buying and selling exchange and receiving deposits. The average capital of these was about $35,000 or in all from $25,000 to $300,000.

The shipping of the district of which Louisville is the port in 1850 measured 11,819, all enrolled and licensed steamboats. In 1865 the measurement was 72,222 tons and during this year 30 steamboats 6,576 tons were built. The arrivals of steamboats at Louisville in 1865-6 was 3,781, and the departures 3,720, or exceeding 20 arrivals and departures daily. The average measurement of these steamboats is about 250 tons, and the average carrying capacity about 450 tons, ranging from 24 to 880 tons each. The largest of these vessels is the Stonewall 880 tons, and the second largest the Ruth 854 tons, the latter being considered the most magnificent steamer on the river. The other large steamers are the St. James 700 tons, the Indiana 637 tons, the Virginia 590 tons, and the Frank Bates 540. The Stonewall, St. James and Frank Bates were among the steamers constructed in 1855 66. These steamers ply in regular lines to Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans and other parts. In connection with steamboat building are two extensive shipyards on the Point, a third just going into operation, and three shipyards at Jeffersonville, in addition to the yards at New Albany.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATES.

It is not a mere morbid curiosity, nor a diseased love for misfortune, which asks to know the full extent of the losses consequent upon the late war. Such an inquiry is essential to any well directed effort at national economy; it is necessary for the guidance of legislation upon matters of State or federal finance; and its effect must be wholesome in checking the too prevalent tendency, inherited from more prosperous times, to run into extravagant expenditures. No people can properly regulate their expenditures, either national or individual, while they are

ignorant of their liabilities; and to increase debts largely without correspondingly economizing expenditures is, to say the least, a dangerous experiment.

In this view, it is much to be regretted that there are no accessible returns showing the whole extent of the changes in the financial condition of the country within the last five or six years, the most eventful period of our history. We have precise data showing the increase of the debt of the national Government; and are also able to show the changes in the indebtedness of the several States; but of the very important obligations contracted by the counties, towns and cities, in their efforts to place their quota of troops in the field, there is no data which would justify an attempt at an approximate estimate of their aggregate. The annual reports to the several State Legislatures, however, afford the material for ascertaining the changes in the debts of the States. With much pains, we have been enabled to procure returns from nearly every State, showing their indebtedness in 1866, and below present a comparison of these figures with those of 1860, adding also the taxable valuation of the respective States and their population, so far as it could be ascertained:

INDEBTEDNESS, VALUATION AND POPULATION OF STATES, 1860 AND 1866.

States.	—Population.— 1860.	1865.	—Taxable valuation.— 1860.	1866.	—Indebtedness.— 1860.	1866.
Alabama	964,201	.....	$.....	$.....	$5,048,000	$6,364,972
Arkansas	435,450	.....	120,477,236	28,723,419	3,092,622	3,252,401
California	379,944	.....	148,193,540	197,654,201	3,885,000	4,974,954
Connecticut	460,147	.....	224,962,514	276,086,457	50,000	10,000,000
Delaware	112,216	.....	39,767,238	.....	*nil.*	750,000
Florida	140,424	.....	.....	.....	333,000	638,333
Georgia	1,057,286	.....	672,322,777	.....	2,670,750	5,706,500
Illinois	1,711,951	2,141,510	366,702,043	392,327,904	10,179,267	8,638,252
Indiana	1,350,428	.....	455,011,378	584,607,329	10,236,353	7,668,475
Iowa	674,913	754,732	197,833,260	215,063,401	322,296	622,296
Kansas	107,206	140,179	22, 18,212	50,349,643	*nil.*	660,896
Kentucky	1,155,684	.....	528,212,698	392,355,952	5,479,344	5 238,692
Louisiana	708,002	.....	400,450,747	225,000,000	10,023,903	13,357,999
Maine	628,279	.....	.....	.....	1,037,787	5,803,661
Maryland	687,049	.....	296,420,056	.....	14,082,975	.....
Massachus'ts	1,231,066	1,267,059	897,795,326	.....	7,175,978	25,535,747
Michigan	749,113	803,745	275,762,771	307,965,840	3,473,432	5,708,394
Minnesota	172 023	250,0 9	35,564,493	57,398,511	2,525,000	2,625,000
Mississippi	791,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	1,182,012	.....	349,569,260	332,681,668	23,923,000	37,145,928
Nebraska	28,841	.....	7,426,929	17,835,881	.....	.....
Nevada	6,857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Hampsh'e	326,073	.....	.....	.....	82,148	4,169,818
New Jersey	672 035	773,700	.....	.....	95,000	3,395,300
New York	3,880,735	3,831,777	1,441,344,833	1,659,452,615	34,182,975	51.753,088
N. Carolina	992,622	....	.....	.....	9,129,505	11,433,000
Ohio	2,339,511	.....	888,302,601	1,106,208,921	17,923,158	15,351,013
Oregon	52,665	65,090	23,896,951	24,872,762	55,372	218,574
Pennsylv'nia	2,906,215	.....	595,591,994	*302,889,941	37,849,126	35,622,052
Rhode Isla'd	174,620	184,965	125,104,305	.....	*nil.*	3,626,500
S. Carolina	703,708	.....	489,319,128	90,888,436	3,691,574	5,205,227
Tennessee	1,109,801	.....	377,208,641	.....	16,643,666	25,277,347
Texas	604,215	.....	214,626,416	120,793,763	*nil.*	2,320,360
Vermont	315, 98	.....	.....	.....	*nil*	1,567,580
Virginia	1,246,020	.....	642,259,827	327,580,561	33,948,141	45,119,741
W. Virginia	349,698	.....	148,993,962	195,447,170	(*in Va.*)	(*in Va.*)
Wisconsin	775,881	869,937	184,062,536	162,320,153	100,000	2,282,191

The changes in the totals of the debts of the States very imperfectly indicate the real increase of debt in the several sections of the country.

* Real estate not included in the valuation of 1866.

In some instances the State was the chief borrower for war purposes; in others, the town and county organizations borrowed for their local wants, and the State Government afforded but little direct aid. This circumstance will, in a measure, account for the great inequalities between the several States, in comparing their present debts with those of 1860. In the three large States of Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, which contributed largely toward the prosecution of the war, there has been a decrease from $37,689,275, their combined debt in 1860, to $31,857,745 in 1866. In the case of these States it is clear that a large proportion of the amounts raised for war purposes must have been borrowed by the local organizations. On the other hand, the six States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, the combined debts of which in 1860 amounted to only $8,295,913, have since swelled their State liabilities to $50,772,246, Massachusetts alone having increased its debt $18,379,679. New Jersey, from a debt of $95,000 in 1860, has grown to $3,395,200. Pennsylvania has reduced her debt over two millions; having, in consideration of her large State indebtedness, prudently thrown the onus of borrowing for war purposes upon the local governments. In New York we have swelled the State debt from $34,182,975, in 1860, to $51,753,082 in 1866; yet, as showing how imperfectly this increase represents the aggregate addition to the indebtedness of the people of this State, it may be stated that the city of New York alone has added over ten millions to its debt since 1863. The Southern and border States generally show a large increase of debts; which results not from the incurring of new obligations, but from the non-payment of interest for a period of five years. The young State of Missouri has added to its obligations $13,222,928; while its population has been drained, and its property devastated by repeated invasions. Tennessee has not only had her resources crippled through being made the theatre of some of the most notable campaigns, but has augmented her debt $8,633,681. In one respect the Southern States may be said to be in a more fortunate position than others. Their liabilities contracted during the war were wiped out by their surrender; and they have no increase of State or local burthens, except what may arise from the funding of overdue interest; so sadly, however, have their resources been impaired that they are less able to sustain their fiscal burthens than the States of other sections.

The taxable valuation of the respective States, perhaps, affords the most reliable criterion of their present condition, as compared with that previous to the war. Unfortunately, however, the available statistics are not sufficiently complete to enable us to arrive at any general conclusion, under this head of comparision. The returns, so far as they go, show that there has been, in the Southern and border States, a large decrease in the taxable valuation of property; while, in other sections, there has been a slight increase. In 1860 the valuation in the seven States, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, amounted to $2,745,000,000, and in 1866, to only $1,527,000,000, showing a decrease of $1,218,000,000, or *forty-four per cent.* This reduction includes the loss of about 1,860,000 slaves; which, valued at $350 each, probably fully their assessed valuation, would amount to $650,000,000; leaving $568,000,000 as the net reduction. This decline in

valuation may be partially due to the fact that the present prostration of the South renders all kinds of property less valuable than it would be were its resources being actively utilised; but the figures, nevertheless, show a state of extreme depression. In the eight Western States, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin, the total taxable valuation was, in 1860, $2,426,000,000, and, in 1866, $2,877,000,000; the increase being at the average rate of 18 per cent. The largest ratio of increase occurs in California, being nearly $50,000,000, or 33 per cent. Of the New England States we have no returns, except from Connecticut, which shows an increase of $41,000,000, or 18½ per cent. In the State of New York the increase is $218,000,000, or 15 per cent. In making these comparisons it must be kept in mind that the valuation of 1860 represented gold values, while that of 1866 represents a condition of things in which all values were inflated to the extent of nearly double the normal figures. Official valuations probably have not followed very closely the advance in the market value of property; but, perhaps, it may be safely asserted that they have been enhanced in a ratio exceeding the rate of increase which is shown to have occurred in the aggregate taxable value of the Western and Eastern States; and this being true, what progress can we have made in real wealth, even in the most favored sections, within the last five or six years? These statistics seem to countenance the opinion strongly held by some reflecting minds that, during the war, we consumed much more than we produced, and came out of it with a heavy loss of accumulated resources.

The returns of population presented above are incomplete, representing only one-third of the States; but they, nevertheless, throw some light upon this important branch of popular statistics. The figures from eleven States, including seven Western, show a growth of population from 10,202,208, in 1860, to 11.081,793 in 1865; the ratio of increase for the five years being 8¾ per cent. This gives an average yearly rate of increase of 1¾ per cent., against 3⅛ per cent. during the last decade. It should, however, be taken into account that these returns are from States to which the tide of emigration flows steadily, and which, more than other sections, have had their war mortality compensated by the influx of foreigners. In Massachusetts, where the increase during the decade 1850–60 was 24 per cent., the growth for the five years 1860–65 was only 3 per cent., or one fourth the former rate. In New York State, according to the showing of the State census, there has been a slight decrease; while in New Jersey there has been a liberal increase, probably owing, in no small degree, to our overcrowded city population seeking relief in the neighboring State. Upon the whole, it would seem very clear, from the foregoing considerations, that the war has left us with an enormous increase of debt, a diminution of our accumulated resources, and a suspension of the wonted rate of increase in population. The moral to be drawn from these facts is very obvious. With an increase of debt and a loss of resources, the country needs a rigid economy of State and individual expenditures, and a prompt and positive veto of all propositions involving the issue of new obligations.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

1. *Richmond and Danville.* 2. *Richmond and Petersburg.* 3. *Mississippi and Tennessee.* 4. *Southside (Va.) Railroad.*

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, chartered and organized in 1847, completed their road, which extends from Richmond to Danville, 140½ miles, in the spring of 1856. The State of Virginia owns three-fifths of the company's share capital, also a State loan of $400,000, and has guaranteed its debt to the amount of $200,000. The operating accounts of the fiscal years ending September 30, 1860 and 1866, compare as follows:

	1860.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease.
Passenger earnings	$152,569 98	$204,962 27	$52,393 24	$.....
Freight earnings	384,472 72	380,378 36	.....	4,094 36
Mails, express, &c.	23,841 78	76,381 68	52,539 90	.....
	$560,904 43	$661,743 31	$100,833 88	$.....
United States transportation	.....	10,970 69	10,970 69	.....
Total earnings	$560,904 43	$672,714 00	$111,809 57	$.....
Ordinary expenses	278,575 96	387,924 31	109,348 35	.....
Earnings less expenses	$282,328 47	$284,789 69	$2,461 23	$.....
Extraordinary expenses	108,166 68	818,995 67	710,828 99	.....

The earnings for 1865–66 include those of the Piedmont Railroad, extending from Danville, Va., to Greensboro, N. Car. 48½ miles, which this company leased and have operated since February 20, 1866, at the fixed rent of $75,000 a year. Included in the ordinary expenses are $30,000 paid on this account, and also $16,739 11 paid on account of internal revenue tax. The whole line operated by the company in 1859–60 and in 1865–66, is thus stated in the reports for those years:

Lines owned and operated.	1859-60.	1865-66.
Main line: Richmond to Danville.....miles	140.50	140.50
Branch line: Manchester to Rocketts	1.55	1 52
Length of sidings and turnouts	11.93	11.25
Total owned by R. & D. R. R. Company.....miles	153.97	153.27
Add Piedmont Railroad: Danville to Greensboro	.....	58.50
Sidings and turnouts on same	....	1.98
Total operated by R. & D. R. R. Company.....miles	153.97	203.75

The whole track from Richmond to Greensboro is now laid with heavy rail, and with the exception of about 20 miles north of the Appomattox River, which it is proposed to relay, is in fair running order. During the year 1,100 tons of new iron were laid down in place of worn-out rail, and 114,958 cross-ties. The rolling stock October 1, 1860 and 1866, is represented in the following statement:

	Loco-motives.	8-wheel cars. Pass.	Bagg'e.	Box.	Platf'm.	6-wh cars coal.	4-wh. cars.	Total Cars.
1860	23	20	10	189	52	60	99	430
1866	25	16	5	145	49	48	22	285

The present stock of engines is considered ample for the prospective business of the road for several years to come. The additions in the

last fiscal year consisted of 7 locomotives, 5 passenger and 41 freight cars.

The miles of road operated in 1859-60 was 142, and the average in 1865–66 (including seven months operations on the Piedmont Railroad) 171 miles. The train mileage in these fiscal years compares as follows:

	Passenger.	Freight.	Coal.	Service.	Total.
1859–60	94,724	119,261	10,065	23,759	257,809
1865–66	114,066	78,899	6,194	41,292	239,951

—the total in 1859–60 being 1,816 miles, and in 1865–66, 1,403 miles to the mile of road operated, which shows a reduction in the latter year of 413 miles for each mile of roadlength in operation.

The passenger traffic on the road is represented in the following statement:

	Westward		Eastward		Total	
Fiscal years.	Passengers carried.	Miles traveled.	Pass'gers carried.	Miles traveled.	Pass'gers carried.	Miles traveled.
1859–60	41,165	2,099,415	40,175	1,944,262	81,330	4,043,677
1865–66	31,139	1,815,127	31,547	1,838,490	62,686	3,653,617

The return of 1865–66 does not include Government passengers, 5,253 of whom traveled 515,672 miles. Including these the total number of passengers was 67,939, carried 4,169,289 miles.

The tonnage statement for the two years is shown in the following table:

	Westward		Eastward		Total	
Fiscal years.	Tons carried.	Miles carried.	Tons carried.	Miles carried.	Tons carried.	Miles carried.
1859–60	43,483	4,828,811	26,619	2,301,931	70,102	7,130,742
1865–66	24,205	2,242,781	43,916	1,926,297	68,121	4,169,028

The financial condition of the company, as stated in the general balance sheets of Oct. 1, 1860 and 1866, compares for the two periods as follows:

	1860.	1866.		
Capital stock	$1,931,297	$1,931,297	Increase..	$.....
Funded debt	1,200,000	1,717,500	"	517,500
Interest due on bonds	.....	79,547	"	79,547
" on State loan	.....	84,000	"	84,000
Loans, &c	.....	37,984	"	37,984
Bills payable	73,608	699,308	"	625,700
Sundries	38,430	54,084	"	15,654
Transportation balance	550,743	2,149,437	"	1,598,689
Total	$3,844,083	$6,803,157	Increase..	$2,959,074

Against which are charged the following accounts, viz.:

Cost of road and property	$3,726,087	$4,917,500	Inc.	$1,191,463
State loan sinking fund	38,909	74,909	Inc.	36,000
Stock in Piedmont R.R. Co	.....	1,488,500	Inc.	1,488,500
Balance due " " "	.....	202,575	Inc.	202,575
Sundry accounts	21,460	67,666	Inc.	46,206
Cash in banks	57,677	52,007	Dec.	5,670
Total	$3,844,083	$6,803,157	Inc.	$2,959,074

From this account it would appear that the R. & D. Company not only lease, but are the actual owners of the Piedmont Railroad.

The funded debt of the Company Oct. 1, 1860 and 1866, stood at the following amounts:

	1860.	1866.		
Virginia loan, 7's, redeemable 1887-88	$600,000	$600,000	....	.....
Bonds guaranteed by Va., due 187?-76	200,000	200,000	....	.....
Bonds (extended)	400,000	30,500	Dec.	369,500
" (4th mort.) registered due 1873	.....	504,000	Inc.	504,000
" " coupon due 1875	.....	322,000	Inc.	322,000
" For funding interest, due '69 to '76	.....	61,000	Inc.	61,000
Total	$1,200,000	$1,717,500	Inc	$516,500

The Virginia State Bonds are redeemable in 34 years from April 8, 1853, to September 30, 1854, by the payment of an annuity of 7 per cent. This covers 6 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. principal; the latter, by continuous re-investment at 6 per cent. yielding the principal sum in the 34 years above stipulated for. From the ledger it appears that the company are indebted to the State on this account two years' instalments amounting to $84,000.

The over-due interest on the guaranteed and mortgage bonds is being taken up by an issue of funding bonds, payable at short dates from 1869 to 1876. Interest on all bonds but the State loan has been paid as it became due since January 1866. The bills payable, which form a very large item in the general account, it is proposed to liquidate by an issue of ten years' bonds.

The ultimate amount of the funded debt will probably be raised to $2,500,000. If the net earnings be maintained as shown by the result of last years' earnings at $284,000, and they are more likely to increase than decrease, a debt to this amount can be safely managed. The interest at 7 per cent. will be $175,000, leaving $109,000 for sinking fund and what extraordinary expenditures on the road exigencies may demand.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD.

The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad forms one of the links in the south coast line of railroads, and may be described as follows:

Main Line—Richmond to Petersburg	22.50	miles.
Branch Line—Junction to Port Walthall	2.50	"
Total length owned by company	25.00	"
Leased and operated—Clover Hill Railroad	23.00	"

Hitherto the want of close connections with the Richmond, Frederick and Potomac Railroad at Richmond, and with the Petersburg Railroad at Petersburg, has been detrimental to the prosperity of the company. To supply these a separate organization—the Connection Company—was chartered in 1865, and is now constructing the necessary works at Richmond, which will be completed this Spring. At Petersburg the R. & P. Company are constructing similar works, involving a bridge over the Appomatox, to be finished at an early date. These connections, and a bridge, as projected, over Cape Fear River, at Wilmington, will give a line without breaks from Washington to Kingsville, S. C., and thence to Charleston and the South generally. During the year the Clover Hill Railroad was extended 4½ miles to Osborne's, on the James River.

This road is now reported to be in perfect order. The rolling stock consists of 8 locomotives (which were run during the year 67,004 miles), 8 passenger cars, 3 baggage and mail cars, 2 express cars, 42 freight cars, and 74 coal cars.

The total freight carried (including coal, 18,315 tons) was 26,822 tons. The number of passengers carried was 49,793½. In the year ending 30th September, 1860, the freight (including 42,857 tons of coal) amounted to 57,269¾ tons, and the total number of passengers carried was 77,599. The following account shows the earnings from all sources in the years 1859–60 and 1865–66 comparatively:

	1859-60.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.
Passengers	$80,260	$79,294	$... ..	$966
Freight	56,744	55,186	.....	1,558
United States mail	6,738	2,137	.....	4,601
Expenses and extra baggage	3,338	7,044	3,706	.....
Miscellaneous	4,835	24,230	19,395	.....
Total earnings	$151,905	$167,881	$15,976	$.....
Operating expenses	67,024	107,097	.....	40,073
Net earnings	$84,881	$60,784	$.....	$24,107

The extraordinary expenses of the year 1865–66 amounted to $250,-421 25, made necessary chiefly by the great fire at Richmond, on the 3d of April, 1865, which destroyed the James River bridge and a large amount of rolling stock. These expenditures were provided for by an issue of 8 per cent. bonds to the amount of $175,000.

The financial condition of the Company at the close of the official year 1866, is stated in the following account:

Capital stock, subscribed by individuals, 3000 shares	$300,000 00	
" converted loans, @$50, 3,230 shares	161,500 00	—461,500 00
" subscribed by State, old stock, 2,000 shrs	200,000 00	
" " " new stock, 1856	185,600 00	—385,600 00
19,096 shares entitled to equal dividends, accounted for at		$847,100 00
Funded debt: 7 p. c. coupon bonds due June 1, 1875	$78,500 00	
" " 7 p. c. registered " "	52,000 00	
" " 6 p. c. coupon bonds due July 1 1875	13,500 00	
" " 8 p. c. " due Sept. 1, 1870	175,000 00	—319,000 00
Bills payable		16,055 41
Open accounts		28,469 18
Total		$1,210,624 59

Against which are charged as follows, viz:

Cost of road and property	$923,822 39	
Loss by fire, April 3, 1865	254,318 30	—668,504 09
Branch road to Port Walthall		4°,539 09
Reconstruction of road		219,852 50
Land purchase		45,378 26
Cost of property less fire damages		$979,273 94
Assets—Company's stock	$12,126 06	
" —open accounts	4,127 40	
" —cash on hand	3,422 24	— 19,675 70
Profit and loss		211,674 95
Total.		$1,210,624 59

The following table shows the business of the road yearly since 1854:

Year ending Sept. 30.	Tonnage Coal.	Tonnage Freight.	Tonnage Total.	Tonnage Receipts.	Number of Passengers.	Passenger receipts.	Total receipts, incl. mails, &c.
1854	53,478	21,511	74,989	$67,000	80,760	$63,383	$139,488
1855	45,480	14,350	59,780	65,000	78,037	69,867	145,702

1856	36,857	21,814	58,671	61,412	89,920	81,235	151,947
1857	44,836	16,864	61,700	63,397	99,806	84,423	157,409
1858	49,022	14,402	63,424	62,296	88,355	80,521	156,908
1859	44,992	14,749	59,739	59,461	77,944	88,327	157,542
1860	42,857	14,413	57,270	56,744	77,599	80,269	151,905
1861	44,199	15,175	59,374	58,064	71,257	74,965	150,428
1862	50,608	30,142	80,750	97,026	202,806	167,9-3	300,931
1863	37,163	40,929	78,092	274,556	394,699	333,265	545,659
1864	36,385	58,219	94,604	295,006	400,260	378,986	741,596
1865 (3 months)	4,743	611	5,384	11,474	11 043	19,436	33,100
1866	18,315	8,507	26,822	55,186	49,778	79,293	167,381

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

Memphis, Tenn., is connected with Louisville and the north by a railroad line of 377 miles, and with New Orleans by a line of 393 miles—making the length of the grand route from Louisville to New Orleans 770 miles. The Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad is a link in the southern division of this railroad chain, occupying the space (about 100 miles) between Memphis and Grenada, the latter being the point where it makes connection with the Mississippi Central and Tennessee Railroad, which is continued by the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad to New Orleans.

To get to Mobile from Memphis it is necessary to go east on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Corinth, 93 miles, and then south by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad 328 miles—making the route from Memphis to Mobile 421 miles. By an extension of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad from Grenada to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Artesia, a distance of about 75 miles, a more direct route would be made, and the distance between the ultimate termini be reduced to 394 miles. This improvement is in contemplation.

When the late war ended the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad was a complete wreck, and literally without rolling stock. On the 1st May, 1865, only 30 miles were in operation. The finances of the Company were in a most desperate condition; not an available dollar on hand, nor assets on which money could be realized. By pledging future freight, however, some $65,000 were raised, and the work of reconstruction commenced in the month of July. Inadequate as this amount was for the purpose, it afforded a basis of credit, and, aided by the receipts from operations, which increased as the work progressed, the whole line was made fit for ordinary use early in the ensuing January. The reconstruction and restocking of the road, however, was chiefly the work of the fiscal year 1865–66, the doings of which are covered by the 10th annual report of the company now before us, and were accomplished at a cost of $381,018. The total damages by the war are estimated at $310,250, of which $117,650 is credited to the Federal, and $132,600 to the Confederate forces. All this destruction, and that incident to time and disuse, had to be replaced. This has been accomplished so far as the immediate needs of the company require, but still much remains to be done to make the road safe and durable.

The following statement compares the earnings and operating expenses for the year ending September 30, 1860 and 1866. In the first year the road was incomplete and only 81 miles in operation; in 1865–66 the

whole road was not operated until Jan. 3, 1866, and probably the average length operated did not exceed that of 1859–60:

	1859–60.	1865–66.	Increase.	Decrease.
Passenger earnings	$77,598 28	$164,878 55	$87,280 27	$.....
Freight "	150,056 06	189,476 88	39,420 82	.....
U. S. Mail "	4,425 00	4,583 33	158 33	.....
Express "	1,447 75	7,802 41	6,354 66	.....
Privileges	177 50	511 00	333 50	.....
Gross earnings	$233,704 59	$367,252 17	$133,547 68	$.....
Gross expenses	106,692 41	253,996 29	146,283 88	.....
Net earnings	$127,012 68	$114,295 88	$.....	$12,686 80

Included in the expenses of 1865–66 is the sum of $59,403 60 checked as extraordinary, which makes the ordinary expenses at $193,522 69, and the net earnings at $173,729 48, being an increase over those of 1859–60 of $46,617 30.

The amount of rolling stock on hand at the close of the fiscal years 1859–60, 1864–65, and 1865–66, is shown in the following table:

		Stock of train cars.				Work'g
Sep. 30,	Locomotives.	Pass.	Mail, &c.	Box frt.	Platform.	Total.	cars.
1860	7	6	3	37	68	114	22
1865	5	7	1	38	39	85	13
1866	8	7	1	52	39	99	22

—more than one-half of them requiring repairs, and many of them entire refitting.

The financial condition of the company as of October 1, 1860 and 1866, compares as follows:

	1860.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease.
Capital stock	$820,526 69	$825,399 49	$4,872 80	$.....
Funded debt	785,700 00	1,069,600 00	283,900 00	.....
Mississippi 2 p c. fund	20,949 07	21,949 00	.....	.....
Bills payable	209,946 67	467,475 09	257,528 42	.....
Small notes circulating	.....	115,141 95	115,141 95	.....
Other accounts	43,223 49	121,028 96	78,805 47	.....
Transportation past year	218,434 65	367,352 17	148,917 52	.....
Cash	1,948 84	.....	.....	1,948 84
Profit and loss	289,088 35	1,553 61	.....	227,534 74
Total	$2,399,917 76	$2,989,400 34	$659,482 58	$.....

Against which are charged as follows, viz.:

Construction	$1,603,427 11	$2,010,131 12	$406,704 01	$.....
Equipment	168,203 09	185,832 84	17,629 75	.....
Interest and discount	379,787 11	.....	.....	379,787 11
General and contingent expenses	74,292 31	53,454 61	.....	21,837 70
Operating accounts	79,854 68	240,979 52	161,124 84	.....
Reconstruction	.....	362,437 06	362,437 06	.....
Bills receivable	12,915 05	2,359 75	.....	10,555 30
Individual accounts	.....	119,463 14	119,463 14	.....
Other accounts	11,428 41	4,623 81	.....	6,814 60
Cash on hand	.....	10,118 47	10,118 47	.....
Total	$2,329,917 36	$2,989,400 34	$659,482 58	$.....

The funded debt at the two dates stood comparatively as follows:

	1860.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
Tennessee loan, 6 per cent	$98,000	$167,800	$69,800	$.....
First mortgage, 7 per cent	400,000	600,000	200,000	.....
Income bonds, 10 per cent	88,500	297,500	209,000	.....
Mississippi loan, 6 per cent	199,200	.....	.....	119,200
Convertible bonds, 8 per cent	.....	4,300	4,300	.....
Total (as above)	$785,700	$1,069,600	$283,900	$

The floating debt (viz., bills payable, circulation, and other accounts), as per ledger, amounts to $725,595 07
Add coupons on 1st mortgage bonds past due $108,242 67
" on income " " ..... 128,201 27— 236,443 94
Total fundable in 8 per cent. consolidated bonds $962,039 01

The income bonds, which fall due in 1870, will also be fundable in the same bonds.

When all this funding has been completed the total bonded debt will be $2,067,800, and the interest thereon $156,068. The ability of the road to earn this amount cannot well be questioned, and before the funding is completed it should earn a much larger amount. The earnings over ordinary expenses as heretofore shown, for the year 1865–66, with an incomplete road and a deficiency in rolling stock, amounted to $173,729 48.

SOUTH SIDE (VA.) RAILROAD.

The South Side Railroad constitutes a principal link in the chain of railroads between the seaboard at Norfolk and the Mississippi at Memphis, and prospectively a link in the line, now being constructed, via Knoxville and Cumberland Gap to the Ohio River at Cincinnati and Louisville. As a distinct work it extends from Petersburg to Lynchburg, with a branch from the first named place to tide-water at City Point, as follows:

Main line—Petersburg to Lynchburg ..... 123 miles.
Branch line— " to City Point ..... 9 "

At the commencement of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1866, the re-establishment of the roadway and stations which had been destroyed during the late war, and the necessary repairs of locomotives and cars were yet incomplete, while much remained to be done to make the rolling stock equal to the business demand of the road. At that time also, the very important structure, the bridge over the James River, was not completed, and, in fact, was not in usable order until February 1, 1866. This, however, and all other works of immediate necessity were carried forward as rapidly as possible; but from want of means the whole property is still left in anything but a desirable condition.

Even at the present time the equipment of the road is in sufficient for the service demanded of it. It consists of 13 locomotives, 7 of which were added during the last year, and 110 cars, 29 of which are needing repairs. The train mileage of the year was 211,623 miles, viz.: passenger trains, 90,376; freight trains, 86,440 miles; material trains, 24,990 miles, and switching trains 9,817 miles.

The gross earnings of the company from transportation for the year 1865–6, as compared with those of 1858–59, show the following results:

	1858–59.	1865–66.	Increase.	Decrease.
From passengers	$179,019 83	$105,703 87	$.....	$73,312 96
" freight	211,150 06	162,738 97	.....	48,411 09
" mail	20,000 00	6,649 92	.....	13,350 08
" express	.....	11,449 15	11,449 15	.....
Hire of cars	.....	3,038 97	3,038 97	.....
Total gross earnings	$410,166 88	$289,580 88	$.....	$120,586 00

Previous to the war the revenue of the road was very largely derived from local business, and for five years of its existence previous to that period, averaged in round numbers $371,000 per annum gross, or about $31,000 per month. For the fiscal year last past, when its receipts have been only in part and not until lately drawn from the transit trade of the country within reach of its connections, it amounted to $289,580 88 or monthly to $24,131 74. The receipts from local business were very fairly maintained from the accumulations of products during the war (which were hurried into market) until the month of May; since which time they have settled down to the low average of $12,000 per month. In the meanwhile the revenue from foreign freights increased from $4,000 to $16,000, carrying the gross earnings of the road up to $29,000 per month. Hence, it is thought that with the return of reasonable prosperity to the country through which the road passes, and the proper development of the transit trade which rightly belongs to the great route of which it forms an essential link, as between the Mississippi Valley, and the Atlantic seaboard, its future success is not doubtful.

The receipts and disbursements of the company in cash from the 1st October, 1865 to the 30th September, 1866, are shown in the following abstract of the Income Account:

RECEIPTS FROM		DISBURSEMENTS FOR	
Agents and Conductors	$369,172 02	Transportation	$122,073 51
Express and baggage	8,900 79	Road and Machinery	124,781 69
U. S. Government	20,097 00	Profit and Loss	4,015 51
Connecting lines, &c.	156,644 81	Interest—Sundries	4,071 24
Bills payable — temporary loans	90,749 07	Pay rolls for labor	24,943 37
Miscellaneous	2,124 21	Individuals, conn'g lines, &c.	102,002 01
		Notes payable	151,227 98
		Cash short, Oct. 1, 1865	5,384 59
		Cash on hand	8,592 33
Total	$547,688 00	Total	$547,688 00

Of this total, $446,501 12 belonged to the accounts of 1865–66 proper. The remainder has been disbursed on account of obligations contracted prior to December 1, 1865. The total liabilities of the company, exclusive of the funded debt, and at the close of 1865–66 are shown in the following memorandum:

I—Obligations contracted prior to Dec. 1, 1865	$146,187 08	
Less amount paid in 1865–66	123,114 35—	$24,072 73
II—Obligations contracted in 1865–66	——	95,954 89
III.—Interest on funded debt to Jan. 1, 1866	207 843 00	
Less amount satisfied	56,000 00—	151,843 00
IV.—Interest on funded debt to Jan 1, 1867	——	50,754 00
Liabilities outstanding Jan. 1, 1867		$322,624 62

The nature of this indebtedness rendered its adjustment impossible, except upon the basis of immediate satisfaction, and in view of the hesitancy with which foreign capital now makes investments at the South, the further issue of bonds, in subordination of liens already upon the road was deemed a useless resort. In this state of the case the last General Assembly of of the State, on the application of the company for a transfer or assignment of the State claim and mortgage upon the road and its property, to the proper authorities of the company, passed an Act under the authority of which bonds for $1,000 each, and to the amount of $709,-

000, that being the balance due the State to the 1st January, 1866, on her loan of $800,000, have been issued and duly certified by the Board of Public Works, as prescribed by the terms of the Act. These bonds bear 8, per cent. interest, payable semi-annually by coupons in New York, and run in even sums of $100,000 for 18½, 19½, 20½, 21½, 22½ and 23½ years, and in the sum of $109,000 for 24½ years from July 1, 1866. The successful consummation of these plans will relieve the company from all present embarrassment, and enable it to resume the payment of interest for and from the 1st July, 1866. The funded debt of the company at the close of the fiscal year 1865–66, stood as follows:

6 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds, guaranteed by Petersburg, dated April 21, 1855, and due Jan. 1, 1870 and 75	$300,000 00
6 per cent. 3d mortgage bonds of Jan. 12, 1855, payable Jan. 1, 1864, $14,900; 1870, $200,000, and 1872, $100,000	314,900 00
6 per cent. special mortgage to City of Petersburg, of April 21, 1854, payable Jan. 1, 1865 and 1868, in equal instalments.	175,000 00
8 per cent. mortgage bonds, payable Jan. 1, 1863, $4,500; 1866, $13,500; 1867, $6,000, and 1869, $18,000	42,000 00
7 per cent. State (Va.) Loan, payable by 1 per cent annually as a redemption fund $800,000, less amount paid to date	708,103 34
Total amount, Sept. 30, 1866	$1,540,003 34

The condition of the company, according to the report of the treasurer, made for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1866, is exhibited in the following abstract:

Capital stock	$1,365,600 00
Funded debt	831,900 00
State loan	800,000 00
Transportation account to date	5,648,9 1 07
Sales of old iron, &c., in 1865–66	76,744 49
Bills and notes, pay-rolls, &c., (current)	124,931 38
Total	$8,848,076 94

Against which are charged as follows, viz.:

Construction account		$3,588,972 58
Maintenance of way, to date	$648,993 92	
General management, "	391,875 97	
Transportation, "	2,678,165 40—	3,718,935 29
Interest account to date		1,199,025 33
Profit and loss, discounts, &c		205,983 80
Cost of lot at City Point		8,000 00
War account		167,944 91
Other assets, including $8,582 83 cash		18,914 96
Total		$8,848,076 94

The liabilities and claims against the company outside the books, and including coupons to July 1, 1866, are stated by the Treasurer at $185,447 64.

Since the date of the report, from which most of the above facts have been obtained, the Legislature of Virginia has passed an act for the consolidation of the Norfolk and Petersburg, the South Side and the Virginia and Tennessee railroad companies into a single corporation, which, with the connecting lines in the States west of Virginia, will constitute a through line under the title of the Atlantic and Mississippi Railroad, from Norfolk (Va.) to Memphis (Tenn.). This proceeding carries out the idea of a great Southern through-line entertained by the original projectors of the separate works, but which had hitherto been held in abeyance.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR MARCH.

The gross earnings of the under-specified railroads for the month of March, in 1866 and 1867, comparatively and the differences (increase or decrease) between the two periods, are exhibited in the subjoined statement:

GROSS EARNINGS 1866 AND 1867, COMPARATIVELY.

Railroads.	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decr'se.
Atlantic and Great Western	$388,480	$438,046	$49,566	.....
Chicago and Alton	290,111	238,362	....	$51,749
Chicago and Great Eastern	110,079	93,872	....	16,207
Chicago and Northwestern	609,633	747,392	137,759	.....
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	276,180	253,507	.....	22,673
Erie	1,070,917	1,139,528	68,611	.....
Illinois Central	505,465	417,352	.....	88,113
Marietta and Cincinnati	82,910	84,652	1,742	.....
Michigan Central	337,158	375,210	38,052	.....
Michigan Southern	412,393	379,761	....	32,632
Milwaukee and Prarie du Chien	72,135	72,000	....	135
Milwaukee and St. Paul	123 957	134,900	10,943	.. ...
Ohio and Mississippi	326,226	279,647	.....	46,589
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	642.143	673.350	16,157	....
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	192,138	174,152	.....	17,986
Toledo, Wabash and Western	256,407(est)	250,000	.....	6,407
Western Union	89,299	86,392	.....	2,907
Total (17 roads)	$5,755,661	$5,,798,128	$47,472	$.....

Notwithstanding the damages by the Spring floods in the West, which, this season, have been of extraordinary volume, the aggregate earnings on a less mileage of road by 50 miles, surpass those of the corresponding month of last year. This is certainly more than was anticipated, and is highly satisfactory.

The statement which follows shows the miles of road operated, and the gross earnings per mile of the same roads for the same months:

GROSS EARNINGS PER MILE OF ROAD OPERATED.

Railroads.	Miles Road. 1866.	Miles Road. 1867.	Earnings. 1866.	Earnings. 1867.	Incr.	Dec.
Atlantic & Great Western	507	507	$766	$864	$ 98	$...
Chicago and Alton	280	280	1,036	851	...	185
Chicago and Great Eastern	224	224	491	419	...	72
Chicago and Northwestern	1,032	1,032	591	724	133	...
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	423	423	653	599	...	54
Erie	798	732	1,217	1,557	340	...
Illinois Central	708	708	714	590	...	124
Marietta and Cincinnati	251	251	331	337	6	...
Michigan Central	285	285	1,183	1,316	133	...
Michigan Southern	524	524	787	723	...	64
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	234	234	306	307	...	1
Milwaukee and St. Paul	275	275	451	490	39	...
Ohio and Mississippi	340	340	960	822	...	138
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	468	468	1,415	1,449	34	...
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	210	210	915	829	...	86
Toledo, Wabash and Western	434	434	530	516	...	14
Western Union	177	177	222	206	...	16
Total (17 roads)	7,270	7,210	$792	$802	$10	$...

This shows an average gain, as compared with March, 1866, of $10 on the mile of road operated. The earnings of the Erie Railway have increased most largely, the receipts showing an excess of $340 per mile. On the Chicago and Northwestern and the Michigan Central the increase over last year was $133 per mile, and on the Atlantic and Great Western $98 per mile. The Chicago and Alton, which has suffered most largely from flood damages, has lost $185 per mile. The Ohio and Mississippi

earned $138 and the Illinois Central $124 per mile less than in the corresponding month of 1866.

The gross earnings of the same roads for the first quarter of 1866 and 1867, compare as shown in the following table:

RESULTS OF THE 1ST QUARTER OF 1866 AND 1867, COMPARATIVELY.

Railroads.	Gross earnings. 1866	Gross earnings. 1867.	Earnings p. mile 1866.	Earnings p. mile 1867.	Incr.	Dec.
Atlantic and Great Western	$1,302,336	$1,177,033	$2,569	$2,321	$ ..	$248
Chicago and Alton	738,504	621,747	2,637	2,220	....	417
Chicago and Great Eastern	279,924	266,721	1,249	1,191	....	58
Chicago and Northwestern	1,648,918	2,074,967	1,598	1,962	364	...
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	726,644	705,630	1,718	1,668	....	50
Erie	3,241,598	2,963,926	4,066	4,049	....	17
Illinois Central	1,618,784	1,431,991	2,979	2,805	26	...
Marietta and Cincinnati	257,299	257,764	1,025	1,027	2	...
Michigan Central	885,392	962,966	2,107	3,379	272	...
Michigan Southern	1,010,270	984,912	1,928	1,880	....	48
Milwaukee and Prarie du Chien	278,808	295,000	1,191	1,261	70	...
Milwaukee and St. Paul	379,068	411,700	1,378	1,499	121	...
Ohio and Mississippi	839,886	741,619	2,470	2,181	....	289
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	1,703,181	1,761,286	3,639	3,763	124	...
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	526,151	473,152	2,505	2,253	....	252
Toledo, Wabash and Western	576,633	688,467	1,397	1,422	25	...
Western Union	120,407	103,137	680	583	....	97
Total (17 roads)	$16,231,758	$16,071,818	$2,282	$2,226	$....	$6

THE RAMIE (BOEHMERIA TENACISSIMA.)

The following account of a new staple, which is to become a competitor for the place occupied by cotton in the industrial economy of the South, is from the pen of A. B. Bacon, Esq., Chairman of the Section of Agriculture, New Orleans Academy of Science. The importance of the subject and the general interest it has elicited among planters are sufficient reasons for the reproduction of the article in the *Merchants' Magazine*. We ask for it a careful reading, being confident that if all that is said of the plant be true, we are indeed on the eve of a grand economical revolution:

As it is one of the duties of this Academy to bring into notice any new plant which botanical science has opened to light, and which mechanical invention has made useful, it is with very great satisfaction that we present to your consideration the boehmeria tenacissima, which was transplanted from the Island of Java, in the year 1844, into the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, by the Naturalist Blume, member of the Institute of France, and which has been, within the last eleven years, introduced to practical usefulness in the appropriate soil and climate of Mexico, by M. Benito Roezl, formerly at the head of the Horticultural Institute of Belgium.

A brief review of the history of this plant, and of those textiles with which it may be compared, may not be uninteresting. Flax and hemp, which like it furnish from their stalks the fibre which is used for threads, have been in use among civilized nations almost from the origin of man. But with all the discoveries made in chemistry, all the skill in cultivation, the result of centuries of use, and all improvements made in mechanical contrivance, they have never yet been made to cheaply clothe the multi-

tude with neat and comely fabrics. The former, indeed, possesses all needed beauty; but the supply is scant and it is comparatively costly; while hemp has never yet been so improved as to furnish clothing suitable for man.

Undoubtedly an invaluable addition was made to the use of the world when the vegetable wool, borne by the cotton plant—*gossypium herbaceum*—was brought into general employment in the looms of the commercial nations of Europe. How far back in man's history it has been thus employed in India and China, it is hard to discover. The name it bears with us, cotton, was derived from the Arabs, whose clothing were in European use as early as the beginning of the Christian era, and it was, doubtless, cultivated in Spain by the Moors as early as the tenth century. It was found by Cortes and his followers in Mexico on his arrival there, and the seed of the best varieties of it in cultivation among us were brought from that country.

It was not, however, until the latter end of the seventeenth century that much effort was made to manufacture it in Europe; nor until the close of the eighteenth that it met with any appreciable success; about which time the plant was introduced into these States for cultivation. The first date of export furnished by statisticians is in 1791, when 189,316 pounds were sent to England. As there were then no manufactories in this country, this may be regarded as constituting the bulk of the entire crop.

We have already stated that the new Japanese textile was first brought to European notice in 1844, twenty-three years ago. A native of the tropics, it did not flourish in the open air. Its learned patron found it an asylum in the Jardin des Plantes, and gave it the botanical name of *Boehmeria tenacissima*, placing it under the care of Decaisne, then director of that great botanical garden. It was the latter who made the discovery of its practical usefulness, and published a description of it in April, 1845, in the *Journal pratique et de jardinage du Doctor Buzio*, with the title of "Researches respecting the Ramie, a new textile plant." It was also described in the Dictionary of Natural History, by D'Orbigny, vol. 9, page 222, and by a number of other students of nature.

The Ramie belongs to the family of the *urticaceæ*, of which the common nettle is the simple and best known integer, and to which the hemp plant also pertains. It acquires a height much like that of the latter, with a diameter at the ground of one or two centimetres. Its leaves are from pedicellate, accuminate and dark underneath. The observation may here be dropped, that they are heartily relished by animals, and might be well used as food for them.

The experiments of the eminent French botanists above named, and of M. M. Fortune, Belastier, Forbes, Leclancher and others, satisfied them, as it did M. Benito Roezl afterwards, that this Boehmeria—the ramie—possessed the following advantages:

1. That the fibre of the ramie is stronger than that of the best European hemp.

2. That it is fifty per cent. stronger and better than the best Belgian flaxen or linen fibre.

3. That the ramie fibre may be spun as fine as that of flax, and that it will be doubly durable.

4. That the plant is a vigorous grower, and will produce far the greatest amount of textile fibre of any one hitherto known.

5. That it will produce within the belt in which it flourishes from three to five annual crops, each equal to the best gathered from hemp.

But neither France nor Belgium were warm enough for its useful growth; and so the Belgian botanist, who desired to develop the usefulness of this plant, looked out for a more suitable climate. Attracted by the hopes which centre in the new world, trusting that Mexico would soon export from its rich soil the fruits of hidden treasure which agriculture would develop, he emigrated, some eleven years ago to the latter country; having first gone out to Java, and spent a year there, observing the growth and learning the history of the ramie, plants of which he brought back and carried with him to Mexico.

On his way up to the capital he suffered the usual fate of travelers, and was robbed of his box of plants of the ramie, which to him was an invaluable treasure; but in which the highwaymen were greatly disappointed after they had carried it to their hiding places. Not discouraged, he applied, through English horticultural savants, to their Government, and through their navy obtained another supply, which was sent to England; but the plants perished before they reached the cold shore of Albion. Another like attempt had like failure; the boehmeria arrived, but arrived a corpse. The third was more successful; yet it was necessary to place it in hot house cultivation after it reached England, to give it strength to make another great voyage.

In 1859, after six years of waiting in his new and strange home in Mexico, M. Roezl had tidings that his earnestly coveted plants had arrived at Vera Cruz; but many days had elapsed after their entry at the custom house, before he learned of it. The city was at that time in a state of siege from Miramon; yet to the man of science, and the benefactor of the husbandman, and the artisan, the passways were opened, and he came and took back with him to Santocomapan, near San Andres Tuxtla, in the State of Vera Cruz, where he now lives, the half dead remains of these "daughters of Asia." All the skill of the horticulturist, and all the science of the naturalist were put to the test to preserve them as germinators. These were successful; and within the two years which followed, he found himself the owner of a large plantation.

Here another difficulty presented itself—that of economically, and without injury, ridding the plant of the resinous, woody, and other refuse matter, so that the pure white textile fibre might be readily and cheapily presented unimpaired to the spinner and weaver for their use.

Mr. R. procured from England the best and most approved machines for cleaning flax and hemp; but these proved altogether unable to meet the requirements of so exquisitely fine a fibre. Two years of importation were thus spent in vain. He then undertook to supply the want himself; and the result was, after four years of experiment and study, the invention of the two very simple implements, which may be driven by hand or by other power, and which instead of requiring months of soaking, rotting, drying and bleaching, as is the case with flax linen, will, within twenty-four hours after the stalks have been cut, produce the long skeins of pure white and silk-like thread, free from wood and resin and all other impurities, ready for the spinner's use.

Anxious to impart the knowledge of his success to others, M. Roezl made a journey in February just past to Cuba, where he was received with the

attention due to the naturalist whose name is mentioned in works of the highest repute in Europe, with respect for his researches and scientific travels. The progressive Siglo, and the cautious. deliberate and profound Diaro, devoted columns to the explanation of the uses and cultivation of the ramie, and D. Juan Poey and D. Fernan Perez, eminent and scientific agriculturists of Cuba, declared it to be vastly superior to linen in strength and firmness, and to cotton, not only in these qualities, but in productiveness; and they prophesied that it would, on that Island, supplant tobacco and coffee in the list of preferable staples.

Mr. Roezl, continuing his voyage, is now in this city, on his way back to Vera Cruz, and from him and the leading journals at Havana, these particulars have been gathered. Specimens of the fibre which he brought with him have been placed under our eye for examination, and they satisfy all the high encomiums bestowed upon it.

The ramie, as Mr. R. informs us, is planted like sugar cane, by laying the stalks or canes about two or three inches under the prepared earth in rows. The first crop from this planting will reach only two or three feet in height, when it will be found ripe for the knife, and should be cut close to the ground. These stalks will not produce the thread in perfection. From the stubble thus cut, new plants will raise and attain a greater height, and be cut in like manner again and again, until in Santocomapam, Mr. R. takes off five crops in each season, the plant, when well rooted, reaching the height of twenty feet; each crop being equal to one of hemp as cultivated in Europe. It is his opinion that, in this country, Florida, Louisiana, and the middle and southern portions of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, are alone suited in climate to its profitable growth; and that here from three to four crops of it may be made in each year.

The plant, when once rooted in the soil, is exceedingly hardy, and in this climate a perennial one. It will be greatly benefitted by cultivation; but neglect will not endanger it. It has no insect enemies dangerous to its growth or existence. If, when ripe for the knife, the cutting of it is delayed through any fortuitous circumstance, it is not injured by standing. The machinery invented by Mr. R. for cleansing it may be provided at a very moderate cost, and is simple and comparatively light of carriage.

It remains only to add, as to its practical value, that, in 1865, Mr. Roezl sent fifty tierces, containing over 5,000 Spanish pounds of the textile to England, and that it was there sold at double the price of the best quality of cotton. Fabrics woven from it will be exhibited in the approaching world's exhibition of Paris, woven in the looms of Lyons, Belgium and England. Its great productiveness will doubtless in the end reduce the cash value of it in the manufacturing market; but with it that of cotton, linen and other rivals.

As it will be, even more than cotton, a Southern staple, as it has vast advantages over the latter in almost every respect, and as it is peculiarly adapted to our altered and now more solitary system of labor, it is with especial pleasure that we now introduce it to the consideration of the Fellows of this Academy, and through them to the agriculturalists of our State and region.

DEBT AND FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The indebtedness of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of December, 1866, is stated in the annual Report of the Hon. J. F. Hartranft, Auditor-General, to have been $35,522,052 16, described as follows:

Funded debt: 6 per cent. loans		$400,630 00
" 5 " "		32,073,192 59
" 4½ " "		213,200 00
Total ordinary oans		$32,687,022 59
Unfunded debt: Relief notes in circulation	$96,695 00	
" Interest Certificates outstanding	13,056 52	
" " " unclaimed	4,448 38	
" Domestic Creditors Certificates	119 67	—114,279 57
Military Loan, per act of May 15, 1861		2,820,750 00
Aggregate debt, December, 1, 1866		$35,622,052 16

The following statement shows the details of the Funded Debt of the Commonwealth—the Acts under which issued, the rates of interest, when reimbursable, and the amounts outstanding:

Six per cent. Loans.

Stock Loan, per Act of April 2, 1832, due June 1, 1841		$630 00
Incline Plane Loan per Act of April 10, 1849, due April 10, 1879		400,000 00

Five per cent. Loans.

Stock Loan, per act of March 24, 1828		Due Dec. 1, 1853		$1,339,671 99
" " Dec. 18, 1828		" Jan 1, 1854		3,730 00
" " April 22, 1829		" Dec. 1, 1854		1,580,078 86
" " Dec. 7, 1829		Bank charter loan		50,000 00
" " March 13, 1830		Due March 4, 1856		3,348,877 01
" " March 21, 1831		" July 1 1856		1,979,159 95
" " March 28, 1831		" March 28, 1861		300 00
" " March 30, 1832		" July 1, 1860		1,806,160 99
" " April 5, 1833		" July 1, 1860		249,978 76
" " Feb. 16, 1838		" July 1, 1858		2,100,044 96
" " March 27, 1833		" July 1, 1858		879,975 12
" " April 5, 1834		" July 1, 1862		1,661,707 52
" " April 13, 1835		" July 1, 1865		797,964 08
" " Jan. 26, 1839		" July 1, 1859		967,892 55
" " Feb. 9, 1839		" July 1, 1867		1,032,979 22
" " March 16, 1839		" July 1, 1864		82,612 22
" " March 27, 1839		" July 1, 1868		456,020 53
" " June 7, 1839		" August 1, 1859		41,456 69
" " June 27, 1839		" June 27, 1864		913,246 26
" " July 19, 1839		" July 1, 1868		1,634,894 79
" " Jan. 23, 1840		" Jan. 1, 1865		686,426 48
" " April 8, 1840		" August 1, 1864		572,591 20
" " June 11, 1840		" July 1, 1870		1,659,226 29
" " May 5, 1841		(B'k charter loans.)		267,209 26
" " April 29, 1844		" March 1, 1849		129 02
" " April 16, 1845		" August 1, 1855		3,498,716 73
" " Jan. 22, 1847		(B'k charter loans.)		19,200 00
Coupon Loans of April 2, 1853		" July 1, 1862		538,000 00
" " May 4, 1853		" August 11, 1877		4,095,000 00
" " April 19, 1853		" August 11, 1878		360,000 00

Four and a-half per cent. Loans.

Stock loan, per act of March 1, 1833; due April 10, 1863	$101,200 00
Coupon " of April 2, 1853; due July 1, 1882	112,000 00

The *unfunded debt*, as shown above, amounted at the commencement of the current fiscal year to $114,279 57. This debt is the only memento of the disastrous days succeeding the great financial revulsion of 1837 remaining to Pennsylvania.

"Relief notes," so called, were issued under authority of an act passed May 4, 1841. Under this act the banks of the commonwealth issued

$2,220,265 on the credit of the State. Of this amount all but $40,954 was redeemed. These notes bear no interest, and were made due May 4, 1864. A subsequent act, however, passed April 10, 1849, allowed certain re-issues to be made, of which $55,672 are still outstanding, making the total liability of the State on account of these issues $96,626.

The amount of "interest certificates" outstanding at date was $13,086 52, to which may be added the amount of interest due for which certificates have not been claimed, hence not issued, viz.: $4,448 38—making a total on this account of $17,535 90. These certificates were originally issued to holders of the public loans for interest due in 1842–3–4. Under acts passed April 29, 1844, and April 14, 1845, these certificates were ordered to be funded. The following statement shows the amount of certificates so issued, the amounts funded under the laws named, the amounts paid into the Treasury on account of debts due the Commonwealth, the amounts redeemed at the Treasury, and the amounts still outstanding:

Issued for interest due—	Amount issued.	Funded 1844-45.	Paid into Treasury.	Redeem'd at Trea'y.	Outst'd'g Dec. 1, '66.	Amount uncl'd.
August 1, 1842	$863,038 76	$828,446 47	$5,641 42	$24,047 72	$3,998 15	$255 10
Feb. 1, 1843	964,016 97	836,411 71	55 00	25,217 84	2,332 42	700 36
August 1, 1843	914,787 03	887,074 56	100 00	25,421 98	2,140 49	681 86
Feb. 1, 1844	918,217 71	888,563 28	1,071 78	26,323 60	2,260 10	2,094 29
August 1, 1844	922,818 54	893,202 18	100 54	27,207 96	2,307 86	716 77
Guarantees	20,000 00	19,897 50	.....	125 00	47 50	.....
Total	$4,502,894 01	4,353,595 70	6,968 69	129,243 10	13,086 52	4,448 38

The last column of the above table represents the interest due at date but unclaimed, and for which no certificates were issued. The outstanding certificates are described as follows:

Issued under Act of July 27, 1842, and due Aug. 1, 1843, at 6 p. c	$4,195 65
" " March 7, 1843, and due Aug. 1, 1846, "	4,322 91
" " May 31, 1844, and due Aug. 1, 1846, at 5 p. c	4,567 96
Total amount of certificates outstanding	$13,086 52

The Scrip Certificates were issued to "Domestic creditors" to the amount of $1,514,332 17; of this, $1,514,212 50 has been redeemed, leaving outstanding, as above, the sum of $119 67, due in small sums to four creditors.

The "Military Loan," issued under Act of May 15, 1861 was for $3,000,000. This is a 6 per cent. loan, and is redeemable August 1, 1871. The amount outstanding is $2,820,750. A special Sinking Fund of half a mill on the dollar of the taxable valuation is provided for its redemption. The annual interest payable on the funded debt of the common wealth, ordinary and military, is as follows:

Ordinary Loans at 6 per cent	$400,630 00	Interest,	$24,037 80
" " 5 "	32,073,192 59	"	1,603,659 62
" " 4½ "	313,200 00	"	9,594 00
Military Loan at 6 "	2,820,750 00	"	169,245 00
Total Funded Debt and interest	$35,507,772 59		$1,782,536 42

—the average interest on the whole debt being at the rate of 5.02 per cent.

Against this debt the commonwealth holds in stocks in sundry incorporated companies as follows:

In Canal and Navigation Companies	$414,954 62
In the Franklin Railroad Company	100,000 00
In Turnpike Companies	1,230,367 00
In Bridge Companies	9,000 00
	$1,754,321 62
Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Co	6,600,000 00
" Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co	3,000,000 00
Total stocks and bonds	$11,354,321 62

The two last items are bonds given for the purchase of the State works. The total cost of the canals and railroads constructed by the Commonwealth was $35,099,083 91. Of this amount about $18,615,663 30 belonged to the cost of the main public line of the improvements from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, which line was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under the act of May 16, 1857, for the sum of $7,500,000, for which amount bonds of the said company have been deposited in the State Treasury. These pay 5 per cent., and are redeemable in annual installments, nine of $100,000 having been already taken up, leaving $6,600,000 on deposit.

The original cost of the works sold to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company was about $10,985,569 61; which works were disposed of, under act of April 21, 1858, for the sum of $3,500,000, 5 per cent. bonds, which amount have been deposited in the sinking fund. The Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, since coming into possession of said works, disposed of the several works at an excess over the amount paid of $281,250, which amount, as required by the transfer law, has been paid by the Wyoming Canal Company into the State Treasury.

These several amounts constitute the capital of the sinking fund for the redemption of the funded debt of the Commonwealth, and all payments, principal and interest, on account of the same, from a part of the annual income thereof. Besides these the sinking fund receives certain taxes, licenses, etc., which amount to a considerable annual revenue.

The State Treasurer furnishes the following calculationshowing the amount of the debt that can be redeemed each year with the sinking fund receipts:

1867	$991,675 79	1873	$1,610,347 95	1879	$2,195,974 07
1868	1,042,469 58	1874	1,706,868 83	1880	2,327,733 52
869	1,094,593 06	1875	1,809,380 96	1881	2,467,396 47
1870	1,149,322 71	1876	1,899,850 01	1882	2,625,440 26
1871	1,206,788 85	1877	1,994,942 51	1883	2,772,996 67
1872	1,519,196 18	1878	2,094,690 63	1884	2,939,344 67
Total 1867 to 1884					$33,449,211 73

Leaving a balance to be paid during the year 1885 of $12,168,272 39, with assets in the sinking fund as follows, viz.:

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad debt		$3,500,000 00
Interests at 5 per cent from 1859 to 1885, 26 years	$4,550,000 00	
Less interest on collateral bonds ($4,000,000) $240,000 per annum from 1872 to 1885	3,120,000 00	1,430,000 00
Total on account of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad		$4,930,000 00
Amount remaining unpaid by Penn. Railroad Co., Jan. 31, 1885		2,727,425 82
Amount of assets in sinking fund after the liquidation of our entire indebtedness		$7,657,425 82

"Under these circumstances," the State Treasurer adds, "there should be no delay in redeeming every dollar of our over-due indebtedness. It

is held by every class of the community, and nothing that can be done by us will reflect so much credit on the Commonwealth as a declaration on your part, that henceforth Pennsylvania's promises shall be redeemed at maturity."

The following statement shows the amount of the loans of the Commonwealth held by foreigners:

5 per cent. registered loans	$15,546,000
4½ " "	88,000
6 " taxable loans	89,000
Making a total of	$15,723,000

Of the coupon debt (taking the coupons paid on foreign account as a basis) at least one-third the total amount is held abroad. The war loan is wholly held within the commonwealth.

The policy of taking up the old loans by a new issue, as proposed by the State Treasurer, was adopted virtually by the legislature at its late session. The loan act entitled "An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds of the Commonwealth," approved February 2, 1867, is the imbodiment of the principles he has so emphatically advocated; and as this act is of the highest importance to all holders of Pennsylvania bonds, we give below a copy of it:

AN ACT to create a loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past;

And Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st of February and the 1st of August in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars, at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer; and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and to be transferrable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: Provided, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State, and certificates of indebtedness, now over-due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same shall be paid in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers,

committees or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest, due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

It will be seen that this law relieves from State, municipal and local taxation all bonds issued under it. The general State tax is about 35 cents on each $100 valuation, and the municipal and local taxes of late years have been even more burdensome than the taxes levied for State purposes.

THE SUEZ CANAL—ITS ACTUAL CONDITION.

The last trustworthy account which we possess of the maritime canal across the Isthmus of the Suez is contained in a paper by Lieutenant-Colonel Merewether, who visited the works in progress on his return to Aden about four months ago. The report is not written very lucidly, but it suffices to convey to those already acquainted with the different localities a tolerably clear idea of the actual condition and prospects of the undertaking. The fresh-water canal, which is, so to speak, a lateral extension from Zagazig of the Bahr Mo'ez drawn from the Damietta branch of the Nile a little below Benha-ool-'Asel, has been completed to Suez—an incalculable advantage to that town and harbor. From Zagazig it takes an easterly course towards the desert for a distance of fifty miles, passing by Ismailieh, the central station on the line, one mile before its junction with the maritime canal. Two miles before reaching that station it takes a southerly bend to Suez. It was at the above named junction that the vessel of eighty tons, which was so exultingly reported as having passed through the canal from the Mediterranean to the the Red Sea, was admitted by a lock from the maritime into the fresh-water canal. The average surface breadth of the latter is thirty-six, and its depth from five to six feet. Passenger boats leave Zagzig regularly one hour after the trains arrive. They are towed by a couple of mules at the rate of four miles an hour, so that it takes twelve hours to reach Ismailieh from Zagazig. This may be, as Colonel Merewether styles it, "an easy means of transit," but its "cheapness" may fairly be questioned, and its expedition scarcely likely to compete even with the slow speed of Egyptian railways.

After so many flourishes of trumpets the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, the public were certainly justified in expecting a much greater progress in the grand maritime canal than is shown in the report of Colonel Merewether,

if anything, rather a partial witness. In order fairly to estimate what has been and what still remains to be done, we must first give an outline of the original scheme. The canal, as all know, is to extend from Port Said on the Mediterranean to Suez at the head of the Red Sea, a course of about ninety-six miles. Its dimensions, as generally proposed are:—Surface width, 260 feet; depth, 26 feet; but, according to Colonel Merewether, the width must have been reduced to 195 feet. As regards length it appears that the canal has been partially made from Port Said to Ismailieh, a distance of forty-eight miles, or just one half the distance across the Isthmus. Below Ismailieh, onward toward Suez, "the canal may only be said to be now fairly commenced." With respect to the engineering operations on that part of the line, the prospect is not encouraging, for "the first ten miles to Serapeum is like the portion through El-Gisr, very heavy, first through the edge of the Lake Timsah, then through high drift sand-hills. These last are a great difficulty. Below Serapeum the line of canal passes through the Bitter Lakes. Between that and Suez, except at Chalon, ten miles from the latter place, there is little heavy work. At Chalon, rock has been met in the bed which has to be removed by blasting."

Turning to the northern portion, we find that for the first nine miles from Ismailieh, running through the high ground of El-Gisr, the canal is excavated to "about half its future complete width." Beyond that, and the whole way to Port Said, "there are two channels, each about thirty-five feet, or one-third of the complete width, the centre portion being left for the present. This is to allow of one channel being deepened by dredging, while the other is used for traffic. Openings are left at intervals through the centre part in order that the dredges may change channels as required. * * The average depth throughout is at present only seven feet."

The works at Port Said, though progressing, are still in a very backward state. "Eight dredges are at work inside the harbor. What earth is not required for excavation (?) or block-making, is carried by steam lighters out to sea in a north-easterly direction, whence there is no fear of its being returned. There are two side basins on the west, within the port, for shipping. Much has been dredged out, but still nothing compared to what has to be done. Small steamers run inside now, but large vessels have to lie off in the open road. The depth in the port has to be made over thirty feet."

Taking the foregoing as a correct statement of what has hitherto been done, it is clear that at least two-thirds of the original scheme remain to be accomplished, and that after a lapse of seven years, and an outlay to be reckoned by millions. Colonel Merewether may be correct in his opinion "that there are no physical difficulties to prevent the completion of the canal provided money is forthcoming;" but his anticipation that "even then it can scarcely be ready before five more years have passed" appears to exhibit some credulity. He adds, "Whether the returns will prove remunerative to the shareholders time only can prove." In all these points, however, the projectors seem to entertain the same unswerving confidence.

Ismailieh is described as a perfect oasis in the surrounding barren wilderness, and its municipal divisions as quite cosmopolitan. "There is the French quarter, the Greek quarter, Arab quarter, and miscellaneous;" and for conflicting creeds, "a Roman Catholic Church, Greek Church, and

Mussulman Mosque." Anglicanism and Protestanism are still unrepresented there. A small steamboat leaves Ismailieh for Port Said every day at 6 A.M., a similar boat starting at the same time from Port Said. The distance from point of embarkation is forty-eight miles, done in eleven hours, including one hour for breakfast at Kantara. The boat is about fifty feet long by 9 feet broad, propelled by one screw astern, driven by a high-pressure engine set in the middle. In the forepart are two compartments for first-class passengers, each holding eight in tolerable comfort. Astern are two similar places for second-class passengers.

COMMERCIAL LAW.—No. 32.

FIRE INSURANCE.

(Continued from page 269, vol. 54.)

THE CONSTRUCTION OF POLICIES AGAINST FIRE.

The rules of construction are generally the same in reference to fire policies as to marine policies. It is sufficient if the words of the policy describe the persons, the location, and the property, with so much distinctness that the court and jury have no difficulty in determining their identity with a certainty which prevents any real and substantial doubt.

In the construction of this as of other contracts, the intention of the parties is a very important and influential guide; but it must be the intention *as expressed*; for otherwise, a contract which was not made would be substituted for that which was made; and evidence from without the contract would be permitted to vary and to contradict it. Thus, where stock in trade, household furniture, linen, wearing-apparel, and plate were insured in a policy, the court held that the term "linen" must be confined to "household linen," and would not include linen drapery goods purchased on speculation. In a case where the policy required that the houses, buildings, or other places where goods are deposited and kept, shall be truly and accurately described, and the place was described as the dwelling-house of the insured, whereas he occupied only one room in it, as a lodger, this description was held sufficient.

It was held in another case, that the insurance by an inn-keeper against fire of his "interest in the inn and offices," does not cover the loss of profits during the repair of the damaged premises. And in another, the words "stock in trade," when used in a policy of insurance in reference to the business of a mechanic, as a baker, were held to include not only the materials used by him, but the tools, fixtures, and implements necessary for the carrying on of his business; and the words in question were held to have a broader application to the business of mechanics than to that of merchants.

Where the plaintiff took out a policy of insurance against fire, "on his goods, stock in trade, &c.," the policy was held to cover goods in stores, bought on joint account, and sold for the mutual profit of the insured and

another person, the former being also in advance on the adventure. An application by a tenant of a building during one year, for an insurance on "his building," is a good description. A policy on an unfinished house covers materials got out for and deposited in it, but not materials got out for it and deposited in another building.

A policy upon wearing-apparel, household furniture, and the stock of a grocery, covers linen sheets and shirts actually laid in for family use, if exhibited at the preliminary inspection; and such as were laid in for sale or traffic in the usual way, in the store; but not such as, being smuggled, were concealed and intended for secret sale.

If it appears by clear and positive evidence that the written contract does not express the actual and certain agreement of the parties, by reason of an accidental mistake or omission of phraseology, a court will correct this mistake, and treat the policy as reformed accordingly. We are not aware, however, of any material difference in this respect between fire policies and marine policies, and the law on this subject in relation to the latter has already been stated. And the same remark may be extended to the rule respecting the admission, as a part of the contract, of a memorandum on the back of the policy, or attached to it by a wafer, and neither referred to in the policy itself, nor signed by the insurer.

There is, however, one very important difference between contracts of fire insurance, and those of marine insurance, as usually made. It is a general rule with our mutual insurance companies, and not unfrequently with stock companies, to require that an application shall be made in writing; and this written application is after a peculiar form, prescribed by the rules. It always contains certain definite statements, which relate to those matters which affect the risk of fire importantly. In each form of application sundry questions are put, which are quite numerous and specific, and are those which experience has suggested as best calculated to elicit all the information needed by the insurers, for the purpose of estimating accurately the value of the risk they undertake. Specific answers must be given to all these questions. And this application, with all these statements, questions, and answers, is expressly referred to in the policy, and made a part of the contract; and a distinct reference to such a paper might of itself incorporate it with the contract, without any words declaring it to be a part thereof, if this reference imported that the contract was based upon the paper. If such a paper be referred to, the court will inquire into the purpose of the reference; and it has been said, that any conditions so referred to would be taken to be a part of the policy; but that the application itself was merely for the purpose of describing and identifying the property.

It is common to state in the printed part of the formal application, that it is made on such and such conditions; and these usually follow those statements which are deemed the most material in estimating the risk. These would be considered as express conditions, and, therefore, the substantial truth of all of them is a *condition precedent* to any right of indemnity in the insured party. By the legal phrase *condition precedent*, is meant a condition which must be fully complied with before the contract can take effect. Hence, if any of these statements were false, the policy would be void.

Sometimes there is no distinct application in writing, but the policy it-

self states the facts relied upon. For this purpose it contains many blanks, which are filled up according to the circumstances of each case. It may happen that what is written in these places may be inconsistent with what is printed; and then it is a general rule that what is written prevails, as that is more immediately and specifically the act of the parties, and may be supposed to express their precise purpose better than the printed phrases which were prepared without special reference to any particular case. But this rule would not be applied where it would obviously operate injustice.

It is also unusual in fire insurance to put upon the policy itself a scale of premiums, as calculated upon different classes of buildings, of stocks in trade, or other property, in conformity with what is thought to be the greater or less risk of fire in each case. This is a matter of special importance; and if a statement were made by an applicant which put his building or property into a class of which the risk and premium were less than for the class to which the building or property actually belonged, and in that way an insurance was effected at such less premium, the policy would undoubtedly be void, even if the false statement were made inno cently.

When certain trades or occupations, or certain uses of buildings, or kinds and classes of property, are enumerated as "hazardous," or otherwise specified as peculiarly exposed to risk, the rule, *The expression of one thing excludes what is not expressed*, is applied, and sometimes with severity. This is better illustrated by marine insurance. Thus, in a case in New York, precisely in point, dried fish were enumerated in the memorandum clause as free from average, and "all other articles perishable in their own nature." It was held that the naming of one description of fish implied that other fish were not intended; and that the subsequent words, "all other articles perishable in their own nature," were not applicable, and did not repel this implication. The same rule would be applied, for the same reason, and in the same way, to cases of fire insurance.

If the printed conditions represent one class of buildings, or goods, or property, as more hazardous than another, it would not be competent for the insured, whose property was of that kind, to prove by other testimony that it was not more hazardous in fact. Moreover, a description of the property insured, as it is a description *for* a contract on time, is held to amount to an agreement that the property shall continue within the class where it is put, or at least shall not enter into another that is declared to be more hazardous during the operation of the policy. There must, however, be a rational, and perhaps a liberal construction of this rule. Thus, it does not apply where a single article, or one or two are kept in a store as part of the stock of goods, although that article, as cotton in bales, is among those enumerated as hazardous. So if the "storing of spirituous liquors" is prohibited, the keeping of wine or brandy in a private house for consumption, or even for sale by retail to boarders, would not discharge the insurers.

In New York it was held that where oils and turpentine, which were classed among hazardous as extra-hazardous articles, were introduced for the purpose of repairing and painting the dwelling insured, and the dwelling was burned while being so repaired, the insurers were

liable. But if the building is generally appropriated to a more hazardous occupation than the proposals or the policy indicate, or if the jury find that the introduction of these goods materially increased the actual risk, evidence would be received as to the intention of the parties to the contract. And the true meaning of the contract and the intent of the parties would be considered. Thus, where the "storing" of certain goods was prohibited, as "hazardous," it was held that the having a pipe or two of such articles in the cellar, from which smaller vessels in the store were replenished, did not come within the meaning of the word "storing" in the policy, any more than would the keeping of such articles for home consumption in a dwelling-house insured by a similar policy. So a description of a house as "at present occupied as a dwelling-house, but to be hereafter occupied as a tavern, and privileged as such," is only permission that it should be a tavern, and creates no obligation to occupy and keep it as a tavern on the part of the insured. But if the language is, "to be occupied as so or so, but *not*" in some other certain way, this restriction is a part of the bargain; and if the building is so occupied, the insurers are discharged.

So if the premises are described as "a private residence," the insurance is not avoided by the fact that the occupants moved out of the house leaving it vacant, and not the "residence" of any one, unless the jury find that the risk was thereby materially increased. But where the property was represented as a "tavern barn," and the insured permitted its occupation as a livery stable, an expert (so the law calls a witness having experience and skill on a particular subject) was permitted to testify that a livery stable was materially more hazardous than a tavern barn. And on this ground, the policy was held to be discharged, although the keeper of the livery stable was removable at the pleasure of the insured. Where a building insured by a company was represented, at the time of effecting the insurance, as connected with another building on one side only, and before the loss happened it became connected on two sides, the policy was held not to be avoided unless the risk thereby became greater.

The general subject of alterations of property under insurance against fire is not without difficulty. On the whole, however, we are satisfied that mere alterations, although expensive and important, do not necessarily and of themselves avoid the insurance or discharge the insurers; but that they have this effect, if they are found by the jury to increase the risk materially; or if they are specifically prohibited in the policy; for this amounts, in the second case, to an agreement by the parties that they shall be considered as increasing the risk, and in the first, in a promise by the insured that they shall not be made.

Still other questions may arise where material alterations are made, all of which are not easily disposed of. The following are instances: Suppose one gets his dwelling-house insured for seven years, truly describing it as having a shingled roof. After two or three years he determines to take off the shingles, but says nothing to the insurers about it. If he now puts on slates, or a metallic covering which does not require soldering, he does not increase the risk; nor is the work of putting on the new covering hazardous, and we see no grounds for its having any effect on the policy. But suppose the new metallic covering is secured by soldering.

This is certainly a hazardous operation. And if the building takes fire in consequence of this operation, the insurers are certainly discharged.

If the operation is conducted safely through, and the work is entirely finished, we consider it clear that this greater hazard for a time has no effect whatever on the policy after that time, and after all the greater hazard has expired. But let us suppose that while this operation is going forward, and the house is thereby certainly exposed to an increase of risk, the house is set on fire by an incendiary,—without the slightest reference to this alteration,—and burns down. It is not, perhaps, settled, either by authority or practice, whether the insurers are or are not discharged. We are, however, of opinion that the principles of insurance would lead to the conclusion, that, if the house be burned from a perfectly independent cause, during an increase of risk incurred for good cause and in good faith, the insurers are not thereby discharged. It is, however, certain, that it is always prudent to obtain the consent of the insurers to any proposed alteration. If such consent be asked and refused, we do not see that the insurers stand on any better footing, or the insured on any worse one; and if the alterations are made and a loss occurs, we should say that the insurers would not, generally at least, be discharged because of their refusal, unless they would have been discharged if the alteration had been made without their knowledge. For if they have a right to object or refuse, it could only be because the contract in effect prohibited this alteration; and then their refusal was not wanted for their defence. And if they have no right to refuse, they can acquire no rights by the refusal.

If the alteration be of a permanent character, and causes a material increase of the danger of fire, then it is a substantial breach of contract; and we should hold that the insurers were discharged as soon as the alteration was made, and indeed as soon as the making of it, or preparations for it, as scaffolding or carpenter's work, materially increased the risk. And they are discharged equally, whether the fire be caused by the alteration, or by the work done, or by some whole independent matter. But where an application for insurance upon a dwelling house described a store owned by the applicant, situated near the house, and the policy contained no prohibition against the rebuilding of the store, and when it was burned the owner rebuilt the same, and in doing so a fire occurred in the store which communicated to and destroyed the house, but there was no negligence on the part of the insured, the insurers were held, because the insured had the right of rebuilding the store, using proper precautions.

We apprehend, further, that the insured retains his right to keep his buildings in good repair; and, indeed, it is rather his duty, or at least for the interest of the insurers, that he should do so. For any condition of disrepair would tend, more or less strongly, to increase the risk of fire, if only by causing a general neglect, or lowering the class of opponents. The insured, therefore, may repair without especial leave, and the insurers are liable, although the fire take place while the repairs are going on; and even if it be caused by the repairs.

So the insurers would be if this cause of the fire might seem to come within the express prohibition of the policy, if the cause were introduced merely for necessary repair, and the prohibition should be construed as intended to prevent a general employment of the buildings in a hazardous way. Thus, a condition avoiding the policy "if the buildings at any

time after the insurance be made use of to store or warehouse any hazardous goods," did not discharge the insurers of a barn which was set on fire by the boiling over and burning of a tar barrel brought within it for the purpose of repair. It may be added, that our fire policies now in use frequently give the insured the right of keeping the property in repair. In England, fire policies are often made with a right of renewal and many questions have risen there under this right. We are not aware of any such cases or any such practice in this country.

[To be continued.]

BREADSTUFFS.

The breadstuffs market just now presents a problem of unusual interest. The price of flour has for some time ranged unprecedentedly high, and is still advancing; and as the relief to the prevailing general expansion of prices must be retarded while we have dear bread, it becomes a matter of peculiar interest to ascertain what is likely to be the future course of this market.

It is not without reason that flour and grain rule at such extraordinary prices. Waiving the disputed question as to the comparative yield of the last crop, there will be no doubt in any quarter that the short supply of wheat and corn in the South has caused an immense demand from that section, sulting in a heavy draft upon the supplies at all points. In the absence of returns at some of the grain centres, we are unable to give a complete statement of the stock in the several markets; but from such statistics as are obtainable, it is evident that they are sufficiently low to account, to a large extent, for the prevailing high prices. The following comparison shows the stocks of flour, wheat and corn at the latest dates, at New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, and in Minnesota.

	Flour, bbls.		Wheat, bush.		Corn, bush.	
	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.
New York, May 1	250,000	280,000	1,120,050	600,000	850,000	500,000
Chicago, April 30	58,100	81,900	208,200	866,500	1,024,200	1,022,100
Milwaukee April 20	25,000	15,000	200,000	800,000	.....	.....
Minnesota, " 15	.....	.....	680,585	2,644,900	.....	.....

These figures, we are aware, are very imperfect, but it may be stated in general terms that the stocks at the Western centres are only about one-fourth of the quantity on hand last year; at New York, however, they are, as will be seen, considerably larger. The consequence of this singular inequality is that, at the present time, the prices of flour and grain rule at the same figures at the East as at the West, and shipments are being made to some points in this State from this port. The supplies in the interior of the West are comparatively exhausted, the receipts having dwindled down to a merely nominal amount, and the prospect is clear that, until the new crop is gathered, the country must be fed to more than the usual extent from the stocks at the seaboard.

At the same time, the South is so bare of food, that in some sections it is a serious question whether the planters will be able to feed their

hands until the harvest; and measures are in contemplation for procuring supplies upon a mortgage on the cotton crops. A certain amount may be expected from the large surplus of California, the current shipments thence to New York being reported to be very large; but the supplies from that source will be readily absorbed. There are yet about two months before any appreciable relief can be had from the new crops; and with such a meagre supply during the interim, it is not very apparent how there can be any important abatement from the current high prices.

The time, however, must soon be past when the supply in store will be the controlling consideration in the value of breadstuffs. The prospect of the next crop will early make itself felt. The extraordinary prices prevailing during late months have produced the natural result of an extension of the wheat and corn planting, and thus far nature has favored the efforts of the husbandman to produce a plentiful supply of food. There is no prospect that the South will this year seek its supplies in the West. The general scarcity of breadstuffs in that section, and the consequent high prices, have induced the planters to lay out an enlarged area in wheat and corn. The cotton factors also, for their own protection, have, in some sections, made it a condition of their advances for cotton growing, that the planters should raise sufficient cereals and pork for their plantation consumption; while there is reason for supposing that the unsatisfactory result of the last cotton crop, and the present low price of that staple, will induce the smaller planters to substitute grain for cotton to a large extent. With the single exception of Arkansas, reports from every Southern State represent that an unusually large acreage has been placed under grain, and the crops are everywhere reported as looking very healthy and promising. It is not impossible, therefore, in the event of the continuance of high prices, that a portion of the Southern wheat crop may be hurried into our markets before the Western crops are gathered; and this contingency is the more probable from the fact that the supply of that section is likely to exceed its actual wants. In fact it is anticipated that Georgia wheat may be shipped to this market in considerable quantities by the latter part of June.

From all other parts of the country the reports are highly encouraging. The winter crops are large and unusually healthy. The western floods and the protracted cold weather, although they have delayed spring operations, appear to have produced no effects calculated to limit the general yield. The seed has been put in in good condition, and it is only in the exceptional cases of low wet lands that there is other than a flattering prospect. Reports from Wisconsin agree in estimating the area sown at one third larger than last year. As to the crop in Illinois, a correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*, writing from Springfield, says:—"Wheat is growing magnificently. All over central and southern Illinois (in some sections, it is true, in spots) a glorious yield is anticipated. The promise is more than commonly good, and the breadth of land sown nearly double any before." From Ohio, reports generally accord with the following statement by a Cincinnati paper:—"The wheat crop promises splendidly. The winter to be sure has been cold, but the fall sowings have been protected by the heavy

snows, and have weathered the winter well. We expect this year to see the heaviest wheat crop ever raised in this country." Indiana appears to have suffered more than any other State from the severity of the weather; but upon the whole the prospect there appears to favor a full average yield. The Fort Wayne *Gazette* says:—"It is very generally remarked by travellers that the wheat crop looks splendidly all over the west—never more promising of an abundant yield. Especially is this the case in northern Indiana, where an unusually large breadth has been devoted to this staple cereal." From Iowa the reports are meagre, but there is nothing to indicate that that State is likely to prove an exception to the rule. From Michigan we have no reports representing other than the prospect of an unusually large crop. In New York and Pennsylvania the wheat is represented as looking uncommonly healthy in appearance, and giving promise of a more than average yield. Reports from California indicate that there also the wheat crop is likely to prove unusually large, a fact of no small importance, since that State has become an important exporter of breadstuffs.

From this remarkable uniformity of testimony as to the favorable prospects of the growing crops, it would seem that, providing we escape the contingencies of drouth in the summer and of wet weather in harvest, the country will be enriched by an unusually abundant yield. So long as these adverse possibilities hang over the crops, the present favorable prospects cannot have their full effect upon the prevailing high prices. It would, however, be unreasonable to anticipate anything below an average yield; while it is not improbable that the result may far exceed that.

The generally healthy aspect of the winter wheat in the United States doubtless arises from causes connected with the extraordinary winter; and as the winter in Great Britain and on the Continent has resembled our own, it perhaps may not be unreasonable to expect that there also the crops will be similarly abundant, and this probably is confirmed by the tenor of reports so far as received. The conclusion, therefore, from the facts stated above, evidently is that although we may not look for any immediate relief from the present high prices, yet with a propitious season, our supplies this fall must be unusually large, and within two months at the most a favorable change in the market may be anticipated.

THE NEW YORK STATE TAX LEVY.

A few weeks before the final adjournment of the Legislature of New York, the Comptroller of the State addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the Assembly a letter depicting the alarming amount of taxation which seemed to be impending for the present year. It would approximate, if not exceed, one per cent, if all the contemplated measures became laws; a higher rate than had ever before been levied during the existence of the State. Now that the Legislature

has adjourned it may not be uninteresting to see what is the result of its labors, and what will be the probable State taxation this year.

We have, first, the requirements of the bounty State debt which demands a tax of three mills on the dollar of valuation. This increase from the rate of last year is due to the fact, that the law authorizing the indebtedness provides for an annual tax sufficient to pay the yearly interest, and to redeem the entire principal in twelve years. The amount levied last year was found to be insufficient for that purpose, and hence the Comptroller resorts to the present rate. Next, we have the Free School Bill, which calls for a mill and a quarter. Till the present season the annual tax for the support of schools was but three-fourths of a mill on the dollar; but the law of 1867, making common schools free from and after next September, adds one-half of a mill to the annual levy for that object. Then there is the canal floating debt, which, as will be remembered, was legalised in 1859, and adds its usual eighth of a mill to the tax levy. The law granting State aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad imposed a tax of three-sixteenths of a mill; and the appropriation to the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad required one-thirteenth.

Besides there were a series of other projects pending, while still others were passed which involved a further addition to the public burden. The Assembly bill, making appropriations for canal claims—an unfathomable abyss for public money, required seven-eighths of a mill. The friends of the Chenango canal drove a bill through the Assembly which, however, was lost in the Senate, levying three-sixteenths of a mill for the extension of that canal from Binghampton to Athens in Pennsylvania. For thirty odd years that thoroughfare has not paid cost of superintendence and repairs, and could not to-day be given away; yet the supporters of the extension predict with great assurance that it will become remunerative by reason of the great business to be done in the transportation of coal. A bill in the Senate for the enlargement of the locks of the Erie Canal proposed a tax of seven-eighths of a mill; and another to enlarge those of the Champlain Canal, proposed two-fifths of a mill. These two projects were afterward united, made dependent on the action of the Constitutional Convention, and then failed of passage. Another bill for the improvement of the Oneida Lake Canal, levying a tax of one-fifth of a mill, did not get through.

But the unwise bill of Senator O'Donnell, after sundry amendments, succeeded in passing both Houses of Legislature, and now lies on the Governor's table. It authorises the grant of $5,000 per mile of new railroads, and levies a tax of one-third of a mill per dollar, in the years 1868 and 1890 (probably 1869) to meet the outlay. It is, however, the judgment of the Governor that all proposed grants to corporations may very appropriately be left to the action of the Convention, which will assemble at Albany in June; and it is not likely, therefore, that the bill will receive his signature.

The other demands upon the Treasury were extraordinarily numerous. The expenses of the Constitutional Convention were provided for by an appropriation of $250,000. The appropriation for the Soldiers' Home at the Ira Harris Hospital amounted to $100,000. The sum of $150,000 was asked and granted for the continuation of the improvement of the

Hudson River through the Overslaugh. For the State Institution for the Blind at Batavia the sum of $75,000 was granted; a similar amount for the Willard Asylum for the Chronic Insane at Ovid, and also for the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie. An appropriation of $250,000 was made for the erection of the proposed new Capitol. The Annual Supply bill gave $50,000 for Quarantine expenditures, and $75,000 more for the proposed new structures.

Very many of these appropriations were, of course, necessary and proper, while others might better have been kept for a more convenient season. But, besides, there were alarming deficiencies in the appropriations which had previously been made for public and other institutions, in whole or in part a charge on the Treasury of the State. The three State Prisons required $190,000 for deficiencies, $55,000 for repairs, and $50,000 for the enlargement of the prison at Auburn, there not being accommodations for ten more convicts in the State. The Houses of Refuge in New York and Rochester were in arrears. The Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb demanded $44,000. The other charitable establishments showed no better record.

But our people may congratulate themselves that the tax is no larger than it proves to be; for half the demands were not met. The Buffalo and Washington Railroad Company and the Buffalo and Oil Creek Crosscut Railroad Company each asked for a subsidy. The Rondout and Utica Railroad Company petitioned for an amount sufficient to enable the tunnelling of Pine Hill, only asking for a half-million for this purpose. Another appropriation was sought to enable the deepening of the channel of the Upper Hudson for slackwater navigation from Troy to Fort Edward. The inhabitants of Troy asked for $100,000; one-half the amount to endow the Polytechnic Institute, and the remainder for the hospital and the Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum. The Trustees of Elmira Female College demanded $50,000 for that institution. The Board of Managers of the Woman's Hospital, in the City of New York, besought for $50,000 more. Charities, public works, and individuals partaking of the spirit of the times, all appeared to have formed a league to assail the Treasury at the same instant, as though hoping, in the general *melee* of plunderers, each would be able to seize something for himself.

The aggregate of the levy made by the legislature, however, was far less than anticipated, and, so far as ascertained, has only run up as follows:

For current expenses of Government	2¼ mills.
For Bounty loan	3 "
For support of Free Schools	1¼ "
For canal debt of 1859	½ "
For grant to Albany and Susquehanna Railroad	3-16 "
For grant to Plattsburgh and Whitehall Railroad	1-13 "

In the above we have, as will be seen, total of $7\frac{29}{160}$ mills on the dollar of valuation. We are not without apprehension, however, that the aggregate will actually be larger. There are yet several bills unsigned which contemplate an increase, but we trust wiser councils prevail in the Executive Chamber than have held control in the halls of legislation during the past winter. For although this is somewhat less than

the figures estimated by the Comptroller—one per cent. and over, it is still large enough to justify serious apprehensions; and yet we do not know that this spirit of extravagance will be checked until the people have suffered a little more severely on account of it. The levy of three mills on the dollar in 1857, now approximates three times that amount, whereas the aggregate assessed valuation has not materially increased. As the matter now stands about $13,000,000 will be absorbed by taxation for State purposes, besides some $37,000,000 in the several counties for local expenses. Added to this is the sum of $60,000,000 more for our contributions to the Federal Treasury. How long a community even as thrifty and adventurous as the four million inhabitants of New York will sustain an annual drain of one hundred and ten millions, a considerable portion of which is unnecessary, is a grave question. In Europe it would absorb the larger part of the profits of capital and labor, paralyze industry, and dry up the sources of wealth. The event would be a revolution. But in this country the people constitute the government, and so bear the burdens more patiently with which their chosen representatives afflict them.

Nevertheless, the soundest considerations of political wisdom certainly demand the most careful attention of all to our financial legislation. The aggregate of the State debt exceeds fifty millions, and the counties are owing seventy-five millions more, which must be paid in a few years. The debt of the city of New York alone is about forty millions, and it is regularly increasing. This renders it imperative that the sources of unnecessary expenditure should be dried up, and that grants of public money should not be permitted except by the express approval of the people.

COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE AND REVIEW.

Payment of the Public Debt—Short-date Obligations—Business this Month—Rates of Interest—Course of Gold, Exchange, &c.—Five-twenties, &c., at London—Price of United States Bonds for April, &c.

Mr. Gladstone in his recent eulogium of our financial position, in the British Parliament, gave expression to some suggestive views on economy, retrenchment and fiscal policy which well deserve to be pondered at present. We doubt, however, whether public sentiment here will fully coincide in the opinion of the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he says we ought to go on rapidly with the reduction of our public debt. It is true that, during 18 months, we have by immense effort contrived to pay off more than 200 millions of the principal of our National obligations besides the heavy disbursements for interest; but it is also true that the existing depression of the productive energies of the country and the paralysis which is everywhere complained of in financial and commercial circles, is due in no small degree to those efforts. We have paid off a large amount of our war debt by taxes; but we have raised this sum at a prodigious cost, because our fiscal system is so imperfect, our tax machinery is so clumsily contrived, its pressure is so unequally distributed, its working is so wasteful, i

destroys so much more of the national wealth than it brings into the Treasury, it crushes and maims so many of the productive forces which keep up our tax-paying ability and secure our growth in material wealth. We must first correct the evils of our fiscal machinery and prevent its impoverishing our people and crippling their business enterprises before we can with safety use that machinery to gather up any large annual surplus towards paying off the national debt. Such are the opinions which one hears expressed on all sides by thoughtful, well-informed men; and it must be confessed that there is much to be said in favor of these opinions, which are obviously gaining ground among our citizens, and cannot fail to have their effect on the policy of the Treasury, and on the votes of the next Congress.

Although, however, we cannot hope at present to pay off much of the principal of the public debt we are doing something towards lessening the embarrassments and apprehensions which have arisen from that large part of it which matures at short dates, and is represented by various descriptions of floating obligations. The compound notes which mature this year are so provided for under the recent Act of Congress, that as Mr. McCulloch believes they can be met and paid off without the slightest perturbation in the money market. The only other trouble is from the Seven-thirties, of which the first series mature in August next. These are now reduced below 100 millions, and the whole aggregate in two or three months will, at the present rate of conversion, be all out of the way. As the Seven-thirties are not convertible into Five-twenties at maturity, and as these notes are now worth a handsome premium over the price which they will fetch in the market when deprived of the privilege of conversion, there is little doubt that the process of funding will go on with increasing rapidity. And we should not omit to mention that from the methods of conversion adopted by the Treasury, and from the skill and judgment with which these methods are applied, the operations though so large in amount, produce less trouble in the money market than any negotiations of similar magnitude which have ever been conducted through the Sub-Treasury. From this and other circumstances it is argued that we need apprehend no stringency in our money market from the Treasury negotiations of the next three or four months, and that any changes which may occur will tend rather in the direction of greater ease. However this may be, it is certain that so far as the floating government debt is concerned, the causes for apprehension have nearly all disappeared, now that nearly all the short obligations which mature during the current year are provided for. Although, therefore, we may doubt whether any large amounts of floating obligations will be paid off from the proceeds of taxation, we have the satisfaction of knowing that through the judicious and far-sighted policy adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury the National debt is being reduced by rapid funding to a more manageable form.

The course of business during April has been irregular, and, upon the whole, unsatisfactory. In mercantile circles there has been, perhaps, a fair aggregate of transactions; but business has been a forcing process, and, in most kinds of merchandise, sales have been effected at a steady concession in prices. There has been a fair representation of buyers from all sections; but, finding the markets amply supplied with goods, and having no encouragement in the condition of their local trade to buy liberally, they have had it very much in their power

to control prices. Although there has been simultaneously a curtailment of the production of domestic mills, and a reduction in the volume of the imports, the supply of goods has been materially in excess of the demand, and both importers and manufacturers have incurred material losses.

The month opened with a partial derangement of the money market, growing out of the preparations of the banks throughout the country for their quarterly statement. The process involved a large withdrawal of deposits from the New York banks, and money became very scarce, the rate of interest, in some cases, ranging as high as 7 per cent. in gold. From the middle of the month there was an abatement of the stringency, under the return of deposits by the country banks and the remittance of currency from the Western cities, and the month closed with a very easy market, call loans ranging at 4@6 per cent.

The following are the rates of loans and discounts during the month of March:

RATES OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

	April 5.	April 12.	April 19.	April 26.
Call loans	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	4 @ 6
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	6 @ 7
A 1, endorsed bills, 2 mos	7 @ 7½	6 @ 7	6½@ 7	6½@ 7
Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 mos	7½@ 8	7½@ 8	7½@ 8	7½@ 8
" " single names	7½@ 9	8 @ 9	8 @ 9	8 @ 9
Lower grades	8 @10	9 @15	9 @15	10 @18

The occurrence of diplomatic difficulties between France and Prussia, which at one time appeared to render war inevitable, has caused considerable disturbance in the gold and cotton markets, and in our European exchanges. Under the decline in cotton at Liverpool to 10½d., the staple here, at one time, touched 24c., producing embarrassments in the cotton trade, involving the failure of one large firm, and for the time rendering cotton bills almost unnegotiable. The subsequent agreement of France and Prussia to meet in a conference of the powers who were parties to the settlement of 1815, to be held at London on the 12th of May, dissipated the apprehensions of war; there was a consequent reaction in the money markets of London and the Continent; the cotton market of Liverpool suddenly rebounded; and the produce and cotton markets here in sympathy reverted to nearly the condition in which the excitement found them.

At the beginning of the month gold sold at 133¼, with a strong tendency to decline, in anticipation of the payment of the May coupons, and sales were made on the 6th at 132⅛. Subsequently the warlike aspect of affairs in Europe, and a decline of 5 per cent. in Five-twenties in Europe caused the price to advance steadily to about 142. Under a more pacific aspect of affairs, and the recovery of confidence in the European money markets, the price subsequently reacted sharply and closed at 135¼. The following table will show the course of quotations during the month:

COURSE OF GOLD AT NEW YORK, APRIL, 1867.

Date.	Open'g	Lowest.	High'st.	Closing.	Date.	Open'g	Lowest.	High'st	Closing.
Monday 1	133¾	133½	134¼	134½	Sunday..... 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday..... 2	134½	134½	134⅝	134⅝	Monday 22	133½	137¾	138⅞	138
Wednesday..... 3	134½	133¾	134¾	133⅞	Tuesday..... 23	133¾	138	138¾	138
Thursday..... 4	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	Wednesday..... 24	138⅜	138¾	141½	141¾
Friday..... 5	133½	132⅞	133¾	133	Thursday..... 25	140	139¼	141⅝	140½
Saturday..... 6	132¾	132½	133½	132⅞	Friday 26	139⅝	138½	139⅝	138¾
Sunday 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	Saturday..... 27	137½	136⅜	137½	136⅜
Monday..... 8	133¼	133¼	136	135⅜	Sunday..... 28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday..... 9	136	134⅜	136	134¾	Monday 29	134¾	134¾	136¼	135⅞
Wednesday..... 10	134⅞	134⅜	138	137⅞	Tuesday 30	136⅜	135½	136½	135¾
Thursday..... 11	137⅞	136¼	137⅝	136¾					
Friday..... 12	137	136⅜	137⅜	136½	April..1867.....	138¾	132⅝	141⅝	135½
Saturday..... 13	136	135⅝	136	135⅝	" 1866...	125⅞	125	120¼	125⅞
Sunday..... 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 1865.....	151⅜	143¾	154⅛	146¼
Monday..... 15	135¼	134⅛	135¼	134⅝	" 1864..... ..	167	166¼	184¾	173¾
Tuesday..... 16	134⅜	134⅛	134⅝	134⅝	" 1863	157	145⅛	157⅞	150⅜
Wednesday..... 17	134⅝	134⅝	135⅝	135⅜	" 1862.....	102	101⅜	102¼	102
Thursday..... 18	135¼	135¼	137¾	137⅛	" 1861.....	100	100	100	100
Friday..... 19	(Goo	d Fri	day.)						
Saturday..... 20	139	137¼	139	138⅛	S'ce Jan. 1, 1867.....	132¾	132¼	141⅛	135¼

The receipts of gold from California during the month have been large, being $3,149,654, against $1,896,857 for March. The exports have been at about the late average rate. The payments for customs duties aggregate $9,511,075, which is over two millions less than the average for the two preceding months. The Sub-Treasury has sold at about the usual rate during the month. The statement subjoined shows that $6,833 503 has been derived from sources of the movement of which there is no record; the major part of this having derived from sales by the Sub-Treasury. The movement in specie at New York, during the month, compares as follows with the three months preceding:

	January.	February.	March.	April.	Since Jan. 1
In banks near 1st	$13,185,222	$16,382,964	$11,579,381	$8,522,609	$13,185,222
Receipts from California.....	2,472,895	1,740,109	1,896,857	3,149,654	9,259,515
Imports of coin and bullion.....	126,719	136,491	145,867	265,671	674,748
Coin interest paid	7,485,945	541,832	2,830,526	247,629	11,086,932
Total reported supply	$23,270,781	$18,781,416	$16,452,631	$12,185,563	$34,205,417
Export of coin and bullion.....	$2,551,356	$2,124,461	$1,891,141	$2,103,687	$8,670,645
Customs duties.....	9,520,385	11,452,204	12,198,039	9,511,075	4 ,681,703
Total withdrawn	$12,071,741	$13,576,665	$14,089,180	$11,614,762	$51,352,348
Excess of reported supply	$11,199,040	$5,154,751	$2,362,451	$570,801	$.....
Excess of withdrawals	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,146,931
Specie in banks at end.	16,382,964	11,579,381	8,522,609	7,404,304	7,404,304
Derived from unreported sources...	$5,133,944	$6,424,630	$6,159,158	$6,833,503	$24,551,235

The imports and exports of coin and bullion at the port of New York for each of the last four months and since January 1, have been as shown in the following statement.

MOVEMENT OF COIN AND BULLION AT NEW YORK.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	4 months.
Receipts from California.....	$2,472,895	$1,740,109	$1,896,857	$3,149,654	$9,259,515
Imports from foreign ports.....	126,719	136,491	145,867	2 5,671	674,748
Total receipts.....	$2,599,614	$1,876,600	$2,042,724	$3,415,325	$9,934,263
Exports to foreign ports.....	2,551,356	2,124,461	1,891,141	2,103,687	8,670,645
Excess of imports.....	$48,258	.....	$151,583	$1,311,'38	$1,263,618
Excess of exports.....	. .....	$247,861	.....	.....	.....

The following statement shows the amount of receipts and exports in April and since January 1, for the last seven years:

	Receipts from Cal.		Imp. from for'n p'ts		Exp's to for. ports	
	April.	Since Jan. 1.	April.	Since Jan. 1.	April.	Since Jan. 1.
1867	$3,149,654	$9,259,515	$265,671	$674,748	$2,103,687	$8,670,645
1866	1,539,321	10,598,426	161,817	692,564	583,875	11,147,280
1865	2,307,025	6,984,192	236,492	688,706	871,240	5,461,207
1864	854,242	4,155,350	285,814	620,191	5,882,077	16,158,682
1863	794,934	5,711,615	107,061	546,554	1,972,834	17,148,514
1862	1,834,117	8,131,197	94,152	340,144	4,037,675	12,944,101
1861	2,951,253	13,180,148	1,953,001	17,035,703	1,412,674	2,876,296

The course of Government securities has been very irregular, in consequence of the decline in bonds at London and on the Continent, from the causes above noted. Foreign dealers here have speculated somewhat freely upon the changes in the foreign markets, and transactions have consequently been unusually large. The changes in the gold premium have, however, prevented the value of bonds here from so far falling below the markets of London and Frankfort as to induce shipments of Five-twenties to this side. We should judge, indeed, that the amount of Five-twenties in Europe has been rather increased than diminished during the month. The demand for bonds from home investors has been unusually active, and all gold-bearing securities close at a considerable advance on the opening quotations:

COURSE OF CONSOLS AND AMERICAN SECURITIES AT LONDON—APRIL, 1867.

Date.	Cons for mon.	Am. securities U. S. 5-20s	Ill.C. sh's.	Erie shs.	Date.	Cons for mon.	Am. securities. U.S. 5-20s	Ill.C. sh's.	Erie sh's.
Monday 1	91	74¾	79	39¾	Thursday 18	90¾	71¼	76¼	37¾
Tuesday 2	91	75	79	39¼	Friday 19	(Good	d Fri	day.)	
Wednesday 3	91	75	78¾	39	Saturday 20	90½	69¼	74¾	36¾
Thursday 4	91	75¼	78¾	38	Sunday 21	....	....	....	....
Friday 5	91	75½	78¾	37¾	Monday 22	(Eas	ter H	olida	y.)
Saturday 6	91	75½	78¾	38	Tuesday 23	90¾	69	74	36¾
Sunday 7	....	....	....	....	Wednesday 24	90¾	67¾	72¾	36¾
Monday 8	90	74¾	76¾	36¾	Thursday 25	91	68¾	72¾	36¾
Tuesday 9	90½	74¼	77	37	Friday 26	91	69¾	74¼	37¾
Wednesday 10	90¼	73½	76¼	36	Saturday 27	91¼	70½	75½	38¼
Thursday 11	90½	73½	76¾	36½	Sunday 28	....	....	....	....
Friday 12	90¾	74	76½	36¾	Monday 29	91	71	76¼	41¼
Saturday 13	90¾	74	76¼	38	Tuesday 30	91	71	76	41
Sunday 14	....	....	....	....					
Monday 15	90¾	74	76¾	38¼	Highest	91¼	75½	79	41¼
Tuesday 16	91	x73	77¼	37¾	Lowest	90	67¾	72¾	36
Wednesday 17	91	71¾	76½	37½	Range	1¼	7¾	6¼	5¼

The lowest and highest quotations for United States 6's (5-20 years) of 1862, at Paris and Frankfort, in the weeks ending Thursday, have been as follows:

	Apr. 4.	Apr. 11.	Apr. 18.	Apr. 25.
Paris	84⅛@84⅛	..@84⅛	..@..	..@..
Frankfort	77⅜@78⅜	75⅛@78⅜	75⅜@76⅝	72⅜@74⅝

The amount of Government bonds and notes, State and City bonds, and company bonds, sold at the Stock Exchange board in each of the last four months, and the total since Jan. 1, is given in the table which follows:

	January.	February.	March.	April.	4 months.
United States Bonds	$6,863,900	$6,150,800	$5,6?9,050	$10,118,600	$28,821,450
United States Notes	1,988,200	1,764,850	1,089,430	1,122,150	5,914,630
State and City Bonds	2,534,800	2,422,800	3,936,500	2,117,400	11,·01,500
Company Bonds	722,500	752,200	731,500	680,400	2,896,600
Total, 1867	$12,108,800	$11,090,150	$11,396,480	$14,038,750	$48,634,180
" 1866	12,155,700	9,822,000	10,622,840	12,056,150	44,656,690

The daily closing prices of the principal government securities are shown in the following statement :

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT NEW YORK, APRIL, 1867.

Day of month.	6's, 1881. Coup.	6's, 1881. Reg.	6's, (5-20 yrs.) 1862.	6's, (5-20 yrs.) 1864.	6's, (5-20 yrs.) 1865.	Coupon 5's, new.	5's, 10-40 yrs. Coup.	7-30s 1867.
Monday 1	109¼	.....	109¾	107⅝	108¼	107⅝	98⅛	106
Tuesday 2	.....	109¼	109¾	107¾	107⅞	107¾	98¼	.....
Wednesday 3	.....	109¼	109⅝	107¾	.....	.....	98	106
Thursday 4	109⅜	.....	.....	107¾	108	107⅛	.....	106
Friday 5	109	109¼	109⅝	107¾	107⅞	107⅛	98⅛	106
Saturday 6	109⅜	109⅜	109⅝	107⅛	108	107¼	98	106
Sunday 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday 8	109⅜	109⅜	109¾	107¾	108	107¼	98	.....
Tuesday 9	108¾	109	109¾	107⅛	.....	107¼	98	106
Wednesday 10	108⅛	.....	109	107¾	.....	107⅛	98	106
Thursday 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	107¼	97⅞	.....
Friday 12	109	.....	109¼	107¾	108⅜	107⅛	97⅞	.....
Saturday 13	109⅜	109	109⅝	.....	108¼	107¼	.....	106
Sunday 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday 15	109⅜	109⅜	109¾	108	108¼	107⅛	98	106
Tuesday 16	.....	109¼	109¾	107⅛	108⅜	107¼	98¼	.....
Wednesday 17	.....	.....	109¾	.....	.....	107¼	98	106
Thursday 18	.....	109⅜	109⅞	108¼	108⅛	107¼	98¼	106
Friday 19	.....	.....	(Good Friday—no business.)				.....	.....
Saturday 20	109¼	109¼	109⅞	108⅜	108⅝	.....	98¼	106
Sunday 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday 22	.....	109⅝	110	108¼	108¾	107⅛	98⅜	106⅛
Tuesday 23	109¼	.....	110⅛	.....	109	107⅜	98⅜	106⅛
Wednesday 24	109⅜	109⅜	110	108¾	.....	.....	98⅜	106⅛
Thursday 25	109⅜	109⅜	109⅞	108⅜	108⅝	107⅜	98⅝	106⅛
Friday 26	109⅜	109⅜	110	.....	109	107⅜	.....	106⅛
Saturday 27	109⅜	109⅜	110⅜	108⅜	109⅛	107⅜	98⅛	106⅛
Sunday 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday 29	109⅜	.....	110⅜	109⅛	109⅜	107⅜	98¾	.....
Tuesday 30	110¼	110¼	111¼	.....	109⅜	107⅜	98⅝	106⅛
First	109¼	109¼	109¾	107⅝	108½	107⅜	98½	106
Lowest	108⅛	109	109	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	97⅞	106
Highest	110¼	110¼	111¼	109⅛	109⅜	107⅜	98¾	106⅛
Range	1⅜	1¼	2¼	1¼	1¾	⅜	1	⅛
Latest	110¼	110¼	111¼	109⅛	109⅜	107⅜	98⅛	106⅛

The quotations for three-years compound interest notes on each Thursday of the month have been as shown in the following statement :

PRICES OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AT NEW YORK, APRIL, 1867.

Issue of	April 4.	April 11.	April 18.	April 28.
June, 1864	118¼@118⅜	118⅛@118⅜	118⅜@119	119 @119⅛
July, 1864	117¾@118	118 @118⅛	118⅛@118⅜	118⅛@118⅜
August, 1864	117¼@117⅜	117⅛@117⅜	117⅜@118	118 @118⅛
October, 1864	116¼@116⅜	116⅛@116⅜	116⅜@117	117 @117⅛
December, 1864	115¼@115⅜	115⅛@115⅜	115⅜@116	116 @116⅛
May, 1865	112⅝@112⅞	112⅜@113	113 @113⅛	113 @113⅛
August, 1865	111⅛@111⅜	111⅛@112	112 @112⅛	112 @112⅛
September, 1865	111⅛@111⅜	111 @111⅛	111⅛@111⅜	111⅛@111⅜
October, 1865	110⅞@111⅛	111 @111⅛	111⅛@111⅜	111⅛@111⅜

The first series of figures represents the buying and the last the selling prices at first-class brokers' offices.

Contrary to general expectation, the month opened with a general dulness in stock speculation, the stringency of the money market being unfavorable to such operations. During the first two weeks, under the dulness of the market and the disappointment of the anticipations of an advance in prices, a considerable "short" interest was established, which, toward the close of the month, encouraged an active movement for a rise, and the month closed with an advance of about 5 per cent. on the opening quotations. The current speculations are very much confined to brokers, the outside public being apparently too much occupied with business difficulties to take their usual Spring ventures. The total sales for April, at both boards, amount to 2,113,581 shares, against 1,825,802

for March, and 1,754,839 for April, 1866. The sales for the month at both the Stock Exchange and Open Board of Brokers compares as follows:

	January.	February.	March.	April.	4 mos.
Bank shares	2,461	1,929	3,425	3,518	11,333
Railroad "	2,200,510	1,282,251	1,597,017	1,888,205	6,967,983
Coal "	24,286	10,369	33,145	8,368	76,168
Mining "	65,375	29,980	28,502	36,050	159,907
Improv'nt "	20,344	18,950	41,975	30,000	111,269
Telegraph "	49,501	33,857	34,615	57,375	175,248
Steamship "	56,504	91,618	80,561	78,087	306,720
Expr'ss&c"	4,708	6,409	6,562	12,128	29,802
At Exchange Board	765,359	634,121	672,926	820,157	2,892,563
At Open Board	1,658,325	841,242	1,152,876	1,293,494	4,945,937
Total 1867	2,423,684	1,475,363	1,825,802	2,113,651	7,838,490
Total 1866	2,459,617	1,743,431	1,968,839	1,754,839	7,926,926

The following are the closing quotations at the regular board, on Friday, of each of the last seven weeks:

	Mar. 15.	Mar. 22.	Mar. 29.	April 5.	Apr. 12.	Apr. 19.	Apr. 26.
Cumberland Coal	35¾	33¾	....	31	29	29½	30½
Quicksilver	....	36	34	31¾	28¾	29	28¾
Canton Co.	47¾	46¾	46½	45	43½	43	42½
Mariposa pref	23¾	....	....	....	21¾	....	20¾
New York Central	103¾	105¾	105¾	101½	99¼	97½	97¾
Erie	59¾	58¼	58½	55¾	57¼	55¾	58¾
Hudson River	....	19¾	....	136½	....	....	91½
Reading	102¾	101¾	101¾	101½	99¾	99¾	102¾
Michigan Southern	74¾	75¼	75¾	71¼	68¾	66¾	67¼
Michigan Central	....	108¼	108	108	....	107¾	....
Cleveland and Pittsburg	82¾	78¾	79¼	76¾	69¼	69¼	70
Cleveland and Toledo	119	118¾	121¾	120	119	119	112¾
Northwestern	35¾	35¾	35¾	34¼	33¼	31¼	33¾
" preferred	69¼	68¾	64¾	62¾	60¾	57¾	59¼
Rock Island	96	97¼	97½	x.d.90½	87¾	85½	88¾
Fort Wayne	96¼	96¼	96¾	x.d.93¾	91½	92¼	92¼
Illinois Central	115¾	116	....	114¾	114¼	113¾	113¾

The course of Foreign Exchange has been disturbed by the political derangements in Europe. The heavy decline in cotton has rendered cotton bills to a large extent unavailable, and the sales of that class of paper have been very much of a speculative character, and at very low rates. The financial excitement in Europe appears to have produced no disposition to disturb balances held here on foreign account, there having been no extraordinary demand for bills. The rates, however, have ruled firm, for some days closely bordering on the specie shipping point. The following are the daily quotations:

COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE (60 DAYS)—APRIL, 1867.

Days.	London. cents for 54 pence.	Paris. centimes for dollar.	Amsterdam. cents for florin.	Bremen. cents for rix daler.	Hamburg. cents for M. banco.	Berlin. cents for thaler.
1	108¾@109	517½@516¾	41¾@41¾	79 @79½	36⅛@36⅜	72 @72¼
2	108¾@109	520 @515	40⅞@41¾	78¾@78⅞	36 @36¼	71¾@72
3	108⅞@109	517½@516¾	41¼@41¾	78¾@79	36 @36¼	72 @72¼
4	108¾@108⅞	517½@516¾	41¼@41¾	78¾@79	36 @36¼	72 @72¼
5	108¾@108⅞	517½@516¾	41¼@41¾	78¾@79	36 @36¼	72 @72¼
6	108¾@108¾	521¼@517½	40¾@41¼	78¾@79¼	35⅞@36¼	71¾@72¼
7	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	109 @109¼	517½@516¾	41¼@41½	78¾@79	36 @36¼	72 @72¼
9	109 @109¼	517½@516¾	41¼@41¾	78¾@79	36 @36¼	72¼@72¼
10	109¼@109¾	516¾@515	41 @41¼	79 @79¼	36 @36¼	72¼@72¼
11	109¼@109¾	516¾@515	40¾@41	78¾@79¼	36 @36¼	71¾@72¼
12	109¾@109¾	515 @512½	41¼@41¼	78¾@79¼	36 @36¼	72 @72¼
13	109¼@109¾	520 @516¾	41¼@41¼	78¾@79	35⅞@36¼	71¾@72
14	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	109¾@109¾	517½@516¾	41¼@41¼	78¾@79	36 @36¼	72 @72¼
16	109¾@109¾	517½@516¾	41¼@41¼	78¾@79	36 @36¼	72 @72¼
17	109¾@109¾	520 @516¾	41¼@41¼	78¾@79	36 @36¼	72 @72¼
18	109¾@109¾	516¾@515	41¼@41¼	78¾@79	36 @36¼	72¼@72¼

19	109¼@109¼	515 @513¾	....@....	....@....	....@....	....@....
20	109¼@109¼	516¼@515	41 @41¼	78½@79¼	36 @36¼	71¾@72¼
21						
22	109¾@109¾	516¼@513¾	41¼@41¾	79 @79½	36¼@36¾	72 @72¼
23	109¼@109¾	521 @513¾	41¼@41¾	78¾@79¼	36 @36¾	71¾@72¼
24	109¾@109¾	521¾@515	41 @41¾	78¾@79¼	35¾@36¾	71¾@72¼
25	109¾@109¾	523¾@515	41 @41¾	78¾@79¼	35¾@36¾	71¾@72¼
26	109¾@109¾	523¾@515	41 @41¾	78¾@79¼	35¾@36¾	71¾@72¼
27	109¾@109¾	530 @515	40¾@41¼	78½@79¼	35¾@36¾	72 @72¼
28						
29	109¾@109¾	516¼@515	41 @41¾	79 @79¼	36¼@36¾	72¼@72½
30	109 @109	516¼@515	41 @41¾	79 @79¼	36¼@36¾	72 @72¼
Apr.	108¾@109¾	523¾@513¾	40¾@41¼	78¾@79¼	35¾@36¾	71¾@72¼
Mar.	108 @109¼	525 @515	40¾@41¾	78 @79¼	35¾@36¾	71¾@72¼
Feb.	108¾@109	523¼@515	40¾@41¾	78½@79¼	36 @36¼	71¾@72¼
Jan.	108¾@109¾	530 @513¾	41¼@41¾	78¾@79¼	36¼@36¼	72 @72¼
Since Jan. 1	108 @109¾	525 @512¾	40¾@41¾	78 @79¼	35¾@36¾	71¾@72¼

JOURNAL OF BANKING, CURRENCY, AND FINANCE

Quarterly Report of the National Banks.—Return of the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Banks.

The position of the National Banks throughout the country attracts. with justice, so much of the public attention, that we give a considerable amount of our space to a comparative exhibit of the aggregate of the last quarterly statement, which has been issued more promptly and more fully than usual. We publish 20 tables, comparing the aggregates for various States, and we append those of the whole country at different dates, commencing with October, 1863, when there were but 63 banks, and ending with April, 1867, when there are 1,649. These statistics are not only valuable, to place upon record as a part of the financial history of the time, but they suggest some important facts relative, to the banks themselves regarded not only as private enterprises, undertaken by our citizens for the purpose of investing their capital in a safe, lucrative manner but also as public institutions, chartered to perform important functions in connection with the credit machinery and financial organization by which the country develops its productive powers, and grows in material wealth.

As private enterprises, our National Banks, if founded on a sound basis and conducted with ordinary ability, could scarcily fail to prove extremely remunerative, and we have yet to hear of the first instance in which any National Bank, organized on real capital, has got into difficulties, except by the misconduct of its servants, and by a departure from sound principles in its management. A fair estimate of the lucrative character of these institutions may be obtained from our tables of the banks of the whole country. The aggregate capital on which dividends are to be paid to the stockholders is $418,844,484, and the means adopted with a view to pay these dividends are based on the following business. The aggregate loans are $597,124,098, and besides these there is invested in bonds, stocks and mortgages the amount of $443,708,725. Of these investments, United States bonds form the chief part. The aggregate held by all the banks is $423,518,850—338 millions being for circulation, 38 millions for deposits; and the remainder have been bought to keep

THE NATIONAL BANKS—THEIR CONDITION APRIL 1st, 1867.

QUARTERLY REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE DIFFERENT STATES, APRIL, 1867.

RESOURCES.

	New York.	Massachus'ts.	Pennsylvania.	Ohio	Connecticut.	Illinois.	Rh. Island.	New Jersey.	Maryland.	Indiana.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Loans and discounts	215,262,651 66	95,463,161 75	74,667,451 86	27,778,250 81	26,304,107 53	18,083,736 14	20,285,358 54	18,244,228 80	17,107,532 33	12,932,172 84
Real Est., furnit. and fixt	7,455,551 78	2,186,067 16	2,589,154 21	687,145 70	879,468 55	386,911 37	616,549 07	539,102 56	657,646 27	460,198 98
Expense account	2,285,464 47	151,379 85	931,585 54	425,275 81	214,128 78	251,699 21	103,890 16	156,264 11	119,260 26	137,025 38
Premiums paid	1,212,561 79	113,721 28	650,203 86	141,172 19	114,465 29	53,937 27	59,068 95	79,087 20	85,715 27	55,200 87
Cash items(incl. rev stamps)	72,171,789 42	5,150,639 46	2,189,641 37	905,996 46	556,322 33	1,757,321 18	456,737 44	672,130 34	906,087 65	179,920 34
Due from National Banks	24,107,446 10	15,535,284 64	13,390,741 15	4,907,651 94	5,809,770 34	4,011,246 26	2,618,738 97	4,063,048 00	2,348,325 16	1,934,350 97
Due from other banks	3,529,084 09	395,614 52	1,468 616 18	806,154 39	201,943 42	330,929 41	62,097 19	438,994 59	346,489 33	462,359 95
U. S. bonds to secure circul'n	79,295,350 00	64,196,800 00	44,087,300 00	20,430,900 00	19,736,250 00	10,845,250 00	14,185,600 00	10,389,150 00	10,117,730 00	12,594,350 00
U. S. bonds to secure depos	8,909,950 00	4,787,950 00	4,889,600 00	5,116,850 00	1,132,000 00	1,592,500 00	410,000 00	780,500 00	950,000 00	1,197,650 00
U. S. bonds & secur. on hand	18,006,600 00	8,013,500 00	7,832,900 00	2,617,600 00	2,136,750 00	686,950 00	230,800 00	794,500 00	468,600 00	655,550 00
Other stocks, bonds & mort	11,994,172 82	1,554,080 00	1,460,685 41	194,347 65	554,499 61	298,820 86	384,681 51	363,157 03	732,617 96	184,631 99
Bills of National Banks	2,379,351 00	2,654,985 00	1,394,594 00	962,636 00	286.057 00	762,419 00	352,143 00	452,458 00	443,613 00	341,183 00
Bills of other banks	290,039 00	34,676 00	97,459 00	57,818 00	15,342 00	8,418 00	40,745 00	27,108 00	55,770 00	10,668 00
Specie	6,039,714 31	593,010 96	981,372 28	108,120 13	135,612 85	143,706 33	45,487 55	166,225 21	470,275 01	69,861 85
Legal Tender Notes	39,546,478 88	8,199,001 50	14,436,021 91	5,066,839 19	1,339,082 44	3,888,793 77	936,102 68	1,349,939 73	2,740,654 68	2,056,401 28
Compound Interest Notes	33,728,380 00	15,278,960 00	14,038,260 00	3,437,415 00	2,072,530 60	2,244,760 00	1,229,715 00	1,601,660 00	1,895,510 00	1,374,020 00
Aggregate	526,134,585 32	224,018,832 12	184,998,441 77	73,534,165 27	61,488,330 14	45,227,392 80	42,077,688 46	40,067,483 57	39,365,806 22	34,575,549 55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	116,004,941 00	79,532,000 00	48,777,990 00	21,454,700 00	24,594,220 00	11,620,000 00	20,364,800 00	11,333,350 00	12,440,202 00	12,769,416 00
Surplus fund	22,059,838 50	11,982,880 18	9,444,779 35	2,337,977 30	3,209,919 15	1,254,811 71	980,094 14	1,802,733 11	1,376,452 46	1,236,570 60
Nat. bank notes outstanding	67,289,283 00	56,215,993 00	38,076,284 00	18,008,899 00	17,308,058 00	9,440,347 00	12,392,529 00	9,049,836 00	8,699,277 00	11,008,283 00
State bank notes outstanding	1,433,197 00	955,148 00	857,281 00	110,906 00	526,070 00	2,735 00	269,346 00	337,354 00	462,800 00	14,566 00
Individual deposits	231,340,925 51	57,221,106 96	70,378,243 06	23,743,034 06	11,178,568 36	17,102,492 88	5,710,702 18	14,821,678 46	13,510,263 82	8,020,512 00
United States deposits	5,188,683 61	3,300,556 25	3,588,209 22	3,260,604 66	721,703 40	1,088,898 15	385,191 54	665 238 66	502,779 14	508,453 31
Dep'its of U. S. disb'g offic's	124,666 07	57,095 89	24,438 92	156,273 00	38,399 74	188,493 62	21,169 95	32,598 25	97,653 62	157,251 79
Due to National Banks	56,939,878 65	10,669,675 26	8,106,719 22	2,945,840 97	2,200,869 63	2,317,365 56	752,490 36	1,430,241 28	1,913,269 89	76,262 41
Due to other banks & bank's	14,381,866 11	1.272,802 87	1,414,621 31	610,463 32	243,028 72	1,314,269 34	3,861,973 34	181,827 13	422,927 23	125,485 18
Profits	11,421,365 87	2,812,073 71	4,329,775 69	1,605,410 96	1,477,493 14	897,796 54	865,437 95	913,126 68	850,781 66	663,749 36
Aggregate	526,134,585 32	224,018,832 12	184,998,441 77	73,534,165 27	61,488,330 14	45,227,392 80	42,077,688 46	40,067,483 57	39,365,806 22	34,575,549 55

RESOURCES.

	Maine.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Vermont.	Iowa.	N. Hamp h'c.	Wisconsin.	Virginia.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Loans and Discounts	9,964,035 47	9,721,099 53	6,620,425 93	4,981,928 58	5,088,156 28	3,610,607 28	4,151,356 62	3,581,071 02	2,172,339 40	3,069,649 88
Real estate, furnit. & fixtu's.	232,253 32	379,814 44	287,450 79	99,910 95	2 6,550 60	99,208 32	180,895 20	243,392 37	89,755 45	112,646 95
Expense account	32,826 98	105,244 47	105,800 96	21,617 78	78,107 89	41,953 41	46,552 49	77,257 19	42,375 18	34,314 26
Premiums paid	26,504 13	134,122 90	33,502 08	48,887 79	21,005 99	11,679 54	39,124 89	33,656 93	35,237 93	35,104 80
Cash items (incl'g rev st'ps.)	243,419 49	210,408 69	282,741 47	181,992 94	137,842 02	101,715 54	293,124 75	265,608 70	349,541 41	27,560 47
Due from National Banks	1,321,943 64	1,065,289 31	1,518,565 25	917,853 76	1,070,215 96	840,362 28	1,215,087 77	847,499 07	1,176,857 01	420,207 30
Due from other banks	17,106 63	237,733 34	93,390 73	25,065 78	234,904 00	91,957 23	49,619 82	65,624 02	317,126 59	77,744 43
U. S. Bonds to secure circ'n.	8,407,250 00	3,080,100 00	4,357,700 00	6,444,000 00	3,682,150 00	4,707,000 00	2,890,250 00	2,335,800 00	1,389,550 00	2,660,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure depo's.	723,800 00	635,050 00	411,100 00	633,300 00	575,150 00	758,050 00	500,000 00	300,000 00	551,000 00	311,350 00
U. S. Bds. & secur. on hand.	650,200 00	331,500 00	310,700 00	616,200 00	286,250 00	864,700 00	415,250 00	57,250 00	480,050 00	146 000 00
Other st'ks, bds. & mortg's.	192,398 71	986,430 92	947,489 40	50,285 29	151,143 69	62,200 00	20,973 75	51,565 18	153,662 05	.....
Bills of National Banks	204,077 00	318,641 00	176,038 00	84,166 00	201,865 00	84,551 00	101,822 00	133,899 00	302,885 00	56,697 00
Bills of other banks	11,387 00	13,510 00	50,705 00	4,580 00	9,687 00	1,535 00	714 00	937 00	3,670 00	282 00
Specie	22,070 49	238,095 79	19,731 73	17,707 91	47,429 07	4,782 47	22,573 91	117,708 51	22,913 38	6,359 01
Legal tender notes	662,645 57	1,758,972 06	961,546 96	406,835 12	1,305,581 77	394,636 79	726,661 59	538,817 12	957,910 73	555,332 91
Compound Interest notes	847,480 00	1,009,000 00	867,480 00	570,875 00	714,550 00	331,240 00	577,100 00	161,370 00	468,000 00	247,130 00
Aggregate	23,559,278 43	21,065,852 45	16,369,308 29	15,105,206 90	13,790,839 27	11,469,173 91	11,238,873 29	8,789,856 00	8,457,764 13	7,783,359 01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	9,085,000 00	7,459,300 00	5,030,310 00	6,460,600 00	3,742,000 00	4,735,000 00	2,935,000 00	2,400,000 00	1,720,000 00	2,840,000 00
Surplus fund	658,666 96	604,506 97	542,838 51	318,961 66	269,413 26	378,271 50	337,128 73	83,146 23	123,251 73	172,865 97
Nat. bank notes outstanding	7,447,147 00	2,403,230 00	3,812,132 00	5,161,502 00	3,212,191 00	4,148,747 00	2,556,265 00	2,054,730 00	1,094,611 00	2,318,217 00
State bank notes outstandi'g	98,307 00	110,169 00	905 00	626,265 00	19,326 00	75,853 00	630 00	.....	.....	.....
Individual deposits	4,857,958 33	6,219,602 16	5,925,400 97	1,82 ,429 25	5,602,441 80	1,428,941 37	4,537,397 04	3,339,864 94	4,100,051 04	1,751 895 21
United States deposits	413,191 45	365,084 86	325,316 85	226,299 44	279,702 96	353,658 99	179,213 10	332,927 17	1,089,811 15	183,266 38
Deposits of U. S. disb'g offi'r	61,468 06	3,288 39	118,176 22	43,342 50	128,423 09	53,285 93	123,492 26	174,165 72	13,203 70	15.653 77
Due to National Banks	205,740 66	2,052,028 25	141,262 56	15,669 44	36,594 40	4,191 04	224,307 45	199,039 82	24,891 56	180,128 48
Due to other b'ks & bankers	30,163 69	717,564 58	88,295 17	6,636 69	54,998 09	178 41	125,990 59	52,371 69	57,416 43	162,955 34
Profits	701,635 26	931,078 24	384,671 01	400,080 92	345,748 67	301,046 18	210,749 12	160,610 43	234,497 58	158,376 86
Aggregate	23,559,278 43	21,065,852 45	16,369,308 29	15,105,206 90	13,790,839 27	11,469,173 91	11,238,873 29	8,789,856 00	8,457,764 13	7,783,359 01

QUARTERLY REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOURCES.

	Oct., 1863. 63 banks.	Jan., 1864. 137 banks.	April, 1864. 309 banks.	Jan., 1865. 643 banks.	July, 1865. 1,264 banks.	Jan., 1866. 1,636 banks.	Oct., 1866. 1,659 banks.	Jan., 1867. 1,649 banks.	April, 1867. 1,649 banks.
Loans and discounts	$3,765,774	$10,126,922	$29,583,559	$166,021,650	$161,306,478	$498,843,447 11	$601,238,808 37	$608,411,901 58	$597,124,098 66
Overdrafts	.....	56,484	265,507	.....	1,136,265	1,806,662 08	2,008,695 21	.....	.....
Real estate, furniture & fixtu's	131,378	277,375	755,696	4,083,226	11,231,257	15,436,296 16	17,122,117 01	18,861,137 63	19,537,998 38
Expense account	183,533	120,847	352,730	1,053,725	2,238,775	3,193,717 78	5,296,375 86	2,795,532 36	5,665,429 97
Premiums	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,423,822 60	2,490,891 81	2,852,945 23	3,402,629 76
Cash items (inc. reve'e stamps)	1,310,257	472,077	3,218,912	17,837,496	41,314,904	89,837,684 50	103,676,647 55	101,320,984 35	97,576,535 84
Due from National banks	2,079,953	5,164,854	9,682,734	50,656,947	103,055,567	93,254,551 02	107,597,853 41	99,492,445 95	94,085,405 85
Due from other banks						14,658,339 87	12,136,549 87	12,961,445 40	10,720,271 39
U. S. bonds to secure circulat'n	3,675,275	8,903,050	25,484,700			298,276,850 00	331,708,200 00	330,180,700 00	338,338,650 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	.....	1,469,750	4,949,350	176,578,750	391,744,850	142,003,500 00	94,954,150 00	36,015,950 00	38,435,800 00
U. S. bonds & secu'es on hand	955,118	4,977,550	10,741,153					52,924,050 00	46,629,400 00
Other stocks, b'ds & mortgages	.....	.....	6,124,505	5,044,973	14,812,330	17,483,848 60	15,8`7,490 00	15,072,737 45	20,194,875 21
Bills of National banks	.....	808	812,737	.....	14,275,153	21,651,827	20,406,442 00	17,437,699 00	19,205,584 00	12,868,189 00
Bills of other banks	.....								1,176,142 00	852,748 00
Specie	1,011 594	5,071,570	22,961,401	77,017,444	177,868,296	16,909,363 80	8,170,835 91	16,634,972 10	10,335,492 33
Compound interest notes						187,846,543 89	205,770,641 88	81,925,100 00	84,029,095 00
Legal tend. n'tes & frac. cur								104,586,827 23	92,661,377 61
Aggregate	$14,073,685	$37,154,875	$114,820,287	$512,568,666	$1,126,455,481	$1,402,489,964 34	$1,525,493,960 50	$1,506,448,245 28	$1,462,727,897 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$6,784,718	$14,538,731	$42,204,474	$135,618,874	$325,835,559	$403,357,346 00	$415,278,969 00	$419,779,739 00	$418,844,484 00
Surplus fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,000,370 78	58,359,277 64	59,967,222 14	60,193,228 58
Nat. Bank notes outstanding	.....	29,152	9,797,975	66,769,375	131,452,158	213,239,580 00	280,129,558 00	291,093,204 00	291,880,102 00
State bank notes outstanding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,449,155 00	9,748,025 00	6,961,499 00	5,955,147 00
Individual deposits	5,967,585	15,368,220	37,690,368	183,479,697	396,634,883	513,608,888 57	563,510,570 79	555,179,944 45	510,593,096 63
United States deposits	134,000	3,925,831	13,564,544	37,764,730	58,032,721	29,747,336 75	30,420,819 80	27,225,663 60	27,396,477 89
Deposits of U.S. disburs'g offi's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,979,955 77	2,275,334 79	2,582,015 44
Due to National Banks, Due to other banks & bank'rs	822,519	2,098,930	6,814,930	67,723,305	157,852,640	96,709,074 15 23,793,554 24	110,581,957 31 26,951,498 86	92,755,560 86 24,371,674 07	91,152,252 58 23,062,739 05
Profits	108,506	428,914	1,625,656	20,947,124	54,462,974	28,972,493 70	32,583,328 53	26,187,323 35	31,068,365 93
Other items	261,417	835,104	3,102,340	265,621	5,180,596	957,643 73	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate	$14,073,685	$37,154,875	$114,820,287	$512,568,666	$1,126,455,480	$1,402,489,964 34	$1,525,493,960 50	$1,506,448,245 28	$1,462,727,897 00

COPY OF THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPT LAW.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

Courts of Bankruptcy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several district courts of the United States be, and they hereby are, constituted courts of bankruptcy, and they shall have original jurisdiction in their respective districts in all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy, and they are hereby authorized to hear and adjudicate upon the same according to the provisions of this act. The said courts shall be always open for the transaction of business under this act, and the powers and jurisdiction hereby granted and conferred shall be exercised as well in vacation as in term time, and a judge sitting in chambers shall have the same powers and jurisdiction, including the power of keeping order and of punishing any contempt of his authority, as when sitting in court. And the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall extend to all cases and controversies arising between the bankrupt and any creditor or creditors who shall claim any debt or demand under the bankruptcy; to the collection of all the assets of the bankrupt; to the ascertainment and liquidation of the liens and other specific claims thereon; to the adjustment of the various priorities and conflicting interests of all parties, and to the marshalling and disposition of the different funds and assets, so as to secure the rights of all parties and due distribution of the assets among all the creditors; and to all acts, matters, and things to be done under and in virtue of the bankruptcy, until the final distribution and settlement of the estate of the bankrupt, and the close of the proceedings in bankruptcy. The said courts shall have full authority to compel obedience to all orders and decrees passed by them in bankruptcy, by process of contempt and other remedial process, to the same extent that the circuit courts now have in any suit pending therein in equity. Said courts may sit for the transaction of business in bankruptcy at any place in the district, of which place, and the time of holding court, they shall have given notice, as well as at the place designated by law for holding such courts.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several circuit courts of the United States within and for the districts where the proceedings in bankruptcy shall be pending shall have a general superintendence and jurisdiction of all cases and questions arising under this act; and, except when special provision is otherwise made, may, upon bill, petition, or other proper process, of any party aggrieved, hear and determine the case as a court of equity. The powers and jurisdiction hereby granted may be exercised either by said court or by any justice thereof, in term time or vacation. Said circuit courts shall also have concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the same district, of all suits at law or in equity, which may or shall be brought by the assignee in bankruptcy against any person claiming an adverse interest, or by such person against such assignee, touching any property or rights of property of said bankrupt transferable to or vested in such assignee; but no suit at law or in equity shall in any case be maintainable by or against such assignee, or by or against any person claiming an adverse interest, touching the property and rights of property aforesaid, in any court whatsoever, unless the same shall be brought within two years from the time the cause of action accrued, for or against such assignee: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall revive a right of action barred at the time such assignee is appointed.

Of the Administration of the Law in Courts of Bankruptcy.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the judges of the *district* courts of the United States within and for the several districts to appoint in each congressional district in said districts, [upon the nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States,] one or more registers in bankruptcy, to assist the judge of the district court in the performance of his duties under this act. No person shall be eligible to such appointment unless he be a counsellor of said court, or of some one of the courts of record of the State in which he resides. Before entering upon the duties of his office, every person so appointed a register in bankruptcy shall give a bond to the United States, with condition that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office, in a sum not less than one thousand dollars, to be fixed by said court, with sureties satisfactory to said court, or to either of the said justices thereof; and he shall, in open court, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the act entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and also that he will not during his continuance in office be, directly or indirectly, interested in or benefited by the fees or emoluments arising from any suit or matter pending in bankruptcy in either the district or circuit court in his district.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That every register in bankruptcy, so appointed and qualified, shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to make adjudication of bankruptcy, to receive the surrender of any bankrupt, to administer oaths in all proceedings before him, to hold and preside at meetings of creditors, to take proof of debts, to make all computations of dividends, and all orders of distribution, and to furnish the assignee with a certified copy of such orders, and of the schedules of creditors and assets filed in each case, to audit and pass accounts of assignees, to grant protection, to pass the last examination of any bankrupt in cases whenever the assignee or a creditor do not oppose, and to sit in chambers and despatch there such part of the administrative business of the court and such uncontested matters as shall be defined in general rules and orders, or as the district judge shall in any particular matter direct; and he shall also make short memoranda of his proceedings in each case in which he shall act, in a docket to be kept by him for that purpose, and he shall forthwith, as the proceedings are taken, forward to the clerk of the district court a certified copy of said memoranda, which shall be entered by said clerk in the proper minute book to be kept in his office, and any register of the court may act for any other register thereof: Provided, however, That nothing in this section contained shall empower a register to commit for contempt, or to hear a disputed adjudication, or any question of the allowance or suspension of an order of discharge; but in all matters where an issue of fact or of law is raised and contested by any party to the proceedings before him, it shall be his duty to cause the question or issue to be stated by the opposing parties in writing, and he shall adjourn the same into court for decision by the judge. No register shall be of counsel or attorney, either in or out of court, in any suit or matter pending in bankruptcy, in either the circuit or district court of his district, nor in an appeal therefrom; nor shall he be executor, administrator, guardian, commissioner, appraiser, divider, or assignee, of or upon any estate within the jurisdiction of either of said courts of bankruptcy, nor be interested in the fees or emoluments arising from either of said trusts. The fees of said registers, as established by this act, and by the general rules and orders required to be framed under it, shall be paid to them by the parties from whom the services may be rendered in the course of proceedings authorized by this act.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the judge of the district court may direct a register to attend any place within the district, for the purpose of hearing such voluntary applications under this act as may not be opposed, of attending any meeting of creditors, or receiving any proof of debts, and, generally, for the prosecution of any bankruptcy or other proceedings under this act; and the travel-

ing and incidental expenses of such register, and of any clerk or other officer attending him, incurred in so acting, shall be settled by said court *in accordance with the rules prescribed under the tenth section of this act*, and paid out of the assets of the estate in respect of which such register has so acted; or if there be no such assets, or if the assets shall be insufficient, then such expenses shall form a part of the costs in the case or cases in which the register shall have acted in such journey, to be apportioned by the judges; and such register, so acting, shall have and exercise all powers, except the power of committment, vested in the district court for the summoning and examination of persons or witnesses, and for requiring the production of books, papers and documents: Provided always, That all depositions of persons and witnesses taken before said register, and all acts done by him, shall be reduced to writing and be signed by him, and shall be filed in the clerk's office as part of the proceedings Such register shall be subject to removal by the judge of the district court, and all vacancies occurring by such removal, or by resignation, change of residence, death, or disability, shall be promptly filled by other fit persons, unless said court shall deem the continuance of the particular office unnecessary.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That any party shall, during the proceedings before a register, be at liberty to take the opinion of the district judge upon any point or matter arising in the course of such proceedings, or upon the result of such proceedings, which shall be stated by the register in the shape of a short certificate to the judge, who shall sign the same if he approve thereof; and such certificate, so signed, shall be binding on all the parties to the proceeding; but every such certificate may be discharged or varied by the judge at chambers or in open court. In any bankruptcy, or in any other proceedings within the jurisdiction of the court under this act, the parties concerned, or submitting to such jurisdiction, may at any stage of the proceedings, by consent, state any question or questions in a special case for the opinion of the court; and the judgment of the court shall be final, unless it be agreed and stated in such special case that either party may appeal, if, in such case, an appeal is allowed by this act. The parties may also, if they think fit, agree, that upon the the question or questions raised by such special case being finally decided, a sum of money, fixed by the parties, or to be ascertained by the court, or in such manner as the court may direct, or any property, or the amount of any disputed debt or claim, shall be paid, delivered, or transferred by one of such parties to the other of them either with or without costs.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That parties and witnesses summonned before a register shall be bound to attend in pursurance of such summons at the place and time designated therein, and shall be entitled to protection, and be liable to process of contempt in like manner as parties and witnesses are now liable thereto in case of default in attendance under any writ of subpœna: and all persons wilfully and corruptly swearing or affirming falsely before a register shall be liable to all the penalties, punishments, and consequences of perjury. If any person examined before a register shall refuse or decline to answer, or to swear to or sign his examination when taken, the register shall refer the matter to the judge, who shall have power to order the person so acting to pay the costs thereby occasioned, if such person be compellable by law to answer such question or to sign such examination, and such person shall be liable to be punished for contempt.

Of Appeals and Practice.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That appeals may be taken from the district to the circuit courts in all cases in equity, and writs of error may be allowed to said circuit courts from said district courts in cases at law under the jurisdiction created by this act when the debt or damages claimed amount to more than five hundred dollars; and any supposed creditor, whose claim is wholly or

in part rejected, or an assignee who is dissatisfied with the allowance of a claim, may appeal from the decision of the district court to the circuit court for the same district; but no appeal shall be allowed in any case from the district to the circuit court unless it is claimed, and notice given thereof to the clerk of the district court, to be entered with the record of the proceedings, and also to the assignee or creditor, as the case may be, or to the defeated party in equity, within ten days after the entry of the decree or decision appealed from. The appeal shall be entered at the term of the circuit court which shall be first held within and for the district next after the expiration of ten days from the time of claiming the same. But if the appellant in writing waives his appeal before any decision thereon, proceedings may be had in the district court as if no appeal had been taken and no appeal shall be allowed unless the appellant at the time of claiming the same shall give bond in manner now required by law in cases of such appeals. No writ of error shall be allowed unless the party claiming it shall comply with the statutes regulating the granting of such writs.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That in cases arising under this act no appeal or writ of error shall be allowed in any case from the circuit courts to the Supreme Court of the United States, unless the matter in dispute in such case shall exceed two thousand dollars.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to the provisions of this act, shall frame general orders for the following purposes:

For regulating the practice and procedure of the district courts in bankruptcy, and the several forms of petitions, orders, and other proceedings to be used in said courts in all matters under this act:

For regulating the duties of the various officers of said courts;

For regulating the fees payable, and the charges and costs to be allowed, except such as are established by this act or by law, with respect to all proceedings in bankruptcy before said courts, not exceeding the rate of fees now allowed by law for similar services in other proceedings:

For regulating the practice and procedure upon appeals;

For regulating the filing, custody, and inspection af records;

And generally for carrying the provisions of this act into effect.

After such general orders shall have been so framed, they, or any of them, may be rescinded or varied, and other general orders may be framed in manner aforesaid, and all such general orders so framed shall, from time to time, by the Justices of the Supreme Court be reported to Congress, with such suggestions as said justices may think proper.

Voluntary Bankruptcy—Commencement of Proceedings.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That if any person residing within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing debts provable under this act exceeding the amount of three hundred dollars, shall apply by petition, addressed to the judge of the judicial district in which such debtor has resided or carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the time of filing such petition, or for the longest period during such six months, setting forth his place of residence, his inability to pay all his debts in full, his willingness to surrender all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors, and his desire to obtain the benefit of this act, and shall annex to his petition a schedule, verified by oath before the court, or before a register in bankruptcy, or before one of the commissioners of the circuit court of the United States, containing a full and true statement of all his debts, and as far as possible, to whom due, with the place of residence of each creditor, if known to the debtor, and if not known, the fact to be so stated, and the sum due to each creditor, also the nature of each debt or demand, whether founded on written security, obligation, contract, or otherwise, and also the true cause and consideration of such indebtedness in each

case, and the place where such indebtedness accrued, and a statement of any existing mortgage, pledge, lien, judgment, or collateral or other security given for the payment of the same; and shall also annex to his petition an accurate inventory, verified in like manner, of all his estate, both real and personal, assignable under this act, describing the same, and stating where it is situated, and whether there are any, and, if so, what incumbrances thereon, the filing of such petition shall be an act of bankruptcy, and such petitioner shall be adjudged a bankrupt; Provided that all citizens of the United States, petitioning to be declared bankrupt, shall, in filing such petition, and before any proceedings thereon, take and subscribe an oath of allegiance and fidelity to the United States, which oath shall be filed and recorded with the proceedings in bankruptcy. And the judge of the district courts, or, if there be no opposing party, any register of said court, to be designated by the judge, shall forthwith, if he be satisfied that the debts due from the petitioner exceed three hundred dollars, issue a warrant, to be signed by such judge or register, directed to the marshal of said district, authorizing him forthwith, as messenger, to publish notices in such newspapers as the warrant specifies; to serve written or printed notice, by mail or personally, on all creditors upon the schedule filed with the debtor's petition, or whose names may be given to him, in addition, by the debtor, and to give such personal or other notice to any persons concerned as the warrant specifies, which notice shall state:

First. That a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of the debtor.

Second. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such debtor to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law.

Third. That a meeting of the creditors of the debtor, giving the names, residences, and amounts, so far as known, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at a time and place designated in the warrant, not less than ten nor more than ninety days after the issuing of the same.

Of Assignments and Assignees.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That at the meeting held in pursuance of the notice, one of the registers of the court shall preside, and the messenger shall make return of the warrant and of his doings thereon; and if it appears that the notice to the creditors has not been given as required in the warrant, the meeting shall forthwith be adjourned, and a new notice given as required. If the debtor dies after the issuing of the warrant, the proceedings may be continued and concluded in like manner as if he had lived.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the creditors shall, at the first meeting held after due notice from the messenger, in presence of a register designated by the court, choose one or more assignees of the estate of the debtor; the choice to be made of the greater part in value and in number of the creditors who have proved their debts. If no choice is made by the creditors at said meeting, the judge, or, if there be no opposing interest, the register, shall appoint one or more assignees. If an assignee, so chosen or appointed, fails within five days to express in writing his acceptance of the trust, the judge or register may fill the vacancy. All elections or appointments of assignees shall be subject to the approval of the judge; and when in his judgment it is for any cause needful or expedient, he may appoint additional assignees, or order a new election. The judge at any time may, and, upon the request in writing of any creditor who has proved his claim, shall require the assignee to give good and sufficient bond to the United States, with a condition for the faithful performance and discharge of his duties; the bond shall be approved by the judge or register by his indorsement thereon, shall be filed with the record of the case, and inure to the benefit

of all creditors proving their claims, and may be prosecuted in the name and for the benefit of any injured party. If the assignee fails to give the bond within such time as the judge orders, not exceeding ten days after notice to him of such order, the judge shall remove him and appoint another in his place.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That as soon as said assignee is appointed and qualified, the judge, or, where there is no opposing interest, the register, shall, by an instrument under his hand, assign and convey to the assignee all the estate, real and personal, of the bankrupt, with all his deeds, books, and papers relating thereto, and such assignment shall relate back to the commencement of said proceedings in bankruptcy, and thereupon, by operation of law, the title to all such property and estate, both real and personal, shall vest in said assignee, although the same is then attached on mesne process as the property of the debtor, and shall dissolve any such attachment made within four months next preceding the commencement of said proceedings; Provided, however, That there shall be excepted from the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of five hundred dollars; and also the wearing apparrel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States, and such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempted from attachment, or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property not included in the foregoing exceptions as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process, or order of any court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four. Provided, That the foregoing exception shall operate as a limitation upon the conveyance of the property of the bankrupt to his assignees, and in no case shall the property hereby exempted pass to the assignees, or the title of the bankrupt therein be impaired or affected by any of the provisions of this act; and the determination of the assignee in the matter shall, on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of the said court: And provided further, That no mortgage of any vessel or of any other goods or chattels, made as security for any debt or debts, in good faith and for present considerations, and otherwise valid, and duly recorded, pursuant to any statute of the United States, or of any State, shall be invalidated or affected hereby; and all the property conveyed by the bankrupt in fraud of his creditors; all rights in equity, choses in action, patents and patent rights and copyrights; all debts due him, or any person for his use, and all liens and securities therefor; and all his rights of action for property or estate, real or personal, and for any cause of action which the bankrupt had against any person arising from contract or from the unlawful taking or detention or of injury to the property of the bankrupt; and all his rights of redeeming such property or estate, with the like right, title, power, and authority to sell, manage, dispose of, sue for, and recover or defend the same, as the bankrupt might or could have had if no assignment had been made shall, in virtue of the adjudication of bankruptcy and the appointment of his assignee, be at once vested in such assignee; and he may sue for and recover the said estate, debts, and effects, and may prosecute and defend all suits at law or in equity, pending at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy, in which such bankrupt is a party in his own name, in the same manner and with the like effect as they might have been presented or defended by such bankrupt; and a copy, duly certified by the clerk of the court under the seal thereof, of the assignment made by the judge or register, as the case may be, to him as assignee, shall be conclusive evidence of his title as such assignee to take, hold, sue for, and recover the property of the bankrupt, as hereinbefore mentioned; but no property held by

the bankrupt in trust shall pass by such assignment. No person shall be entitled to maintain an action against an assignee in bankruptcy for anything done by him as such assignee, without previously giving him twenty days' notice of such action, specifying the cause thereof, to the end that such assignee may have an opportunity of tendering amends, should he see fit to do so. No person shall be entitled, as against the assignee, to withhold from him possession of any books of account of the bankrupt, or claim any lien thereon; and no suit in which the assignee is a party shall be abated by his death or removal from office, but the same may be prosecuted and defended by his successors, or by the surviving or remaining assignee, as the case may be. The assignee shall have authority, under the order and direction of the court, to redeem or discharge any mortgage or conditional contract, or pledge or deposit, or lien upon any property, real or personal, whenever payable, and to tender due performance of the condition thereof, or to sell the same subject to such mortgage, lien, or other incumbrances. The debtor shall also, at the request of the assignee, and at the expense of the estate, make and execute any instruments, deeds, and writings which may be proper, to enable the assignee to possess himself fully of all the assets of the bankrupt. The assignee shall immediately give notice of his appointment by publication, at least once a week for three successive weeks, in such newspapers as shall, for that purpose, be designated by the court, due regard being had to their general circulation in the district or in that portion of the district in which the bankrupt and his creditors shall reside, and shall, within six months, cause the assignment to him to be recorded in every registry of deeds or other office within the United States where a conveyance of any lands owned by the bankrupt ought by law to be recorded; and the record of such assignment, or a duly certified copy thereof, shall be evidence thereof in all courts.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That the assignee shall demand and receive from any and all persons holding the same, all the estate assigned or intended to be assigned, under the provisions of this act; and he shall sell all such unincumbered estate, real and personal, which comes to his hands, on such terms as he thinks most for the interest of the creditors; but upon petition of any person interested, and for cause shown, the court may make such order concerning the time, place, and manner of sale, as will, in his opinion, prove to the interest of the creditors; and the assignee shall keep a regular account of all money received by him as assignee, to which every creditor shall, at reasonable times, have free resort.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That the assignee shall have the like remedy to recover all said estate, debts, and effects in his own name, as the debtor might have had if the decree in bankruptcy had not been rendered and no assignment had been made. If, at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy an action is pending in the name of the debtor for the recovery of a debt or other thing which might or ought to pass to the assignee by the assignment, the assignee shall, if he requir s it, be admitted to prosecute the action in his own name, in like manner and with like effect as if it had been originally commenced by him. No suit pending in the name of the assignee shall be abated by his death or removal; but upon the motion of the surviving, or remaining, or new assignee, as the case may be, he shall be admitted to prosecute the suit, in like manner and with like effect as if it had been originally commenced by him. In suits prosecuted by the assignee, a certified copy of the assignment made to him by the judge or register shall be conclusive evidence of his authority to sue.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That the assignee shall, as soon as may be after receiving any money belonging to the estate, deposit the same in some bank in his name as assignee, or otherwise keep it distinct and apart from all other money in his possession; and shall, as far as practicable, keep all goods and effects belonging to the estate separate and apart from all other goods in his possession, or designated by appropriate marks, so that they may be easily and

clearly distinguished, and may not be exposed or liable to be taken as his property for the payment of his debts. When it appears that the distribution of the estate may be delayed by litigation or other cause, the court may direct the tempory investment of the money belonging to such estate in securities to be approved by the judge or a register of said court, or may authorize the same to be deposited in any convenient bank, upon such interest, not exceeding the legal rate, as the bank may contract with the assignee to pay thereon. He shall give written notice to all known creditors, by mail or otherwise, of all dividends, and such notice of meetings, after the first, as may be ordered by the court. He shall be allowed, and may retain, out of money in his hands, all the necessary disbursements made by him in the discharge of his duty, and a reasonable compensation for his services, in the discretion of the court. He may, under the direction of the court, submit any controversy arising in the settlement of demands against the estate, or of debts due to it, to the determination of arbitrators, to be chosen by him and the other party to the controversy, and may, under such direction, compound and settle any such controversy by agreement with the other party, as he thinks proper and most for the interest of the creditors.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That the court, after due notice and hearing, may remove an assignee for any cause which, in the judgment of the court, renders such removal necessary or expedient. At a meeting called by order of the court in its discretion for the purpose, or which shall be called upon the application of a majority of the creditors in number and value, the creditors may, with consent of the court, remove any assignee by such a vote as is hereinbefore provided for the choice of assignee. An assignee may, with the consent of the judge, resign his trust and be discharged therefrom. Vacancies caused by death or otherwise in the office of assignee may be filled by appointment of the court, or, at its discretion, by an election by the creditors, in the manner hereinbefore provided, at a regular meeting, or at a meeting called for the purpose, with such notice thereof in writing to all known creditors, and by such person, as the court shall direct. The resignation or removal of an assignee shall in no way release him from performing all things requisite on his part for the proper closing up of his trust and the transmission thereof to his successors, nor shall it affect the liability of the principal or surety on the bond given by the assignee. When, by death or otherwise, the number of assignees is reduced, the estate of the debtor not lawfully disposed of shall vest in the remaining assignee or assignees, and the person selected to fill vacancies, if any, with the same powers and duties relative thereto, as if they were originally chosen. Any former assignee, his executors, or administrators, upon request, and at the expense of the estate, shall make and execute to the new assignee all deeds, conveyances, and assurances, and do all other lawful acts requisite to enable him to recover and receive all the estate. And the court may make all orders which it may deem expedient to secure the proper fulfilment of the duties of any former assignee, and the rights and interests of all persons interested in the estate. No person who has received any preference contrary to the provisions of this act shall vote for or be eligible as assignee; but no title to property, real or personal, sold, transferred, or conveyed by an assignee, shall be affected or impaired by reason of his ineligibility. An assignee refusing or unreasonably neglecting to execute an instrument when lawfully required by the court, or disobeying a lawful order or decree of the court in the premises, may be punished as for a contempt of court.

Of Debts, and Proof of Claims.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That all debts due and payable from the bankrupt at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy, and all debts then existing but not payable until a future day, a rebate of interest being made when

no interest is payable by the terms of contract, may be proved against the estate of the bankrupt. All demands against the bankrupt for or on account of any goods or chattels wrongfully taken, converted, or withheld by him, may be proved and allowed as debts to the amount of the value of the property so taken or withheld with interest. If the bankrupt shall be bound as drawer, indorser, surety, bail, or guarantor upon any bill, bond, note, or any other specialty or contract, or for any debt of another person, and his liability shall not have become absolute until after the adjudication of bankruptcy, the creditor may prove the same after such liability shall have become fixed, and before the final dividend shall have been declared. In all cases of contingent debts and contingent liabilities contracted by the bankrupt, and not herein otherwise provided for, the creditor may make claim therefor, and have his claim allowed, with the right to share in the dividends, if the contingency shall happen before the order for the final dividend; or he may at any time apply to the court to have the present value of the debt or liability ascertained and liquidated, which shall then be done in such manner as the court shall order, and he shall be allowed to prove for the amount so ascertained. Any person liable as bail, surety, guarantor, or otherwise for the bankrupt, who shall have paid the debt or any part thereof in discharge of the whole, shall be entitled to prove such debt, or to stand in the place of the creditor if he shall have proved the same, although such payments shall have been made after the proceedings in bankruptcy were commenced. And any person so liable for the bankrupt, and who has not paid the whole of said debt, but is still liable for the same or any part thereof, may, if the creditor shall fail or omit to prove such debt, prove the same either in the name of the creditor, or otherwise, as may be provided by the rules, and subject to such regulations and limitations as may be established by such rules. Where the bankrupt is liable to pay rent, or other debt falling due at fixed and stated periods, the creditor may prove for a proportionate part thereof up to the time of the bankruptcy, as if the same grew due from day to day, and not at such fixed and stated periods. If any bankrupt shall be liable for unliquidated damages arising out of any contract or promise, or on account of any goods or chattels wrongfully taken, converted or withheld, the court may cause such damages to be assessed in such mode as it may deem best, and the sum so assessed may be proved against the estate. No debts other than those above specified shall be proved or allowed against the estate.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases of mutual debts or mutual credits between the parties, the account between them shall be stated, and one debt set-off against the other, and the balance only shall be allowed or paid, but no set-off shall be allowed of a claim in its nature not provable against the estate: Provided, That no set-off shall be allowed in favor of any debtor to the bankrupt of a claim purchased by or transferred to him after the filing of the petition When a creditor has a mortgage or pledge of real or personal property of the bankrupt, or a lien thereon for securing the payment of a debt owing to him from the bankrupt, he shall be admitted as a creditor only for the balance of the debt after deducting the value of such property, to be ascertained by agreement between him and the assignee, or by the sale thereof, to be made in such manner as the court shall direct; or the creditor may release or convey his claim to the assignee upon such property, and be admitted to prove his whole debt. If the value of the property exceeds the sum for which it is so held as security, the assignee may release to the creditor the bankrupt's right of redemption therein on receiving such excess; or he may sell the property, subject to the claim of the creditor thereon; and in either case the assignee and creditor, respectively, shall execute all deeds and writings necessary or proper to consumate the transaction. If the property is not so sold or released and delivered up, the creditor shall not be allowed to prove any part of his debt.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That no creditor proving his debt or claim shall be allowed to maintain any suit at law or in equity therefor against the bankrupt, but shall be deemed to have waived all right of action and suit against

the bankrupt, and all proceedings already commenced, or unsatisfied judgments already obtained thereon, shall be deemed to be discharged and surrendered thereby; and no creditor whose debt is provable under this act shall be allowed to prosecute to final judgment any suit at law or in equity therefor against the bankrupt, until the question of the debtor's discharge shall have been determined; and any such suit or proceedings shall, upon the application of the bankrupt, be stayed to await the determination of the court in bankruptcy on the question of the discharge, provided there be no unreasonable delay on the part of the bankrupt in endeavoring to obtain his discharge; and provided, also, that if the amount due the creditor is in ispute, the suit, by leave of the court in bankruptcy, may proceed to judgment for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due, which amount may be proved in bank. uptcy, but execution shall be stayed as aforesaid. If any bankrupt shall, at the time of adjudication, be liable upon any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other obligation in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more firms carrying on separate and distinct trades, and having distinct estates to be wound up in bankruptcy, or as a sole trader, and also as a member of a firm, the circumstance that such firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sole contractor is also one of the joint contractors, shall not prevent proof and receipt of dividend in respect of such distinct contracts against the estates respectively liable upon such contracts.

SEC. 22. And be it further enacted, That all proofs of debts against the estate of the bankrupt, by or in behalf of creditors residing within the judicial district where the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, shall be made before one of the registers of the court in said district, and by or in behalf of non-resident debtors before any register in bankruptcy in the judicial districts where such creditors, or either of them, reside, or before any commissioner of the circuit court authorized to administer oaths in any district. To entitle a claimant against the estate of a bankrupt to have his demand allowed, it must be verified by a deposition in writing on oath or solemn affirmation before the proper register or commissioner, setting forth the demand, the consideration thereof, whether any and what securities are held therefor, and whether any and what payments have been made thereon; that the sum claimed is justly due from the bankrupt to the claimant; that the claimant has not, nor has any other person for his use, received any security or satisfaction whatever other than that by him set forth; that the claim was not procured for the purpose of influencing the proceedings under this act, and that no bargain or agreement, express or implied, has been made or entered into, by or on behalf of such creditor, to sell, transfer, or dispose of the said claim, or any part thereof, against such bankrupt, or take or receive, directly or indirectly, any money, property or consideration whatever, whereby the vote of such creditor or assignee, or any action on the part of such creditor or any other person in the proceedings under this act, is or shall be in any way affected, influenced or controlled, and no claim shall be allowed unless all the statements set forth in such deposition shall appear to be true. Such oath or solemn affirmation shall be made by the claimant testifying of his own knowledge, unless he is absent from the United States or prevented by some other good cause from testifying, in which cases the demand may be verified in like manner by the attorney or authorized agent of the claimant testifying to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, and setting forth his means of knowledge, or, if in a foreign country, the oath of the creditor may be taken before any minister, consul, or vice-consul of the United States; and the court may, if it shall see fit, require or receive further pertinent evidence, either for or against the admission of the claim. Corporations may verify their claims by the oath or solemn affirmation of their president, cashier, or treasurer. If the proof is satisfactory to the register or commis- .oner, it shall be signed by the deponent ..d delivered or sent by mail to the assignee, who shall examine the same and ..mpare it with the books and accounts of the bankrupt, and shall register, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, the names of creditors who have proved

their claims, in the order in which such proof is received, stating the time of receipt of such proof, and the amount and nature of the debts, which books shall be open to the inspection of all the creditors. The court may, on the application of the assignee, or of the bankrupt, or without any application, examine upon oath the bankrupt or any person tendering or who has made proof of claims, and may summon any person capable of giving evidence concerning such proof, or concerning the debt sought to be proved, and shall reject all claims not duly proved, or where the proof shows the claim to be founded in fraud, illegality, or mistake.

SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, That when a claim is presented for proof before the election of the assignee, and the judge entertains doubts of its validity, or of the right of the creditor to prove it, and is of opinion that such validity or right ought to be investigated by the assignee, he may postpone the proof of the claim until the assignee is chosen. Any person who, after the approval of this act, shall have accepted any preference, having reasonable cause to believe that the same was made or given by the debtor, contrary to any provision of this act, shall not prove the debt or claim on account of which the preference was made or given, nor shall he receive any dividend therefrom until he shall first have surrendered to the assignee all property, money, benefit, or advantage, received by him under such preference. The court shall allow all debts duly proved, and shall cause a list thereof to be made and certified by one of the registers; and any creditor may act at all meetings by his duly constituted attorney the same as though personally present.

SEC. 24. And be it further enacted, That a supposed creditor who takes an appeal to the circuit court from the decision of the district court rejecting his claim, in whole or in part, shall, upon entering his appeal in the circuit court, file in the clerk's office thereof a statement in writing of his claim, setting forth the same substantially, as in a declaration for the same cause of action at law, and the assignee shall plead or answer thereto in like manner, and like proceedings shall thereupon be had in the pleadings, trial, and determination of the cause, as in action at law commenced and prosecuted, in the usual manner, in the courts of the United States, except that no execution shall be awarded against the assignee for the amount of debt found due to the creditor. The final judgment of the court shall be conclusive, and the lists of the debts shall, if necessary, be altered thereto. The party prevailing in the suit shall be entitled to costs against the adverse party, to be taxed and recovered as in suits at law; if recovered against the assignee, they shall be allowed out of the estate. A bill of exchange, promissory note, or other instrument, used in evidence upon the proof of a claim, and left in court, or deposited in the clerk's office, may be delivered by the register or clerk having the custody thereof, to the person who used it, upon his filing a copy thereof, attested by the clerk of the court, who shall indorse upon it the name of the party against whose estate it has been proved, and the date and amount of any dividend declared thereon.

Of Property Perishable and in Dispute.

SEC. 25. And be it further enacted, That when it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the estate of the debtor, or any part thereof, is of a perishable nature, or liable to deteriorate in value, the court may order the same to be sold in such manner as may be deemed most expedient, under the direction of the messenger or assignee, as the case may be, who shall hold the funds received in place of the estate disposed of; and whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the title to any portion of an estate, real or personal, which has come into possession of the assignee, or which is claimed by him, is in dispute, the court may, upon the petition of the assignee, and after such notice to the claimant, his agent or attorney, as the court shall deem reasonable, order it to be sold under the direction of the assignee, who shall hold the funds received in place

of the estate disposed of; and the proceeds of the sale shall be considered the measure of the value of the property in any suit or controversy between the parties in any courts. But this provision shall not prevent the recovery of the property from the possession of the assignee by any proper action commenced at any time before the court orders the sale.

Examination of Bankrupts.

SEC. 26. And be it further enacted, That the court may, on the application of the assignee in bankruptcy, or of any creditor, or without any application, at all times require the bankrupt, upon reasonable notice, to attend and submit to an examination on oath, upon all matters relating to the disposal or condition of his property, to his trade and dealings with others, and his accounts concerning the same, to all debts due to or claimed from him, and to all other matters concerning his property and estate and the due settlement thereof according to law, which examination shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the bankrupt and be filed with the other proceedings; and the court may in like manner require the attendance of any other person as a witness, and if such person shall fail to attend, on being summoned thereto, the court may compel his attendance by warrant directed to the marshall, commanding him to arrest such person and bring him forthwith before the court, or before a register in bankruptcy, for examination as such witness. If the bankrupt is imprisoned, absent, or disabled from attendance, the court may order him to be produced by the jailor, or any officer in whose custody he may be, or may direct the examination to be had, taken and certified, at such time and place, and in such manner as the court may deem proper, and with like effect as if such examination had been in court. The bankrupt shall at all times, until his discharge, be subject to the order of the court, and shall, at the expense of the estate, execute all proper writings and instruments, and do and perform all acts required by the court touching the assigned property or estate, and to enable the assignee to demand, recover, and receive all the property and estate assigned, wherever situated; and for neglect or refusal to obey any order of the court, such bankrupt may be committed and punished as for a contempt of court. If the bankrupt is without the district, and unable to return and personally attend at any of the times, or do any of the acts which may be specified or required pursuant to this section, and if it appears that such absence was not caused by willful default, and if, as soon as may be after the removal of such impediment, he offers to attend and submit to the order of the court in all respects, he shall be permitted so to do, with like effect as if he had not been in default. He shall also be at liberty, from time to time, upon oath to amend and correct his schedule of creditors and property, so that the same shall conform to the facts. For good cause shown, *the wife of* any bankrupt may be required to *attend* before the court, to the end that she may be examined as a witness; and if such wife do not attend at the time and place specified in the order, the bankrupt shall not be entitled to a discharge, unless he shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that he was unable to procure the attendance of his wife. No bankrupt shall be liable to arrest during the pendency of the proceedings in bankruptcy in any civil action, unless the same is founded on some debt or claim from which his discharge or bankruptcy would not release him.

Of the Distribution of the Bankrupt's Estate.

SEC. 27. And be it further enacted, That all creditors whose debts are duly proved and allowed shall be entitled to share in the bankrupt's property and estate pro rata, without any priority or preference whatever, except that wages due from him to any operative, or clerk, or house servant, to an amount not ex-

ceeding fifty dollars, for labor performed within six months next preceding the adjudication of bankruptcy, shall be entitled to priority, and shall be first paid in full: Provided, That any debt proved by any person liable as bail, surity, guarantor, or otherwise, for the bankrupt, shall not be paid to the person so proving the same until satisfactory evidence shall be produced of the payment of such debt by such person so liable, and the share to which such debt would be entitled may be paid into court, or otherwise held for the benefit of the party entitled thereto, as the court may direct. At the expiration of three months from the date of the adjudication of bankruptcy in any case, or as much earlier as the court may direct, the court, upon the request of the assignee, shall call a general meeting of the creditors, of which due notice shall be given, and the assignee shall then report, and exhibit to the court and to the creditors just and true accounts of all his receipts and payments, verified by his oath, and he shall produce and file vouchers for all payments for which vouchers shall be required by any rule of the court; he shall also submit the schedule of the bankrupt's creditors and property as amended, duly verified by the bankrupt, and a statement of the whole estate of the bankrupt as then ascertained, of the property recovered and of the property outstanding, specifying the cause of its being outstanding, also what debts or claims are yet undetermined, and stating what sum remains in his hands. At such meeting the majority in value of the creditors present shall determine whether any and what part of the net proceeds of the estate, after deducting and retaining a sum sufficient to provide for all undetermined claims which by reason of the distant residence of the creditor, or for other sufficient reason, have not been proved, and for other expenses and contingencies, shall be divided among the creditors; but unless at least one-half in value of the creditors shall attend such meeting, either in person or by attorney, it shall be the duty of the assignee so to determine. In case a dividend is ordered, the register shall, within ten days after such meeting, prepare a list of creditors entitled to dividend, and shall calculate and set opposite to the name of each creditor who has proved his claim the dividend to which he is entitled out of the net proceeds of the estate set apart for dividend, and shall forward by mail to every creditor a statement of the dividend to which he is entitled, and such creditor shall be paid by the assignee in such manner as the court may direct.

SEC. 28. And be it further enacted, That the like proceedings shall be had at the expiration of the next three months, or earlier, if practicable, and a third meeting of creditors shall then be called by the court, and a final dividend then declared, unless any action at law or suit in equity be pending, or unless some other estate or effects of the debtor afterwards come to the hands of the assignee, in which case the assignee shall, as soon as may be, convert such estate or effects into money, and within two months after the same shall be so converted, the same shall be divided in manner aforesaid. Further dividends shall be made in like manner as often as occasion requires; and after the third meeting of creditors, no further meeting shall be called, unless ordered by the court. If at any time there shall be in the hands of the assignee any outstanding debts or other property, due or belonging to the estate, which cannot be collected and received by the assignee without unreasonable or inconvenient delay or expense, the assignee may, under the direction of the court, sell and assign such debts or other property in such manner as the court may order. No dividend already declared shall be disturbed by reason of debts being subsequently proved; but the creditors proving such debts shall be entitled to a dividend equal to those already received by the other creditors before any further payment is made to the latter. Preparatory to the final dividend, the assignee shall submit his account to the court and file the same, and give notice to the creditors of such filing, and shall also give notice that he will apply for a settlement of his account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee, at a time to be specified in such notice, and at such time the court shall audit and pass the accounts of the assignee, and such assignee shall, if required by the court, be examined as to the truth of such

account, and if found correct, he shall thereby be discharged from all liability as assignee to any creditor of the bankrupt. The court shall thereupon order a dividend of the estate and effects, or of such part thereof as it sees fit, among such of the creditors as have proved their claims, in proportion to the respective amount of their said debts. In addition to all expenses necessarily incurred by him in the execution of his trust, in any case, the assignee shall be entitled to an allowance for his services in such case, on all moneys received and paid out by him thereon, for any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, five per centum thereon; for any larger sum, not exceeding five thousand dollars, two and a half per centum on the excess over one thousand dollars; and for any larger sum, one per centum on the excess over five thousand dollars; and if, at any time, there shall not be in his hands a sufficient amount of money to defray the necessary expenses required for the further execution of his trust, he shall not be obliged to proceed therein until the necessary funds are advanced or satisfactorily secured to him. If, by accident, mistake or other cause, without fault of the assignee, either or both of the said second and third meetings should not be held within the times limited, the court may, upon motion of an interested party, order such meetings, with like effect as to the validity of the proceedings as if the meetings had been duly held. In the order for a dividend, under this section, the following claims shall be entitled to priority or preference, and to be first paid in full in the following order:

First—The fees, costs, and expenses of suits, and the several proceedings in bankruptcy under this act, and for the custody of property, as here provided.

Second—All debts due to the United States, and all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof.

Third—All debts due to the State in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are p nding, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such State.

Fourth—Wages due to any operative, clerk, or house servant, to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars, for labor performed within six months next preceding the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Fifth——All debts due to any persons who, by the laws of the United States, are or may be entitled to a priority or preference, in like manner as if this act had not been passed: Always provided, That nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the assessment and collection of taxes by the authority of the United States or any State.

Of the Bankrupt's Discharge and its Effect.

SEC. 29. And be it further enacted, That at any time after the expiration of six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy, or if no debts have been proved against the bankrupt, or if no assets have come to the hands of the assignee, at any time after the expiration of sixty days, and within one year from the adjudication of bankruptcy, the bankrupt may apply to the court for a discharge from his debts, and the court shall thereupon order notice to be given by mail to all creditors who have proved their debts, and by publication at least once a week in such newspapers as the court shall designate, due regard being had to the general circulation of the same in the district, or in that portion of the district in which the bankrupt and his creditors shall reside, to appear on a day appointed for that purpose, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the bankrupt. No discharge shall be granted, or, if granted, be valid, if the bankrupt has wilfully sworn falsely in his affidavit annexed to his petition, schedule, or inventory, or upon any examination in the course of the proceedings in bankruptcy, in relation to any material fact concerning his estate or his debts, or to any other material fact; or if he has concealed any part of his estate or effects, or any books or writings relating thereto, or if he has been guilty of any fraud or negligence in the care, custody, or delivery to the assignee of the property belonging to him at the time of the presentation of his petition and inventory, excepting such property as he is permitted to retain under

the provisions of this act, or if he has caused, permitted, or suffered any loss, waste or destruction thereof; or if, within four months before the commencement of such proceedings, he has procured his lands, goods, moneys or chattels to be attached, sequestered or seized on execution; or if, since the passage of this act, he has destroyed, mutilated, altered or falsified any of his books, documents, papers, writings or securities, or has made or been privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any book of account or other document, with intent to defraud his creditors; or has removed or caused to be removed any part of his property from his district, with intent to defraud his creditors; or if he has given any fraudulent preference contrary to the provisions of this act, or made any fraudulent payment, gift, transfer, conveyance or assignment of any part of his property, or has lost any part thereof in gaming, or has admitted a false or fictitious debt against his estate; or if, having knowledge that any person has proved such false or fraudulent debt, he has not disclosed the same to his assignee within one month after such knowledge; or if, being a merchant or tradesman, he has not, subsequently to the passage of this act, kept proper books of account; or if he, or any person in his behalf, has procured the assent of any creditor to the discharge, or influenced the action of any creditor at any stage of the proceedings, by any pecuniary consideration or obligation; or if he has, in contemplation of becoming bankrupt, made any pledge, payment, transfer, assignment or conveyance of any part of his property, directly or indirectly, absolutely or conditionally, for the purpose of preferring any creditor or person having a claim against him, or who is or may be under liability for him, or for the purpose of preventing the property from coming into the hands of the assignee, or of being distributed under this act in satisfaction of his debts; or if he has been convicted of any misdemeanor under this act, or has been guilty of any fraud whatever contrary to the true intent of this act; and before any discharge is granted, the bankrupt shall take and subscribe an oath to the effect that he has not done, suffered, or been privy to any act, matter, or thing specified in this act as a ground for withholding such discharge, or as invalidating such discharge if granted.

SEC. 30. And be it further enacted, That no person who shall have been discharged under this act, and shall afterwards become bankrupt, on his own application, shall be again entitled to a discharge whose estate is insufficient to pay seventy per centum of the debts proved against it, unless the assent in writing of three-fourths in value of his creditors who have proved their claims is filed at or before the time of application for discharge; but a bankrupt who shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that he has paid all the debts owing by him at the time of any previous bankruptcy, or who has been voluntarily released therefrom by his creditors, shall be entitled to a discharge in the same manner and with the same effect as if he had not previously been bankrupt.

SEC. 31. And be it further enacted, That any creditor opposing the discharge of any bankruppt may *file* a specification in writing of the grounds of his opposition, *and the court may, in its discretion, order any question of fact so presented to be tried at a stated session of the district court.*

SEC. 32. And be it further enacted, That if it shall appear to the court that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under this act, and that he is entitled, under the provisions thereof, to receive a discharge, the court shall grant him a discharge from all his debts except as hereinafter provided, and shall give him a certificate thereof under the seal of the court in substance as follows:

District Court of the United States. District of . Whereas has been duly adjudged a bankrupt under the act of Congress establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and appears to have conformed to all the requirements of law in that behalf, it is therefore ordered by the court that said be forever discharged from all debts and claims which by said act are made provable against his estate, and which existed on the day of , on which day the petition for adjudication was filed by (or against him; excepting such debts, if any, as are by said act excepted from

the operation of a discharge in bankruptcy. Given under my hand and the seal of the court at in the said district, this day of , A.D.
(Seal) , Judge.

SEC. 33. And be it further enacted, That no debt created by the fraud or embezzlement of the bankrupt, or by his defalcation as a public officer, or while acting in any fiduciary character, shall be discharged under this act; but the debt may be proved, and the dividend thereon shall be a payment on account of said debt; and no discharge granted under this act shall release, discharge, or affect any person liable for the same debt for or with the bankrupt, either as partner, joint contractor, indorser, surety, or otherwise. [And in all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after one year from the time this act shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per centum of the claims against his estate, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors who have proved their claims is filed in the case at or before the time of application for discharge.]

SEC. 34. And be it further enacted, That a discharge duly granted under this act, shall, with the exceptions aforesaid, release the bankrupt from all debts, claims, liabilities, and demands which were or might have been proved against his estate in bankruptcy, and may be pleaded, by a simple averment that on the day of its date such discharge was granted to him, setting the same forth in hæc verba, as a full and complete bar to all suits brought on any such debts, claims, liabilities or demands, and the certificate shall be conclusive evidence in favor of such bankrupt of the fact and the regularity of such discharge: Always provided, That any creditor or creditors of said bankrupt, whose debt was proved or provable against the estate in bankruptcy, who shall see fit to contest the validity of said discharge on the ground that it was fraudulently obtained, may, at any time within [two years] after the date thereof, apply to the court which granted it to set aside and annul the same. Said application shall be in writing, shall specify which, in particular, of the several acts mentioned in section twenty-nine it is intended to give evidence of against the bankrupt, setting forth the grounds of avoidance, and no evidence shall be admitted as to any other of the said acts; but said application shall be subject to amendment at the discretion of the court. The court shall cause reasonable notice of said application to be given to said bankrupt, and order him to appear and answer the same, within such time as to the court shall seem fit and proper. If, upon the hearing of said parties, the court shall find that the fraudulent acts, or any of them, set forth as aforesaid by said creditor or creditors against the bankrupt, are proved, and that said creditor or creditors had no knowledge of the same until after the granting of said discharge, judgment shall be given in favor of said creditor or creditors, and the discharge of said bankrupt shall be set aside and annulled. But if said court shall find that said fraudulent acts, and all of them, set forth as aforesaid, are not proved, or that they were known to said creditor or creditors before the granting of said discharge, then judgment shall be rendered in favor of the bankrupt, and the validity of his discharge shall not be affected by said proceedings.

Preferences and Fraudulent Conveyances declared Void.

SEC. 35. And be it further enacted, That if any person, being insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency, within four months before the filing of the petition by or against him, with a view to give a preference to any creditor or person having a claim against him, or who is under any liability for him, procures any part of his property to be attached, sequestered, or seized on execution, or makes any payment, pledge, assignment, transfer, or conveyance of any part of his property, either directly or indirectly, absolutely or conditionally, the person receiving such payment, pledge, assignment, transfer, or conveyance, or to be benefited thereby, or by such attachment, having reasonable cause to believe such person is insolvent, and that such attachment, payment, pledge, assignment, or convey-

ance, is made in fraud of the provisions of this act, the same shall be void, and the assignee may recover the property, or the value of it, from the person so receiving it, or so to be benefited; and if any person being insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency or bankruptcy, within six months before the filing of the petition by or against him, makes any payment, sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance, or other disposition of any part of his property to any person who then has reasonable cause to believe him to be insolvent, or to be acting in contemplation of insolvency, and that such payment, sale, assignment, transfer, or other conveyance, is made with a view to prevent his property from coming to his assignee in bankruptcy, or to prevent the same from being distributed under this act, or to defeat the object of, or in any way impair, hinder, impede, or delay the operation and effect of, or to evade any of the provisions of this act, the sale, assignment, transfer, or conveyance shall be void, and the assignee may recover the property, or the value thereof, as assets of the bankrupt. And if such sale, assignment, transfer, or conveyance is not made in the usual and ordinary course of business of the debtor, the fact shall be *prima facie* evidence of fraud. Any contract, covenant, or security made or given by a bankrupt or other person with, or in trust for, any creditor, for securing the payment of any money as a consideration for or with intent to induce the creditor to forbear opposing the application for discharge of the bankrupt, shall be void: and if any creditor shall obtain any sum of money or other goods, chattels, or security from any person as an inducement for forbearing to oppose, or consenting to such application for discharge, every creditor so offending shall forfeit all right to any share or dividend in the estate of the bankrupt, and shall also forfeit double the value or amount of such money, goods, chattels, or security so obtained, to be recovered by the assignee for the benefit of the estate.

Bankruptcy of Partnerships and of Corporations.

SEC. 36. And be it further enacted, That where two or more persons who are partners in trade shall be adjudged bankrupt, either on the petition of such partners, or any of them, or on the petition of any creditor of the partners, a warrant shall issue in the manner provided by this act, upon which all the joint stock and property of the copartnership, and also all the separate estate of each of the partners, shall be taken, excepting such parts thereof as are hereinbefore excepted; and all the creditors of the company, and the separate creditors of each partner, shall be allowed to prove their respective debts; and the assignee shall be chosen by the creditors of the company, and shall also keep separate accounts of the joint stock or property of the copartnership, and of the separate estate of each member thereof; and after deducting out of the whole amount received by such assignee the whole of the expenses and disbursements, the net proceeds of the joint stock shall be appropriated to pay the creditors of the copartnership, and the net proceeds of the separate estate of each partner shall be appropriated to pay his separate creditors; and if there shall be any balance of the separate estate of any partner, after the payment of his separate debts, such balance shall be added to the joint stock for the payment of the joint creditors; and if there shall be any balance of the joint stock after payment of the joint debts, such balance shall be divided and appropriated to and among the separate estates of the several partners, according to their respective right and interest therein, and as it would have been if the partnership had been dissolved without any bankruptcy; and the sum so appropriated to the separate estate of each partner shall be applied to the payment of his separate debts; and the certificate of discharge shall be granted or refused to each partner as the same would or ought to be if the proceedings had been against him alone under this act; and in all other respects the proceedings against partners shall be conducted in the like manner as if they had been commenced and prosecuted against one person alone. If such copartners reside in different districts, that court in which the petition is first filed shall retain exclusive jurisdiction over the case.

SEC. 37. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall apply to all moneyed, business, or commercial corporations and joint stock companies, and that upon the petition of any officer of any such corporation or company duly authorized by a vote of a majority of the corporators present at any legal meeting called for the purpose, or upon the petition of any creditor or creditors of such corporation or company, made and presented in the manner hereinafter provided in respect to debtors, the like proceedings shall be had and taken as are hereinafter provided in the case of debtors; and all the provisions of this act which apply to the debtor, or set forth his duties in regard to furnishing schedules and inventories, executing papers, submitting to examinations, disclosing, making over, secreting, concealing, conveying, assigning, or paying away his money or property, shall in like manner, and with like force, effect, and penalties, apply to each and every officer of such corporation or company in relation to the same matters concerning the corporation or company, and the money and property thereof. All payments, conveyances, and assignments declared fraudulent and void by this act when made by a debtor, shall in like manner, and to the like extent, and with like remedies, be fraudulent and void when made by a corporation or company. No allowance or discharge shall be granted to any corporation or joint stock company, or to any person or officer or member thereof: Provided, That whenever any corporation by proceedings under this act shall be declared bankrupt, all its property and assets shall be distributed to the creditors of such corporation, in the manner provided in this act in respect to natural persons.

Of Dates and Depositions.

SEC. 38. And be it further enacted, That the filing of a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy, either by a debtor in his own behalf, or by any creditor against a debtor, upon which an order may be issued by the court, or by a register in the manner provided in section four, shall be deemed and taken to be the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy under this act; the proceedings in all cases in bankruptcy shall be deemed matters of record, but the same shall not be required to be recorded at large, but shall be carefully filed, kept, and numbered in the office of the clerk of the court, and a docket only, or short memorandum thereof, kept in books to be provided for that purpose, which shall be open to public inspection. Copies of such records duly certified under the seal of the court, shall in all cases be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated. Evidence or examinations in any of the proceedings under this act may be taken before the court, or a register in bankruptcy, viva voce, or in writing, before a commissioner of the circuit court, or by affidavit, or on commission, and the court may direct a reference to a register in bankruptcy, or other suitable person, to take and certify such examination, and may compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers, and the giving of testimony in the same manner as in suits in equity in the circuit court.

Involuntary Bankruptcy.

SEC. 39. And be it further enacted, That any person residing and owing debts as aforesaid, who, after the passage of this act, shall depart from the State, district, or Territory, of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors, or, being absent, shall, with such intent, remain absent; or shall conceal himself to avoid the service of legal process in any action for the recovery of a debt or demand provable under this act; or shall conceal and remove any of his property to avoid its being attached, taken, or sequestered on legal process; or shall make any assignment, gift, sale, conveyance, or transfer of his estate, property, rights, or credits, either within the United States or elsewhere, with intent to delay, defraud, or hinder his creditors; or who has been arrested and held in custody under or by virtue of mesne process of execution, issued out of

any court of any State, district, or Territory, within which such debtor resides or has property, founded upon a demand in its nature provable against a bankrupt's estate under this act, and for a sum exceeding one hundred dollars, and such process is remaining in force and not discharged by payment, or in any other manner provided by the law of such State, district, or Territory applicable thereto, for a period of seven days; or has been actually imprisoned for more than seven days in a civil action, founded on contract, for the sum of one hundred dollars or upwards; or who being bankrupt or insolvent, or in contemplation of bankruptcy or insolvency, shall make any payment, gift, grant, sale, conveyance, or transfer of money, or other property, estate, rights, or credits, or give any warrant to confess judgment, or procure or suffer his property to be taken on legal process, with intent to give a preference to one or more of his creditors, or to any person or persons who are or may be liable for him as indorsers, bail, sureties, or otherwise, or with the intent, by such disposition of his property, to defeat or delay the operation of this act; or who, being a banker, merchant, or trader, has fraudulently stopped or suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper, within a period of fourteen days, shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy, and, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed, shall be adjudged a bankrupt, on the petition of one or more of his creditors, the aggregate of whose debts provable under this act amount to at least two hundred and fifty dollars, provided such petition is brought within six months after the act of bankruptcy shall have been committed. And if such person shall be adjudged a bankrupt, the assignee may recover back the money or other property so paid, conveyed, sold, assigned, or transferred contrary to this act, provided the person receiving such payment or conveyance had reasonable cause to believe that a fraud on this act was intended, or that the debtor was insolvent, and such creditor shall not be allowed to prove his debt in bankruptcy.

SEC. 40. And be it further enacted, That upon the filing of the petition authorized by the next preceding section, if it shall appear that sufficient grounds exist therefor, the court shall direct that the entry of any order requiring the debtor to appear and show cause, at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at a time to be specified in the order, not less than five days from the service thereof, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted; and may also, by its injunction, restrain the debtor, and any other person, in the meantime, from making any transfer or disposition of any of the debtor's property not excepted by this act from the operation thereof and from any interference therewith; and if it shall appear that there is probable cause for believing that the debtor is about to leave the district, or to remove or conceal his goods and chattels or his evidence of property, or make any fraudulent conveyance or disposition thereof, the court may issue a warrant to the marshal of the district, commanding him to arrest the alleged bankrupt and him safely keep, unless he shall give bail to the satisfaction of the court for his appearance from time to time, as required by the court, until the decision of the court upon the petition or the further order of the court, and forthwith to take possession provisionally of all the property and effects of the debtor, and safely keep the same until the further order of the court. A copy of the petition and of such order to show cause shall be served on such debtor by delivering the same to him personally, or leaving the same at his last or usual place of abode; or, if such debtor cannot be found, or his place of residence ascertained, service shall be made by publication, in such manner as the judge may direct. No further proceedings, unless the debtor appear and consent thereto, shall be had until proof shall have been given, to the satisfaction of the court, of such service or publication; and if such proof be not given on the return day of such order, the proceedings shall be adjourned and an order made that the notice be forthwith so served or published.

SEC. 41. And be it further enacted, That on such return day or adjourned day, if the notice has been duly served or published, or shall be waived by the appearance and consent of the debtor, and may adjourn the proceedings from time to time, on good cause shown, and shall, if the debtor on the same day so

demand in writing, order a trial by jury at the first term of the court at which a jury shall be in attendance, to ascertain the facts of such alleged bankruptcy; and if, upon such hearing or trial, the debtor proves to the satisfaction of the court or the jury, as the case may be, that the facts set forth in the petition are not true, or that the debtor has paid and satisfied all liens upon his property, in case the existence of such liens were the sole ground of the proceeding, the proceedings shall be dismissed and the respondent shall recover his costs.

SEC. 42. And be it further enacted, That if the facts set forth in the petition are found to be true, or if default be made by the debtor to appear pursuant to the order, upon due proof of service thereof being made, the court shall adjudge the debtor to be a bankrupt, and, as such, subject to the provisions of this act, and shall forthwith issue a warrant to take possession of the estate of the debtor. The warrant shall be directed, and the property of the debtor shall be taken thereon, and shall be assigned and distributed in the same manner and with similar proceedings to those hereinbefore provided for the taking possession, assignment, and distribution of the property of the debtor upon his own petition. The order of adjudication of bankruptcy shall require the bankrupt forthwith, or within such number of days, not exceeding five after the date of the order of notice thereof, as shall by the order be prescribed, to make and deliver, or transmit by mail, postpaid, to the messenger, a schedule of the creditors and an inventory of his estate in the form and verified in the manner required of a petitioning debtor by section thirteen. If the debtor has failed to appear in person, or by attorney, a certified copy of the adjudication shall be forthwith served on him by delivery or publication in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of the order to show cause; and if the bankruptcy is absent or cannot be found, such schedule and inventory shall be prepared by the messenger and the assignee from the best information they can obtain. If the petitioning creditor shall not appear and proceed on the return day, or adjourned day, the court may, upon the petition of any other creditor, to the required amount, proceed to adjudicate on such petition, without requiring a new service or publication of notice to the debtor.

Of Superseding the Bankrupt Proceedings by Arrangement.

SEC. 43. And be it further enacted, That if at the first meeting of creditors, or at any meeting of creditors to be specially called for that purpose, and of which previous notice shall have been given for such length of time and in such manner as the court may direct, three-fourths in value of the creditors whose claims have been proved shall determine and resolve that it is for the interest of the general body of the creditors that the estate of the bankrupt should be wound up and settled, and distribution made among the creditors by trustees, under the inspection and direction of a committee of the creditors, it shall be lawful for the creditors to certify and report such resolution to the court, and to nominate one or more trustees to take and hold and distribute the estate, under the direction of such committee. If it shall appear to the court, after hearing the bankrupt and such creditors as may desire to be heard, that the resolution was duly passed and that the interests of the creditors will be promoted thereby, it shall confirm the same; and upon the execution and filing, by or on behalf of three-fourths in value of all the creditors whose claims have been proved, of a consent that the estate of the bankrupt be wound up and settled by said trustees, according to the terms of such resolution, the bankrupt, or his assignee in bankruptcy, if appointed, as the case may be, shall, under the direction of the court, and under oath, convey, transfer, and deliver all the property and estate of the bankrupt to the said trustee or trustees, who shall, upon such conveyance and transfer, have and hold the same in the same manner, and with the same powers and rights, in all respects, as the bankrupt would have had or held the same if no proceedings in bankruptcy had been taken; or as the assignee in bankruptcy would have done had such resolution not been passed: and such consent and the proceedings there-

under shall be as binding in all respects on any creditor whose debt is provable, who has not signed the same, as if he had signed it, and on any creditor whose debt, if provable, is not proved, as if he had proved it: and the court, by order, shall direct all acts and things needful to be done to carry into effect such resolution of the creditors; and the said trustees shall proceed to wind up and settle the estate under the direction and inspection of such committee of the creditors, for the equal benefit of all such creditors, and the winding up and settlement of any estate under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be proceedings in bankruptcy under this act; and the said trustees shall have all the rights and powers of assignees in bankruptcy. The court, on the application of such trustees, shall have power to summon and examine, on oath or otherwise, the bankrupt, and any creditor, and any person indebted to the estate, or known or suspected of having any of the estate in his possession, or any other person whose examination may be material or necessary to aid the trustees in the execution of their trust, and to compel the attendance of such persons and the production of books and papers in the same manner as in other proceedings in bankruptcy under this act; and the bankrupt shall have the like right to apply for and obtain a discharge after the passage of such resolution and the appointment of such trustees as if such resolution had not been passed, and as if all the proceedings had continued in the manner provided in the preceeding sections of this act. If the resolution shall not be duly reported, or the consent of the creditors shall not be duly filed, or if, upon its filing, the court shall not think fit to approve thereof, the bankruptcy shall proceed as though no resolution had been passed, and the court may make all necessary orders for resuming the proceeding. And the period of time which shall have elapsed between the date of the resolution and the date of the order for resuming the proceedings shall not be reckoned in calculating periods of time prescribed by this act.

Penalties against Bankrupts.

SEC. 44. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, if any debtor or bankrupt shall, after the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, secrete or conceal any property belonging to his estate, or part with, conceal, or destroy, alter, mutilate, or falsify, or cause to be concealed, destroyed, altered, mutilated, or falsified, any book, deed, document, or writing relating thereto, or remove, or cause to be removed, the same, or any part thereof, out of the district, or otherwise dispose of any part thereof, with intent to prevent it from coming into the possession of the assignee in bankruptcy, or to hinder, impede, or delay either of them in recovering or receiving the same, or make any payment, gift, sale, assignment, transfer, or conveyance of any property belonging to his estate with the like intent, or spends any part thereof in gaming; or shall, with intent to defraud, wilfully and fraudulently conceal from his assignee, or omit from his schedule any property or effects whatsoever; or if, in case of any person having, to his knowledge or belief, proved a false or fictitious debt against his estate, he shall fail to disclose to his assignee within one month after coming to the knowledge or belief thereof; or shall attempt to account for any of his property by fictitious losses or expenses, or shall, within three months before the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, under the false color and pretence of carrying on business and dealings in the ordinary course of trade, obtain on credit from any person any goods or chattels with intent to defraud, or shall, with intent to defraud, or shall, with intent to defraud his creditors, within three months next before the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, pawn, pledge, or dispose of, otherwise than by bona fide transactions in the ordinary way of his trade, any of his goods or chattels which have been obtained on credit and remain unpaid for, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of the United

States, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three years.

Penalties against Officers.

SEC. 45. And be it further enacted, That if any judge, register, clerk, marshal, messenger, assignee, or any other officer of the several courts of bankruptcy shall, for anything done or pretended to be done under this act, or under color of doing anything thereunder, wilfully demand or take, or appoint or allow any person whatever to take for him or on his account, or for or on account of any other person or in trust for him or any other person, any fee, emolument, gratuity, sum of money, or anything of value whatever, other than is allowed by this act, or which shall be allowed under the authority thereof, such person, when convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of not less than three hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years.

SEC. 46. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall forge the signature of a judge, register, or other officer of the court, or shall forge or counterfeit the seal of the courts, or knowingly concur in using any such forged or counterfeit, signature or seal, for the purpose of authenticating any proceeding or document, or shall tender in evidence any such proceeding or document with a false or counterfeit signature of any such judge, register, or other officer, or a false or counterfeit seal of the court, subscribed or attached thereto, knowing such signature or seal to be false or counterfeit, any such person shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and not more than five thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the court.

Fees and Costs.

SEC. 47. And be it further enacted, That in each case there shall be allowed and paid, in addition to the fees of the clerk of the court as now established by law, or as may be established by general order, under the provisions of this act, for fees in bankruptcy, the following fees, which shall be applied to the payment *for the services* of the registers:

For issuing every warrant, two dollars.

For each day in which a meeting is held, three dollars.

For each order for a dividend, three dollars.

For every order substituting an arrangement by trust-deed for bankruptcy, two dollars.

For every bond with sureties, two dollars.

For every application for any meeting in any matter under this act, one dollar.

For every day's service while actually employed under a special order of the court, a sum not exceeding five dollars, to be allowed by the court.

For taking depositions, the fees now allowed by law.

For every discharge when there is no opposition, two dollars.

Such fees shall have priority of payment over all other claims out of the estate, and before a warrant issues the petitioner shall deposit with the senior register of the court, or with the clerk, to be delivered to the register, fifty dollars as security for the payment thereof; and if there are not sufficient assets for the payment of the fees, the person upon whose petition the warrant is issued shall pay the same, and the court may issue an execution against him to compel payment to the register.

Before any dividend is ordered, the assignee shall pay out of the estate to the messenger the following fees and no more:

First, For service of warrant, two dollars.

Second, For all necessary travel, at the rate of five cents a mile, each way.

Third, For each written note to creditor named in the schedule, ten cents.

Fourth, for custody of property, publication of notices, and other services, his actual and necessary expenses upon returning the same in specific items, and making oath that they have been actually incurred and paid by him, and are just and reasonable, the same to be taxed or adjusted by the court, and the oath of the messenger shall not be conclusive as to the necessity of said expenses.

For cause shown, and upon hearing thereon, such further allowance may be made as the court, in its discretion, may determine.

The enumeration of the foregoing fees shall not prevent the *judges*, who shall frame general rules and orders in accordance with the provisions of section ten, from prescribing a tariff of fees for all other services of the officers of courts of bankruptcy, or from reducing the fees prescribed in this section in classes of cases to be named in their rules and orders.

Of Meaning of Terms and Computation of Time.

SEC. 48. And be it further enacted, that the word "assignee" and the word "creditor" shall include the plural also; and the word "messenger" shall include his assistant or assistants, except in the provision for the fees of that officer. The word "marshal" shall include the marshal's deputies; the word "person" shall also include "corporation," and the word "oath" shall include affirmation." And in all cases in which any particular number of days is prescribed by this act, or shall be mentioned in any rule or order of court of general order which shall at any time be made under this act, for the doing of any act, or for any other purpose, the same shall be reckoned, in the absence of any expression to the contrary, exclusive of the first and inclusive of the last day, unless the last day shall fall on a Sunday, Christmas day, or on any day appointed by the President of the United States, as a day of public fast or thanksgiving, or on the Fourth of July, in which case the time shall be reckoned exclusive of that day also.

SEC. 49. And be it further enacted, That all the jurisdiction, power, and authority conferred upon and vested in in the district court of the United States by this act in cases in bankruptcy are hereby conferred upon and vested in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and in and upon the supreme courts of the several Territories of the United States, where the bankrupt resides in the said District of Columbia or in either of the said Territories. And in those judicial districts which are not within any organized circuit of the United States, the power and jurisdiction of a circuit court in bankruptcy may be exercised by the district judge.

SEC. 50. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and take effect as to the appointment of the officers created hereby, and the promulgation of rules and general orders, from and after the date of its approval: Provided, That no petition or other proceeding under this act shall be filed, received, or commenced before the first day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Approved March 2d, 1867.

TARIFF LAWS PASSED BY THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 11, 1867.

The following Acts of Congress are published for the information and guidance of Customs officers.

H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JOINT RESOLUTION to amend section five of an Act entitled "An act to increase duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the paragraph of section five of an act entitled "An act to increase duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as follows, to wit: "on lastings, mohair cloth, silk, twist, wool or other manufactured cloth woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for shoes, slippers, bootees, gaiters, and buttons exclusively, not combined with India rubber, ten per cent. ad valorem," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution, machinery for the manufacture of beet sugar, and imported for that purpose solely, shall be exempted from duty.

Approved March 2, 1867.

AN ACT to provide increased revenue from imported wool, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the articles mentioned and embraced in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all unmanufactured wool, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, imported from foreign countries, the duties hereinafter provided. All wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, as aforesaid, shall be divided, for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into three classes, to wit:

CLASS 1—CLOTHING WOOL.

That is to say, merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote; down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in classes two and three.

CLASS 2—COMBING WOOLS.

That is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, down combing wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used; and also all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals.

CLASS 3—CARPET WOOLS, AND OTHER SIMILAR WOOLS.

Such as Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the classification herein provided, a sufficient number of distinctive samples of the various kinds of wool or hair embraced in each of the three classes above named, selected and prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and duly verified by him (the standard samples being retained in the Treasury Department), shall be deposited in the custom houses and elsewhere, as he may direct, which samples shall be used by the proper officers of the customs to determine the classes above specified, to which all imported wools belong. And upon wools of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty-two cents or less per pound, the duty shall be ten cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, eleven per centum ad valorem; upon wools of the same class, the value thereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty-two cents per pound, the duty shall be twelve cents per pound, and in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem. Upon wools of the second class, and upon all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty-two cents or less per pound, the duty shall be ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto, eleven per centum ad valorem: upon wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty-two cents per pound, the duty shall be twelve cents per pound, and in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem. Upon wools of the third class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported into the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be twelve cents or less per pound, the duty shall be three cents per pound; upon wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed twelve cents per pound, the duty shall be six cents per pound: Provided, That any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition, for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt, or any other foreign substance, shall be subject to pay twice the amount of duty to which it would be otherwise subjected, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, further, That when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag or package, it shall be appraised by the appraiser, to determine the rate of duty to which it shall be subjected, at the average aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag or package: and when bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice at the same price whereby the average price shall be reduced more than ten per centum below the value of the bale of the best quality, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality; and no bale, bag or package shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being invoiced with wool of lower value: And provided further, That the duty upon wool of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed, and that the duty upon wool of all classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the amount of the duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed. On sheep skins and Angora goat skins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, the duty shall be thirty per centum ad valorem; and on woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks, the duty shall be twelve cents per pound.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

On woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every de-

scription made wholly or in part of wool, not herein otherwise provided for, fifty cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, and all manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, except such as are composed in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, valued at not exceeding forty cents per pound, twenty cents per pound; valued at above forty cents per pound and not exceeding sixty cents per pound, thirty cents per pound; valued at above sixty cents per pound and not exceeding eighty cents per pound, forty cents per pound: valued at above eighty cents per pound, fifty cents per pound; and, in addition thereto, upon all the above named articles, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On endless belts or felts for paper or printing machines, twenty cents per pound and thirty five per centum ad valorem.

On bunting, twenty cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On women's and children's dress goods and real or imitation Italian cloths, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animals, valued at not exceeding twenty cents per square yard, six cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at above twenty cents the square yard, eight cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, forty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That on all goods weighing four ounces and over per square yard, the duty shall be fifty cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, and balmoral skirts and skirting; and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods, fifty cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, forty per centum ad valorem.

On webbings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress-trimmings, head-nets, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels, or ornaments, wrought by hand or braided by machinery, made of wool, worsted, or mohair, or of which wool, worsted or mohair is a component material, unmixed with silk, fifty cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, fifty per centum ad valorem.

On Aubusson and Axminster carpets, and carpets woven whole for rooms, fifty per centum ad valorem; on Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, seventy cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on Brussels carpets wrought by the Jacquard machine, forty-four cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on patent velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, forty cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on tapestry Brussels carpets printed on the warp or otherwise, twenty-eight cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on treble ingrain, three-ply, and worsted chain Venetian carpets, seventeen cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on yarn Venetian and two-ply ingrain carpets, twelve cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, twenty-five cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on hemp or jute carpeting, eight cents per square yard; on carpets and carpetings of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise herein specified, forty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, and other portions of carpets or carpetings shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description, and that the duty on all other mats (not exclusively

of vegetable material) screens, hassocks, and rugs, shall be forty-five per centum ad valorem.

On oil cloths for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, valued at fifty cents or less per square yard, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at over fifty cents per square yard, and on all other oil cloth (except silk oil cloth,) and on waterproof cloth, not otherwise provided for, forty-five per centum ad valorem; on oil silk cloth, sixty per centum ad valorem.

Approved March 2, 1867.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract statement, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Treasury Department, on the 1st of March the 1st of April, and the 1st of May, 1867, comparatively:

	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.
DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.			
5 per cent. bonds	$198,091,350	$198,091,350	$198,421,350
" " of 1867 and 1868	15,679,442	15,482,642	15,379,642
" " of 1881	283,745,400	283,745,600	283,746,200
" " 5.20's	964,889,000	989,562,000	1,031,146,150
Navy Pension Fund	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,500,000
	$1,464,955,792	$1,499,381,592	$1,541,203,342
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.			
6 per cent. bonds	$12,922,000	$12,922,000	$12,922,000
3-year Compound Interest Notes	141,306,880	139,028,680	134,774,510
3-year 7.30 notes	632,798,050	582,330,150	549,419,200
	$787,028,880	$734,280,780	$697,115,710
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.			
Various bonds and notes	$14,576,689	$12,285,658	$11,932,540
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.			
United States Notes	$376,235,626	$375,417,249	$374,947,687
Fractional currency	29,514,729	29,217,495	28,975,379
Gold certificates of deposit	18,376,180	12,590,000	15,400,410
	$424,126,526	$417,225,344	$418 623,506
Aggregate debt	$2,690,587,289	$2,663,713,374	$2,668,875,099
Coin and Currency in Treasury	159,823,399	140,285,304	148,098,002
Debt, less coin and currency	$2,530,763,890	$2,523,428,070	$2,520,786,096

The following statement shows theamount of coin and currency separately at the dates in the foregoing table:

	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.
Gold Coin	$107,271,031	$105,956,477	$114,250,444
Currency	52,253,368	34,328,827	33,838,558
Total gold coin and currency	$159,823,399	$140,285,304	$148,0e9,002

ERIE RAILWAY.

The following statement shows the amounts earned and expended by the Erie Railway Company for the past five years:

	1862. 628m.	1863. 729m.	1864. 798m.	1865. 798m.	1866. 775m.
Passenger	$1,200,450	$1,850,964	$3,022,198	$4,031,680	$3,148,290
Freight	7,065,363	8,476,810	10,942,897	11,268,761	11,267,641
U. S. mails	101,652	101,052	101,352	101,352	129,456
Other sources	32,869	40,635	88,196	32,982	57,026
Gross earnings	$8,400,334	$10,469,461	$13,429,643	$15,434,775	$14,596,413
" per mile	13,376	14,363	16,850	19,336	18,834

Expenses	$4,860,748	$5,949,066	$8,882,040	$10,868,264	$10,853,140
" per mile	7,740	8,161	11,144	13,009	14,004
Profits	$3,539,586	$4,580,295	$4,547,608	$5,066,511	$3,742,273
" per mile	5,636	6,302	5,706	6,227	4,830
Expenses, per cent	57.85	56.82	66.13	67.26	74.35

The following shows the disbursements of the net earnings for each of the five years:

Interest on bonds	$1,399,405	$1,406,403	$1,221,806	$1,399,770	$1,631,073
Rent of leased roads	133,400	133,400	182,400	182,400	567,212
" of L. D. property	144,040	142,552	135,168	165, 90	165,690
Internal Reven'e Taxes	27,617	113,595	333,512	561,250	300,815
Taxes on Real Estate	71,880	104,259	259,819	225,416	246,335
Interest	.....	5,943	.....	49,329	95,151
Hire of cars	.....	28,246	85,788	29,264	31,331
Pavonia Ferry (net)	25,006	39,352	34,159	22,948	Prof.16,513
Loss by fire	91,736	10,000	.....	....	....
Sinking fund—Buff. Br.	2,200	2,354	.....	.....	.....
Buff., N. Y. & Erie RR.	.....	332,780	372,484	582,342	(See rents
Damages Pa. Coal Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,005
Total before dividends	$1,903,285	$2,309,006	$2,635,427	$3,218,311	$3,135,642
Old debts paid	1,182,945	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dividends July 1	... ..	699,062	925,992	906,641	567,305
" Jan. 1	496,795	761,040	906,632	283,579	
Surplus Dec. 31	26,631	751,197	79,552	657,960	40,326

The cost of the property of the company at the close of the same five fiscal years were represented by—

Common stock	$11,427,500	$11,569,500	$16,400,000	$16,570,100	$16,574,300
Preferred stock	8,535,700	8,535,700	8,535,700	8,535,700	8,535,700
Bonds	20,131,500	19,961,000	17,833,400	22,370,982	22,370,982
Stock and bonds	$40,104,700	$40,066,200	$42,769,100	$47,476,782	$47,480,982
Nominal cost	39,021,293	39,404,648	42,563,058	47,409,404	49,122,686
Difference (made up by the Drew loan on 28,000 shares at 60)					$1,641,703

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The following advertisements appear in our advertising pages this month:

MERCANTILE.

Lillie's Fire & Burglar-Proof Safes—198 B'way
Fowler & Wells—389 Broadway.
L. Prang & Co.—Boston and New York—Holiday Publications, etc.
Howard & Co.—619 Broadway—Diamonds, Watches, Holiday Gifts, etc.
Mercantile Library—Clinton Hall, Astor Place and Eighth St.
Ferdinand Korn—191 Fulton St.—Eau de Cologne.
Lewis Audendried & Co.—110 Broadway—Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.
Silliman's Journal.
A. B. Sands & Co.—139-141 William St.—Drugs
J. W. Bradley—97 Chambers St.—Hoop Skirts.
Chickering & Sons—652 Broadway—Pianos.

BANKERS & BROKERS.

Tenth National Bank—336 Broadway.
Barstow, Eddy & Co.—26 Broad St.
Lockwood & Co.—94 Broadway.
Vermilye & Co.—44 Wall St.
Eugene Kelly & Co.—36 Wall St.
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.—68 Wall St.
Simon De Visser—52 Exchange Place.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.—Cor. Pine & Nassau.
L. P. Morton & Co.—30 Broad Street.
Robinson & Ogden—4 Broad St.
Howe & Macy—30 Wall St.
Gilmore, Dunlap & Co.—Cincinnati.
Lewis Johnson & Co., Washington.
Ninth National Bank—363 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Insurance Co—61 William st
Fidelity Insurance Co.—17 Broadway.
Marine—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.—51 Wall St.
Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co.—35 Wall St.
Orient Mutual Ins. Co.
Sun Mutual Ins. Co.—49 Wall St.
Great Western Insurance Co.
Fire—Hope Fire Ins. Co.—92 Broadway.
Germania Fire Ins. Co.—175 Broadway.
Ætna Insurance Co.—Hartford.
U. S. Life Insurance Co.—40 Wall St.

THE

MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE

AND

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

JUNE, 1867.

MILWAUKEE, WISC.

Milwaukee is the largest and most important city of the State of Wisconsin. It is located on the river of the same name, or, more properly, partly on the river and partly on the bluffs overlooking Lake Michigan, lat, 43° 02′ 34″ north, and long. 87° 54′ 22″ west, about 85 miles north from Chicago. The district of which it is the port of entry embraces the whole Wisconsin shore of the Lake, and includes the sub-ports of Kenosha and Racine southward, and Port Washington and Sheboygan northward.

This city was founded in 1835, and was incorporated in 1846. The progress of the city and State in population, in the twenty-five years (1845–65) is thus marked by successive enumerations:

Census.	Population. City.	State.	City to State.	Census Years.	Rate of increase. City.	State.
1840.....	1,712	30,945	5.5 per cent.			
1845.....	9,655	155,277	6.2 " "	1840–45.....	463.9	401.8
1850.....	20,061	305,891	6.5 " "	1845–50.....	107.8	97.0
1855.....	30,447	552,451	5.5 " "	1850–55.....	51.5	80.6
1860.....	45,246	775,881	5.8 " "	1855–60.....	48.6	40.4
1865.....	55,641	868,937	6.4 " "	1860–65.....	22.9	12.1

The city and its external relations are thus depicted by the editor of the Eighth Annual Report of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce:

"Milwaukee is very favorably located for commercial purposes, and its natural advantages were recognized at an early day as likely to place it

among the foremost of the inland cities of the continent. Its career during the last fifteen or twenty years shows that this expectation was by no means a "baseless" one, and justifies the belief that even those reckoned among the "oldest inhabitants" may live to see its full realization. Situated on the western shore of Lake Michigan, about eighty-five miles from the head of that magnificent inland sea, and possessing a harbour unequalled on the whole chain of lakes, it seems to have been designed by nature as the great receiving point for the surplus products of that vast domain composing Wisconsin, Northern Iowa and Minnesota, as well as the general distributing point for the eastern and foreign merchandise required to supply the rapidly increasing population of all that productive and flourishing section of country. The Milwaukee and Menomonee rivers flow through the city, affording a river front of almost unlimited extent, and uniting in the heart of the city, form a harbor capable of accommodating a fleet of two thousand vessels of the largest class. The entrance to the harbor is protected by two parallel piers extending out into deep water, and securing a permanent channel-way 260 feet wide and 12 feet deep in its shallowest part. The Milwaukee river is damned about three miles from its mouth, furnishing a good water-power, upon which the manufacture of flour is extensively carried on."

The railroads at present terminating in Milwaukee are:

1st. The *Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway*, running in a northwesterly direction through Columbus and Portage City to La Crosse, on the Upper Mississippi, a distance of two hundred miles from Milwaukee. This road, or a branch road connected with it, will, without doubt, be extended, within the next year, or two at most, to Winona, Minn., thus bringing the extensive railroad system ratiating from that thriving city into direct communication with Milwaukee. The Winona and St. Peter Railroad, which must necessarily form one of the most important feeders of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, is already in operation, 91 miles due west of Winona. To Owatonna, where it connects with the Minnesota Central Railroad, establishing an unbroken line of railroad between Milwaukee and St. Paul. The old Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad, extending to Berlin on the Fox river, forty-two miles long, together with the Ripon and Wolf River Road, running from Ripon to the Wolf river, are now branches of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, owned and operated by the same company. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, intersecting the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway at Watertown Junction, and extending through Fond du Lac and Oshkosh to Green Bay, is also an important feeder to the same trunk line, but in consequence of the hostility of the management of the Northwestern Road to Milwaukee, much of the trade from the portions of the State through which it passes, that would naturally come to this city, is forcibly diverted to a more distant and inferior market.

2d. The *Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway*, running through the most populous and productive portion of the State, from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi river, 196 miles, with a branch extending 40 miles in a southwesterly direction from Milton, through Janesville to Monroe, in Green County, 110 miles from Milwaukee. As soon as the Company shall have completed the McGregor Western Road so as to secure direct connection with the Minnesota Central, they will no

doubt give their attention to the extension of their southern branch, from Monroe to Missippi at Dubuque, which will establish their connection with the extensive system of railroads running into Iowa from that point. The McGregor Western Railway, alluded to above, has been leased for a long term of years by the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, who are vigorously pushing it through to completion, the intention being to extend it to the north line of the State of Iowa so as to connect with the Minnesota Central from St. Paul. This road is already in operation a distance of 66 miles from McGregor, and preparations are in progress to bridge the Mississippi between the latter place and Prairie du Chien during the present season.

3d. *The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad*, running in a northwesterly direction to Portage City, about midway between Milwaukee to La Crosse. This was formerly known as the Eastern Division of the old La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, and until quite recently was operated as part of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The Western Division of the old La Crosse and Milwaukee Road is owned by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, who, by purchasing the Milwaukee and Western Railroad, and building 40 miles of new road between Columbus and Portage City, secured a through and direct line of their own to La Crosse, and leaving the Eastern Division for the present without an outlet to the Mississippi. The protracted litigation for the possession of this road was terminated a year ago in favor of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, who are now operating it between Milwaukee and Portage City. The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad connects with the Northwestern Railroad at Minnesota Junction, running to Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Green Bay.

4th. The *Chicago and Milwaukee Railway*, running along the lake shore from Milwaukee to Chicago, 85 miles, and connecting with the numerous lines of railway at that point running east, south and west. Twenty miles from Milwaukee, this road intersects the Western Union Railroad, running through Southwestern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois to Savanna, on the Mississippi River, 165 miles from Milwaukee, thus forming the shortest line between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. It is proposed to establish more direct means of communication with this part of the country by building, the coming summer, an air line of railroad from Milwaukee to Burlington, in Racine County, a distance of 60 miles.

It will be seen by the foregoing that the network of railroads centering at Milwaukee is being gradually but steadily extended and perfected, so that within a very few years the number of miles of railroad tributary to our city will be doubled and our commerce increased in the same or a larger proportion.

In addition to the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway, we have, by means of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad and Steamship Line across Lake Michigan, a direct Eastern communication with the Canadian railways and those of New England and New York. This route is available for the transportation of freight during at least ten months of the year, and during the summer season the trip across the lake, in splendid steamships built expressly for the line, forms a pleasant break in the monotony of a railroad journey between the East and West.

The grain trade of Milwaukee has grown up with amazing rapidity, and

is destined to make the port one of the most famous breadstuff entreports of the Union. The whole of Wisconsin and Minnesota is tributary to it, and as these become further developed, the business of the city must naturally be increased. In 1845 its whole export of flour was only 7,550 barrels; in 1866 it exported 720,365 barrels, being nearly a hundred to every one twenty-two years ago. Its wheat trade has grown more rapidly: in 1845 the whole export was 95,510 bushels—in 1866, 11,634,749 bushels; and in 1862 it amounted to 14,915,680 bushels. The trade in other grains has moved disproportionately and irregularly, but, on the whole, is considerable.

In order to show the localities from which Milwaukee draws its principal supplies of flour and grain, and what disposition is made of them, we give the following table showing the receipts and exports for the year 1866:

Received by—	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Mil. & P. du Chien R.R.	112,469	5,161,549	1,032,361	411,543	178,626	32,825
Mil. & St Paul R.R.	185,380	4,769,857	33,096	21,553	21,953	19,752
Hor. Div. Mil. & St. P. R.R.	13,869	231,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mil. & Minn. R.R.	111,383	1,161,981	2,098	648	1,637	25,886
Chic. & N W. R.R.	7,288	991,251	789,578	331,246	180,104	42,736
Lake	27,805	177,662	10,095	24,090	710	32,007
Teams	30,000	268,557	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unkn'n.	Unkn'n.
Total receipts	488,094	12,777,557	1,817,230	789,080	382,030	125,496
In store Jan. 1, 1866	7,969	852,287	107,759	7,063	10,528	15,102
Flour made by city mills	328,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total supply	824,763	13,629,794	1,925,019	796,142	393,558	167,798

Shipped to—	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Buffalo	217,405	5,398,111	1,465,375	350,601	201,609	7,672
Oswego	.....	2,455,499	42,367	30,515	50,600	....
Ogdensburg	49,336	671,852	2,594	500	.....	.....
Cleveland	.....	1,075,014	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo	.....	175,960	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandusky	.....	48,648	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	.....	123,875	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Vincent	.....	91,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Superior	6,592	.....	51,093	7,287	.....	1,040
Other U. S. ports	32,312	83,584	34,712	28,350	1,443	276
Sarnia	87,932	69,075	20,250	12,894	.....	.....
St. Catherines	.....	442,142	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	295	155,640	.....	26,600	.....	.....
Montreal	.....	78,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
By Chic. & N W. R.R	242,631	695,188	3,506	....	1,000	7,050
By Detroit & Mil. R.R	83,812	63,170	16,798	29,661	677	2,950
Total shipments	720,365	11,634,749	1,636,395	480,408	255,329	18,988
Consu'd & on hand Dec. 31, 66.	104,448	.....	288,324	315,734	138,229	148,810
Wheat ground by city mills	.....	1,643,650	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat in store Dec. 31, '66	.....	351,395	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	824,763	13,629,794	1,925,019	796,142	393,558	167,798

The two following tables show the total movement of flour and grain for a series of nine years:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN 1858–1866.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
1858	269,871	4,876,177	68',470	107,948	159,576	21,456
1859	239,952	5,459,927	360,912	156,341	128,984	32,733
1860	305,208	9,108,458	178,963	126,404	159,795	32,382
1861	518,300	15,730,706	151,346	114,931	66,991	73,448
1862	529,600	15,613,995	282,756	258,954	149,997	154,476
1863	453,424	13,485,419	948,429	355,450	199,469	158,882
1864	295,225	9,147,274	1,955,844	460,575	198,325	88,541
1865	389,771	12,043,659	657,492	270,754	149,443	134,360
1866	488,094	12,777,557	1,817,230	789,080	152,696	382,030

The quantity of flour made at the city mills during each of the last eight years was as follows:

In 1859	142,500 barrels.	In 1863	185,813 barrels.
1860	202.810 "	1864	187,339 "
1861	250,256 "	1865	212,829 "
1862	221,729 "	1866	328,730 "

EXPORTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN 1857–1866.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
1857	228,442	2,581,311	2,775	474	800	.....
1858	298,688	3,994,213	562,067	43,958	63,178	5,378
1859	282,956	4,732,957	299,002	41,364	53,216	11,577
1860	457,343	7,568,608	64,682	37,204	28,056	9,735
1861	674,474	13,300,495	1,200	1,485	5,220	29,810
1862	711,405	14,915,680	79,004	9,489	44,800	126,301
1863	603,526	12,837,620	831,600	88,989	133,440	84,047
1864	414,833	8,992,479	811,634	146,786	23,479	18,210
1865	567,576	10,479,777	326,472	71,203	29,597	51,444
1866	720,365	11,634,749	1,636,695	480,408	18,988	255,329

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store on the 1st of January, for eight years:

	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	15,590	7,989	12,349	28,519	35,000	41,357	18,296	43,000
Wheat, bush	351,895	852,257	352,500	1,134,400	1,411,601	1,826,931	648,000	314,000
Oats, bush	44,882	107,789	81,700	87,500	.....	.....	.....	....
Corn, bush	12,940	7,062	5,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye, bush	12,785	10,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Barley, bush	889	15,102	21,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The beef and pork business of Milwaukee, though second to the flour and grain trade, is still important, and a distinguishing feature in the general trade of the city. The receipts of hogs for eight seasons, with the average and total weight dressed may be seen in the annexed statement:

	Number of hogs.	Av. wgt., pounds.	Total weight, pounds.	Price of dressed hogs.
In season of 1858–59	52,091	225½	7,228,497	.....
do 1859–60	51,687	193½	10,001,434	.....
do 1860–61	60,129	238⅜	14,350,788	5 00@ 6 55
do 1861–62	89,461	200	19,892,200	2 50@ 3 50
do 1862–63	132,465	219	29,958,885	3 50@ 5 25
do 1863–64	141,091	202	28,500,382	5 50@ 8 25
do 1864–65	107,220	196⅞	21,108,934	12 00@15 25
do 1865–66	92,857	232½	21,589,252	9 00@11 35

The results of pork-packing in the city for the last four seasons was as follows:

	1862–63.	1863–64.	1864–65.	1865–66.
Number of hogs	132,465	141,091	107,229	88,858
Average net weight	219	202	196⅞	232½
Lard, pounds	6,016,707	3,791,485	2,514,812	2,954,779
do to each hog	33	27½	23⅜	33½
Pork, clear, bbls	....	1,065	2,943	1,350
do mess do	45,536	33,794	20,275	38,393
do prime do	7,383	17,114	18,710	1,170
do extra prime, bbls	13,912	8,464	8,361	5,648
do rumps do	....	....	....	248
Middles, Cumberlands, boxes	....	....	1,923	1,543
do short rib do	....	....	733	330
Shoulders, dry salted, lbs	....	....	....	2,049,622
Hams, sweet pickled, tcs	....	....	....	8,228
do do bbls	....	....	....	1,205

The number of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep slaughtered in the three years 1863–65, inclusive, according to the U. S. Assessors' return, was as follows:

	Beef Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
In 1863	25,170	5,021	58,829	5,217
1864	26,471	6,843	42,155	8,140
1865	13,988	4,937	7,939	12,375

The receipts of cattle and general returns of beef packing for four years, as given in the report of the Chamber of Commerce were as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Receipts of cattle	.....	25,170	26,471	20,177
Cattle slaughtered	13,876	18,224	18,078	11,360
Beef packed.....bbls.	25,275	31,365	35,274	9,629
" " .....tcs.	2,940	10,145	4,080	10,142
Tallow.....lbs.	677,700	1,024,920	540,540	753,044

The returns for 1865 are defective, and as to the number of cattle slaughtered the Commercial, as compared with the Assessor's report is short by 2,628 head.

The total shipments of provisions from Milwaukee for the same years are shown in the following:

	Pork			Beef		Lard		Tallow	
	Bbls.	Tcs.	Boxes.	Bbls.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Hhds.
1862.....	56,434	12,965	.....	33,174	3,217	13,538	6,751	4,750	...
1863.....	90,387	15,611	.....	42,967	6,377	10,967	10,546	4,928	250
1864.....	67,933	5,927	11,634	36,866	5,871	6,557	7,:07	5,255	249
1865.....	34,013	2,713	5,000	10,427	5,528	1,929	2,487	927	43

The following table shows the equivalent in barrels of pork and beef products exported in fifteen years:

	Pork, bbls.	Beef, bbls.		Pork, bbls.	Beef, bbls.		Pork, bbls.	Beef, bbls.
1851.....	3,877	2,441	1856.....	11,742	2,399	1861.....	47,428	18,665
1852.....	23,861	7,843	1857.....	1,045	3,754	1862.....	69,099	37,998
1853.....	7,226	4,371	1858.....	8,864	12,132	1863.....	122,109	52,552
1854.....	26,897	6,018	1859.....	31,661	14,871	1864.....	100,963	44,672
1855.....	33,047	236	1860.....	23,019	21,390	1865.....	42,707	18,719

The receipts and shipments of butter, wool and hides for seven years are shown in the annexed:

	Butter, lbs		Wool, lbs		Hides	
	Received.	Shipped.	Received.	Shipped.	Received	Shipped.
1859.....	545,658	504,574	492,259	713,552	....	....
1860.....	889,025	814,360	485,714	669,375	85,409	32,941
1861.....	484,358	637,706	732,706	1,000,225	69,743	17,991
1862.....	1,068,967	1,238,406	1,149,772	1,314,210	128,168	32,042
1863.....	852,596	986,826	.....	1,355,379	110,849	21,807
1864.....	1,386,817	1,749,755	1,957,601	1,993,372	144,334	44,961
1865.....	1,200,381	1,263,740	1,787,268	2,277,850	134,019	31,449

The receipts of hides includes hides taken off by city butchers and packers which numbered for the six years above given 12,873, 12,306, 17,876, 21,381, 26,471, and 18,925 respectively. The difference between the receipts and shipments gives the number of hides tanned or on hand at the end of the year. The shipments of leather in 1864 was 8,726 rolls, and in 1865, 8,993 rolls.

The Lumber Trade of Milwaukee is extensive, but by no means as large and regular as it otherwise would become had the city more direct communication with the consuming regions of Illinois and Iowa. Such a

communication, however, is about to be made in the construction of a railroad from the city to a junction with the Western Union Railroad, which traverses Northern Illinois to the Mississippi River, and it is estimated by those qualified to judge that this will increase the trade a hundred per cent within a year after its completion. The following table shows the receipts for ten years:

	Lumber, ft.	Shingles, No.	Lath, ft.		Lumber, ft.	Shingles, No.	Lath, ft.
1856.....	63,498,000	11,839,000	5,207,000	1861.....	54 534,000	19,602,000	2,823,600
1857.....	71,035,000	21,531,000	9,570,000	1862.....	38,858,000	13,585,000	3,950,000
1858.....	45,525,000	17,569,000	6,219,000	1863.....	30,158,114	7,971,000	1,373,000
1859.....	33,047,000	13,814,000	3,108,000	1864.....	35,547,868	3,397,000	2,098,000
1860.....	30,124,000	12,871,000	2,899,000	1865.....	42,055,778	2,589,000	3,525,000

The falling off in the lumber trade since 1856 and 1857, in which years it received its highest development, has been owing to the completion of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to the lumber region. By this line the lumber formerly carried into Milwaukee, and thence by water into Chicago, is now carried directly to the latter port.

The principal receipts of Eastern merchandise by lake and the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway steamers for these years are shown in the following statement:

	1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.
Apples, bbls.....	69,910	51,264	88,606	Oil, bbls.....	8,757	7,949	14,946
Coffee, sacks.....	7,801	5,406	9,575	" casks	153	146	173
Coal, tons.....	42,315	44,503	33,369	Sugar, bbls.	33,999	19,509	33,530
Dried apples, bbls..	4,002	2,046	1,390	" hhds.....	2,565	1,133	2,554
" sacks.	....	193	428	" boxes.....	546	326	638
Fish, pkgs.....	24,252	25,444	40,589	Salt, bbls 177,094		119,102	130,061
Hardware, pkgs ...	33,000	23,327	43,601	" sacks	....	1,753	100
Iron, bars.....	57,935	45,209	43,146	" tons	1,543	....	....
" bdls.....	50,423	29,391	39,361	Stoves, No	....	30,096	36,498
Molasses, bbls.....	9,045	5,501	9,135	Tea, chests	11,095	7,497	11,103
" hhds	140	156	40	Tin plates, bxs....	7,850	1,509	3,002
Nails, kegs.....	50,783	35,574	37,358				

The total amount of Eastern merchandise, exclusive of coal, railroad iron and plaster, received in 1865, was 50,444 tons, of which 36,390 tons arrived by lake and 14,054 tons by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. A very considerable amount was also received by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, of which no account is recorded.

From the records of the Custom House it appears that the total value of articles imported directly from foreign countries in 1865 was $160,806, and the value of produce exported to foreign countries, mostly Canada, $2,129,988. In 1864 the imports were only $16,628, but the exports amounted to $3,778,820. Among the exports in 1865 were: flour 155,521 bbls., wheat 1,355,899 bushs., pork 2,034 bbls., and 27,450 lbs., &c.

The total number of arrivals at the Milwaukee Custom House in 1865 was 3,099 vessels, and 1,359,962 tons. The number of departures was 3,085 and 1,358,819 tons. The arrivals and departures in 1865, and the three previous years were as follows:

ARRIVALS.	Vessels.	Tons.	DEPARTURES.	Vessels.	Tons.
American vessels.....	3,030	1,339,714	American vessels.....	2,974	1,314,504
Foreign vessels.....	69	20,248	Foreign vessels.....	111	34,315
Total, 1865.....	3,099	1,359,962	Total, 1865...	3,085	1,358,819
" 1864.....	3,061	1,356,540	" 1864.....	3,032	1,353,351
" 1863.....	3,414	1,533,138	" 1863.....	3,387	1,534,821
" 1862...	3,331	1,489,473	" 1862.....	3,256	1,502,325

Besides the articles of commerce named in the above statements there are a number of others which enter into the trade of Milwaukee, the products of Wisconsin or the manufactures of the city itself. Among the former are the lead of Southern and the iron of Northern Wisconsin, the ales and beer of the city, and the high wines. The receipts of lead in 1865 were 4,636 pigs, or 348,000 lbs. and of pig-iron 1,785 tons. The total of high wines made in the city was 3,046 barrels, and of beer and ale 58,666 barrels. There are probably a greater number of breweries in Milwaukee than in any other Western city, and the famous Milwaukee lager is a favorite beverage far and near. These breweries are also among the largest in the country.

SUPPLY OF COAL AND OTHER FUELS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.*

An important question has commanded attention on both sides of the Atlantic, but chiefly in Great Britain, as to the yield of the coal fields at present known, and whether it will long suffice for the growing demand? It has been asserted that at no very distant day the coal mines of the United Kingdom will fail to supply fuel enough for the constantly increasing requirements of local consumers and exporters; and the allegation is met by another, coming from Mr. Hussey Vivian, to the effect that, at the present rate of consumption, the collieries of the British Islands will yet last for a period of 500 years. Another theory is that at the present rate of production—say 100,000,000 tons per annum—exhaustion will follow in 300 years; and still another estimate places the limit at 212 years. As the fuel question is one of considerable interest, it has been thought worth while to collect some information bearing upon it, and present it here in a concise form, with the premise that this is not the place to discuss differences in statements, nor to try to reconcile discrepancies.

COAL FIELDS OF THE WORLD.

The following table (abridged from Daddow & Bannan's volume, entitled, "Coal, Iron, and Oil,") affords a very comprehensive view of the extent of the coal fields in Europe and America. Exceedingly little indeed is known of the other coal formations of the world; it is quite probable, however, that vast coal regions exist in Brazil, Africa, Hindostan and China:

Countries.	Total area of territory in the country. sq. m.	Area of the coal f rma- tion. sq. m.	Total prof- itable w'rk'g area. sq. m.	Esti- mated con- tents p. acre tons.	Number of work- able acres in coal area. acres.	Coal produced in each country in 1865. tons.	Estimated total avail- able supply in each country. tons.
Russia in Europe	2,095,000	.....	100	....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	177,761	4,000	200	....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	11,313	520	510	90,000	526.400	10,000,000	30,000,000,000
Austria	257,880	2,000	800	90,000	512,000	5,000,000	46,080,000,000
France	203,736	2,000	1,000	90,000	640,000	10,000,000	57,690,000,000
Great Britain	121,000	12,000	6,195	45,000	3,200,000	90,000,000	144,000,000,000
British North America	100,000	18,000	2,200	90,000	1,408,000	500,000	42,240,000,000
Australia	3,120,000	100,000	15,000	30,000	9,600,000	250,000	288,000,000,000
Pennsylvania(Anthracite)	46,000	530	470	90,000	300,800	10,000,000	27,070,000,000
do (Bituminous)	46,000	15,000	13,000	45,000	8,320,000	15,000,000	294,400,000,000
Illinois	55,405	40,000	30,000	30,000	19,200,000	1,000,000	576,000,000,000
Other regions in U. States	3,000,000	500,000	200,000	30,000	128,000,000	22,000,000	3,748,000,000,000

* Prepared by Wm. J. Patterson, Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade.

The subjoined statement shows the workable areas of the coal fields in various countries, with the quantities produced in 1864:

	Square miles.	Tons produced.
British Islands	6,195	86,000,000
United States	200,000	22,000,000
Prussia and Saxony	1,000	12,000,000
France	1,000	10,000,000
Belgium	510	10,000,000
Austria and Bohemia	1,000	2,500,000
Spain	200	400,000
British North America	2,200	500,000
Total tons produced		143,400,000

The area of all Europe is about 3,758,000 square miles, the coal-producing area being less than 10,000 square miles. The entire area of the United States is about 3,000,000 square miles, the productive coal area being over 200,000 square miles. Great Britain has an area of only 121,000 square miles, yet its productive coal area is 6,195 square miles, or nearly double that of all the rest of Europe. Europe has about one square mile of coal area to every 375 of territory; the United Kingdom has one to every 20 square miles; the United States one to every 15 square miles; and British North America one to every 46 square miles.

COAL FIELDS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The extent of the British coal fields has been stated thus:

	Square miles.		Square miles.
Great Northern Coal Field, in Northumberland and Durham	750	Staffordshire	250
Great Central Coal Field, Yorkshire	900	Warwickshire	105
Cumberland, West	100	Forest of Dean	30
Lancashire, Cheshire	500	Somerset and Gloucester	50
North Wales	160	Derbyshire	250
Shropshire	100	South Wales	1,250
		Scotland	1,500
		Ireland	250
Total square miles			6,195

The subjoined statement is condensed from Dr. Ure's estimate of the workable area of the principal coal fields in the United Kingdom:

Principal Coal Fields.	No. of workable seams.	Thickest seam in feet.	Estimated workable area, acres.
Northumberland and Durham	18	7	500,000
Cumberland, Westmoreland and West Riding of Yorkshire	7	9	99,500
Lancashire, Flintshire, and North Staffordshire	75	10	550,000
Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire	12	10	651,500
Shropshire and Worcestershire	17	..	79,954
South Staffordshire	11	40	65,000
Warwickshire and Leicestershire	9	21	80,000
Somersetshire and Gloucestershire	50	7	167,500
South Wales	30	9	600,000
Scotland	84	30	1,045,000
Ireland	9	6	1,850,000
Total estimated workable area		acres.	5,688,454

Edward Hull, Esq., of the British Geological Survey, made the following statement of the condition of the principal coal fields of the United Kingdom:

Coal crop.	Area, Square miles.	Coal contents, millions of tons.	Produce of 1861, tons.	No. of collieries 1861.
Scotch	1,920	25,300	11,081,000	424
Newcastle	1,845	24,000	34,685,884	848
Lancashire, Staffordshire, etc.	535	7,594	25,643,000	1,158
South Wales	1,094	26,560	13,201,796	516
Cumberland	25	90	1,255,644	28
Totals	5,419	83,544	85,817,324	2,974

W. Stanley Jevons, Esq., in his work on "The Coal Question," has tabulated estimates respecting the duration of the Northumberland and Durham coal field:

Author of estimate.	Date of estimate.	Supposed area of coal measures unworked, sq. miles.	Estimated amount of coal, millions of tons.	Assumed annual consumption of coal, tons.	Duration of supply, years.
MacNab	1792	300	....	.....	350
Bailey	1801	...	....	1,866,200	200
Thomson	1814	...	5,575	3,700,000	1,000
Bakewell	....	...	....	.....	350
Hugh Taylor	1830	732	6,046	3,500,000	1,727
Buckland	1830	...	....	.....	400
Greenwell	1846	...	....	10,000,000	331
T. Y. Hall	1854	750	5,122	14,000,000	365
E. Hull	1864	685	7,226	16,001,125	450

Sir William Armstrong remarked in 1863 upon these calculations as follows:

"The estimates are certainly discordant; but the discrepancies arise, not from any important disagreement as to the available quantity of coal, but from the enormous difference in the rate of consumption at the various dates when the estimates were made, and also from the different views which have been entertained as to the probable increase of consumption in future years. The quantity of coal yearly worked from British mines has been almost trebled during the last twenty years, and has probably increased tenfold since the commencement of the present century; but as this increase has taken place pending the introduction of steam navigation and railway transit, and under exceptional conditions of manufacturing development, it would be too much to assume that it will continue to advance with equal rapidity.

* * * * * * *

"The statistics collected by Mr. Hunt, of the Mining Record Office, show that, at the end of 1861, the quantity of coal raised in the United Kingdom had reached the enormous total of 86 millions of tons, and that the average annual increase in the eight preceding years amounted to 2¾ millions of tons.

"Let us inquire, then, what will be the duration of our coal fields, if this more moderate rate of increase be maintained. By combining the known thickness of the various workable seams of coal, and computing the area of the surface under which they lie, it is easy to arrive at an estimate of the total quantity comprised in our coal-bearing strata. Assuming 4 000 feet as the greatest depth at which it will ever be possible to carry on mining operations, and rejecting all seams of less than two feet in thickness, the entire quantity of available coal existing in Great Britain has been calculated to amount to 80,000 millions of tons—which, at the present rate of consumption, would be exhausted in 930 years; but with a continued yearly increase of 2¾ millions of tons, would only last 212 years."

It is certain that the annual yield of coal by the 3,268 mines in Great

and shipped in Nova Scotia from 1855 to 1866, both years inclu-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Years.	Tons.	Cwts.
.....	216,338	8	1862.....	393,631	5
.....	239,934	7	1863.....	429,351	..
....	267,808	17	1864.....	406,699	..
..	289,618	..	1865.....	605,595	..
.	267,496	..	1866.....	561,428	5
	304,129	..			
	334,545	15	Total	4,308,574	12

figures in the foregoing tables refer are situated

	County	Caledonia, Glace Bay....	Cape Breton
		Clyde	do
		Collins	do.
		Glace Bay.....	do
		Gowrie	do
		ternational	do
		gan	do
		Matheson Little Bras d'Or	do
		Mira Bay.....	do
		Roach and McInnis.....	do
	do	Sidney.....	do
	do	Port Hood.....Inverness County.	
.....	Cape Breton.	Richmond..... Richmond	do
.....	do	Sea Coal..... do	do
w Bay.....	do	New Cambleton.....Victoria	do

In the year 1864, 1865, and 1866, Nova Scotia imported as follows:

	1864.	1865		1866	
	Chaldrons.	Chald's.	Tons.	Chald's.	Tons.
From Great Britain.....	3,100	....	5,819	1,206	481
Canada.....	....	....	808	....	....
New Brunswick.....	832	338	173	906	....
British West Indies.....	80	....	1,142	....	....
United States.....	343	172	1,052	2,527	....
	4,355	510	8,989	4,639	481

The exports in the same year were as follows:

	1864. Chaldrons.	1865. Tons.	1866 Tons.
To Great Britain.....	....	....	575
Canada.....	3,875	7,012	16,300
New Brunswick.....	5,208	6,079	16,738
Newfoundland.....	13,846	23,706	36,132
Prince Edward Island.....	6,846	14,022	14.678
British West Indies.....	2,188	2 218	2,028
United States.....	244,175	450,294	392,712
Spanish West Indies, &c	2,600	4,589	3,885
St. Pierre.....	258	1,985	2,206
	278,996	515,905	484,749

Cost of Working the Mines.—The Chief Commissioner in his Report for twelve months ending 30th September, 1866, shows the amounts ex-

demand of future years, the fact should not be overlooked t
cations of geologists respecting the localities where profitable
may be expected, are not always to be implicitly relied up
shown by recent discoveries in Shropshire, England, a ne
having been opened up to mining enterprise, in a region
serted no such deposit could be expected. Such is al
been, at least in one instance, the experience of explo
There may be hope in another direction. It is
sent method of consuming coal for manufacturi
poses, cause an average loss of 60 per cent.
case, it can scarcely be doubted that an ant
late the ingenuity of inventors; and the
ances may be so improved as to prevent
percentage of the heat generated at so
of the quantity of coal consumed in G
then it would appear that the heat ari
51,000,000 tons of coal—*i. e.*, 60 p
sumed in that year, was wasted by

COAL IN

In attempting to convey
fields of the United States
in this way: "The relati
other countries may be
workable coal in Belg
becomes rather more
America 111."

Massachusetts and
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which, according to returns from the Department of Mines, produced the following quantities in the respective years ending 30th September:

	1866		1865	
	Tons, round.	Tons, slack.	Tons, round.	Tons, slack.
Sold for home consumption.....	87,640	11,986	51,262	8,276
Exported to other B. N. A. Provinces....	95,077	11,588	44,558	8,003
Exported to other countries.....	378,711	16,304	509,775	30,980
Total.....	561,428	39,873	605,595	47,259

The Chief Commissioner of mines for the Province (P. S. Hamilton, Esq.,) has furnished the following figures, showing the quantity of coa

and shipped in Nova Scotia from 1855 to 1866, both years inclu-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Years.	Tons.	Cwts.
.....	216,338	3	1862.....	393,681	5
.....	239,934	7	1863.....	429,351	..
....	267,808	17	1864.....	406,699	..
..	289,618	..	1865.....	605,595	..
.	267,496	..	1866.....	561,428	5
	304,129	..			
	334,545	15	Total	4,308,574	12

figures in the foregoing tables refer are situated

	ounty	Caledonia, Glace Bay....	Cape Breton
		Clyde	do
		Collins	do.
		Glace Bay.....	do
		Gowrie	do
		International	do
	ounty.	Lingan	do
	do	Matheson Little Bras d'Or	do
	do	Mira Bay.....	do
....	do	Roach and McInnis.....	do
..pany..	do	Sidney.....	do
....	do	Port Hood.....Inverness	County.
.....	Cape Breton.	Richmond..... Richmond	do
..ouse.....	do	Sea Coal..... do	do
..edonia Cow Bay.....	do	New Cambleton.....Victoria	do

In the year 1864, 1865, and 1866, Nova Scotia imported as follows:

	1864.	1865		1866	
	Chaldrons.	Chald's.	Tons.	Chald's.	Tons.
From Great Britain.....	3,100	....	5,819	1,206	481
Canada.....	....	....	303	....	....
New Brunswick.....	832	338	173	906	....
British West Indies.....	80	....	1,142	....	....
United States.....	343	172	1,052	2,527	....
	4,355	510	8,989	4,639	481

The exports in the same year were as follows:

	1864. Chaldrons.	1865. Tons.	1866 Tons.
To Great Britain.....	....	....	575
Canada.....	3,875	7,012	16,300
New Brunswick.....	5,208	6,079	16,733
Newfoundland.....	13,846	23,706	36,132
Prince Edward Island.....	6,846	14,022	14,678
British West Indies.....	2,188	2 218	2,028
United States.....	244,175	450,294	392,712
Spanish West Indies, &c	2,600	4,589	3,885
St. Pierre.....	258	1,985	2,206
	278,996	515,905	484,749

Cost of Working the Mines.—The Chief Commissioner in his Report for twelve months ending 30th September, 1866, shows the amounts ex-

The tables on pages 42 and 43 contain estimates of aggregate product of the coal fields of British North America, while the extent of the coal areas in the several Provinces is given above. But there are great discrepancies between statements; for, it has been "roughly estimated" by one gentleman of mining experience in Nova Scotia, that the future available supply of coal in that Province will not exceed 400,000,000 tons. While another gentleman, addressing the writer of this report, says:—"I have with considerable care calculated the available quantity of coal in the Cape Breton field, and feel certain that it cannot exceed 300,000,000 tons in beds of workable thickness, that is not less than 2′ 10″ or 3′ 00″ thick, The coal deposits in Nova Scotia proper, *that may be profitably worked.* are also very limited, and the product can hardly exceed 300,000,000 tons. Hence their great value, taken in connection with their accessibility, and lying principally on the direct line of commerce."

The following statement by Professor Leslie is submitted here, as the view of one of the highest authorities:—"The Albion Mines' beds are very extraordinary deposits; they form an exception to all the phenomena of of coal in all the British Provincial coal regions. Nothing like them has been discovered in the Provinces. The thickest beds of Cape Breton, East Coast, are never over 12 feet, and usually under 9 feet: but we have one bed (the main seam) 38 feet 6 inches thick, of which 24 feet are good coal, and the rest partings of black shale and iron stone; and another bed (the deep seam) 24 feet thick, one half of which is good coal, the other half being poor coal and black shale in intermediate layers. The enormous quantity of coal here preserved can only be estimated properly by those who have been used to the vast operations on the grey ash part of the anthracite region, where the regular 30 feet vein yields at least twenty millions of tons to the square mile, after all deductions have been made."

The opinion of Principal Dawson is also valuable. He has said:—"A cubic foot of the Pictou coal weighs above 82 lbs., rather less than 28 feet being equal to a ton of coal; hence a square mile of this seam (the main seam) would yield in round numbers 23,000,000 tons." Allowing 12 feet of good coal for the deep seam, and 6 feet for the MacGregor seam, they and the main seam together contain 42 feet of good coal, a square mile of which would yield the enormous amount of 40,250,000 tons.

There are now 30 coal mines in operation in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, which, according to returns from the Department of Mines, produced the following quantities in the respective years ending 30th September:

	1866		1865	
	Tons, round.	Tons, slack.	Tons, round.	Tons, slack.
Sold for home consumption.....	87,640	11,986	51,262	8,276
Exported to other B. N. A. Provinces....	95,077	11,583	44,553	8,003
Exported to other countries.....	378,711	16,304	509,775	30,980
Total.....	561,428	39,873	605,595	47,259

The Chief Commissioner of mines for the Province (P. S. Hamilton, Esq.,) has furnished the following figures, showing the quantity of coa

raised and shipped in Nova Scotia from 1855 to 1866, both years inclusive:

Years.	Tons.	Cwts.	Years.	Tons.	Cwts.
1855.....	216,338	8	1862.....	393,631	5
1856.....	239,934	7	1863.....	429,351	..
1857.....	267,808	17	1864.....	406,699	..
1858.....	289,618	..	1865.....	605,595	..
1859.....	267,496	..	1866.....	561,428	5
1860.....	304,129	..			
1861.....	334,545	15	Total	4,308,574	12

The mines to which the figures in the foregoing tables refer are situated as follows:

Chiegnecto Company,	Cumberland County	Caledonia, Glace Bay....	Cape Breton
Joggins.....	do	Clyde	do
Lawrence.....	do	Collins	do.
Maccan.....	do	Glace Bay.....	do
St. George Company.	do	Gowrie	do
Victoria	do	International	do
Acadia	Pictou County.	Lingan	do
Albion..... ...	do	Matheson Little Bras d'Or	do
Bear Creek.....	do	Mira Bay...	do
McDonald and McKay....	do	Roach and McInnis.....	do
N. Scotia Coal Company..	do	Sidney.....	do
International	do	Port Hood.....	Inverness County.
Acadia	Cape Breton.	Richmond.....	Richmond do
Block House.....	do	Sea Coal.....	do do
Caledonia Cow Bay.....	do	New Cambleton.....	Victoria do

In the year 1864, 1865, and 1866, Nova Scotia imported as follows:

	1864.	1865		1866	
	Chaldrons.	Chald's.	Tons.	Chald's.	Tons.
From Great Britain.....	3,100	....	5,819	1,206	481
Canada.....	....	....	803	....	....
New Brunswick.....	832	338	173	906	....
British West Indies.....	80	....	1,142	....	....
United States.....	343	172	1,052	2,527	....
	4,355	510	8,989	4,639	481

The exports in the same year were as follows:

	1864. Chaldrons.	1865. Tons.	1866 Tons.
To Great Britain.....	....	....	575
Canada.....	3,875	7,012	16,300
New Brunswick.....	5,208	6,079	16,733
Newfoundland.....	13,846	23,706	36,132
Prince Edward Island.....	6,846	14,022	14.678
British West Indies.....	2,188	2 218	2,028
United States.....	244,175	450,294	392,712
Spanish West Indies, &c	2,600	4,589	3,885
St. Pierre.....	258	1,985	2,206
	278,996	515,905	484,749

Cost of Working the Mines.—The Chief Commissioner in his Report for twelve months ending 30th September, 1866, shows the amounts ex-

pended in coal-mining operations by the various companies during the fiscal year to have been—

MINES IN NOVA SCOTIA PROPER.	
Victoria	$575
Macan	3,800
Chiegnecto	19,762
St. George	8,208
Albion	38,675
Acadia	62,925
Nova Scotia	4,275
Bear Creek	601
German	4,054
Montreal and Pictou	2,215
Miscellaneous workings	4,680
MINES IN CAPE BRETON.	
Port Hood	19,480
New Cambletown	$15,574
Sydney Mines	28,358
Lingan	13,020
International	5,621
Caledonia	58,483
Little Glace Bay	28,242
Clyde	1,332
Block House	11,954
Gowrie	31,021
Mira Bay	1,200
South Head	4,870
Richmond	8,810
Sea Coal Bay	208
	$377,951

The Commission makes the following remarks relative to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty:

"Although there has been a falling off in the total quantity of coal produced from our mines, the large number of applications made for licenses during the year evinces the interest which still prevails relative to this department of our mining resources. Within the year 376 applications have been made for licenses to search, embracing about 1880 square miles. Of this area 84 applications, covering about 420 square miles, have been for ground never previously applied for. Again, the number of licenses to work taken out during the year comprises 73 square miles, a larger extent than has ever been applied for within any previous year. This last fact indicates an increased degree of confidence in the Nova Scotian coal deposits from those who have been most engaged in exploring them.

"As to the decrease in our coal product for the past year, the cause of that must be patent to every one. The abrogation of the so-called Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and the imposition, in the latter country, of a somewhat heavy duty on coal, has of course, had its damaging effect upon our coal trade, as the United States was our largest consumer. Still the effect has not been so great as might reasonably have been expected; and the aspect of affairs at the close of the first fiscal year after the abrogation of the Treaty, is the very reverse of discouraging. On reference to tables in the appendix, droping fractions, it will be seen that the total sale of coal during the year amounted to 601,302 tons, or 51,551 tons less than those of the last previous year. Yet the shipments to the United States show a decrease of 145,744 tons. This falling off, it may reasonably be presumed, is not wholly to the abrogation of the Treaty. The great demand for coal during the late war, and the depressing effects of the war upon productive industry in the United States, gave a great stimulus to our coal trade, and one which did not cease with the close of the war Again, when the abrogation of the Treaty was imminent, a further stimulus was afforded to that trade, efforts being made to force as much coal as possible into the United States market before a duty should be imposed upon it.

"When we look to the other side of the account—to the direction in which our coal trade has increased—the prospect is very cheering. The proprietors of collieries, having a check put upon their trade with the United States, have been looking about them for new markets. The home consumption has increased, as might have been expected, in the natural course of things—the increase amounting to about fifty per cent. within the year. What is more important, the exports of coal to the neighboring North American Colonies has increased by 64,099 tons. These figures, however, do not sufficiently explain the matter. The annual export of coal to the neighboring Colonies has more than doubled within the past year, and present indications warrant the belief in a rapid and continued increase in this trade. In the prospect of negotiations for a revival of the Reciprocity Treaty, these facts are worthy of note. Should existing commercial relations with "other countries" remain as they are, I see no

reason to doubt that, by the close of the incoming year, the sales of Nova Scotian coal will have attained as great an amount as they would at the same period had the Reciprocity Treaty continued in operation."

COAL IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

It is to be regretted that so little is known respecting the coal-fields of this Province. The subjoined figures indicate a considerable importation for home consumption, the exports consisting chiefly of the peculiar products of New Brunswick. The Albert mine produces a highly bituminous coal (*Albertite*, as it has been designated), the opinion being entertained that it is a mere *deposit of asphalta;* it is now profitably worked. Professor Baily is of opinion that the bituminous shales are mis-named, that they are neither "shale" nor "schist," but a true "cannel coal;" unlike the Scotch cannel coal, however, to which they are supposed to be analogous, they leave a very large residuum.

The following are the imports of coal into New Brunwick during 1864 and 1865:

	1864, tons.	1865, tons.
From United Kingdom	16,997	17,207
" Canada	21	20
" Nova Scotia	10,813	8,428
" Bermuda	267	223
" United States	3,164	5,235
" Prince Edward Island	....	53
Total	31,262	31,166

The aggregate coal and shale exported in 1864 was 18,011 tons—16,609 tons going to the United States. In 1865, 1,232 tons of bituminous coal were exported; 17,464 tons of Albert coal, and 1,242 tons of shale;—the Albertite and shale being nearly all for the United States.

COAL IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Available information throws no light upon the coal mines of this island. The imports of 1865 amounted to 35,509 tons, viz., 25,494 tons from Nova Scotia, and 9,799 tons from the United Kingdom. In the same year there were 663 tons exported: including 151 tons to the British West Indies, 266 tons to the French West Indies, and 146 tons to Brazil.

PEAT FUEL.

During the past year or two the preparation of peat fuel by various mechanical processes has been prosecuted both in Europe and America. A peat bog is henceforth to be deemed a mine of wealth; and already there are numerous companies in the United States more or less busy in arranging for, or already producing the prepared fuel. So far has the business been carried in the neighboring Republic, that peat literature is an established fact; consisting not of pamphlets merely, but including a weekly newspaper solely devoted to expounding and expanding the theory of the new calorific agent.

It will be seen from the following computation how productive a peat bog may be: A cubic foot of crude peat taken from a well-drained bog

weighs from 50 to 55 lbs.; condensing and drying reduces it to about one-fourth of that weight. An acre is estimated to yield wet or dry condensed peat as follows:

2	feet deep,	1,000	to	1,200	tons of wet;—	250	to 300	tons of dry.
3	"	3,300	to	3,600	"	825	to 900	"
6	"	6,600	to	7,200	"	1,650	to 1,800	"
10	"	11,000	to	12,000	"	2,750	to 3,000	"
20	"	22,000	to	24,000	"	5,500	to 6,000	"

In this estimate 40 cubic feet of wet peat are allowed to a ton, while a ton of dry fuel requires for its production 160 cubic feet.

It is claimed for peat fuel that the purposes to which it can be economically applied are as varied as those of wood or coal. For domestic purposes it is superior to coal; except that it needs to be replenished oftener than coal, and less frequently than wood. It burns in open grates like cannel coal; and its advantage as a locomotive fuel is that it burns with great freedom, gives intense heat, and throws off no cinders.

In a work, entitled the "Industrial Resources of Ireland," published by Sir Robert Kane, in 1844, that gentleman showed that the precious Baltic iron, for which at that time £15 to £35 sterling per ton was readily paid, could be equalled by Irish iron, smelted by Irish turf, for £6 6s. per ton. It has been found by French engineers that the comparative cost of working pig iron with different fuels is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
1 ton, with wood charcoal, was	4	11	0
1 ton, with coal coke	2	16	0
1 ton, with raw coal	2	15	4
1 ton, with purified peat charcoal	2	4	10
1 ton, with crude peat (condensed)	1	10	0

Peat fuel is used at the Harwich Iron Works (England), and it is said to be probably the best at present made in any considerable quantity, being condensed by machinery, and dried or charred in a kiln. Fuel so prepared was tested against coal at these works, and the results of experiments during two days were these: "Coal got up steam to 10 lbs. pressure in two hours twenty-five minutes, and to 25 lbs. pressure in three hours; peat fuel got up steam to 10 lbs. in one hour ten minutes, and to 25 lbs. in one hour thirty-two minutes. Twenty-one cwt. of coal maintained steam at 30 lbs. pressure for 9¾ hours, while 11¼ cwt. of peat fuel maintained steam at the same pressure for 8 hours."

Many successful experiments have been made in the United States, which must be passed over with this mere allusion. The machinery in use in that country for its production is of two kinds—one designated the wet working, and the other dry working; mills on the former principle cannot be worked in the Northern States or Canada during the winter months, while the latter might be kept in operation throughout the year. Canada has a deep interest in the peat question; for, while geologists are unanimous that common fossil coal is not to be found in the Province, there are extensive beds of peat, from which supplies may be drawn to supplement the wood fuel which is being so rapidly consumed. Practical men have not been inattentive to the movements going on elsewhere. Perhaps less enthusiastic and enterprising, they are fully as patient and

persevering as their more demonstrative neighbors. After a year or two of patient, careful experiment, James Hodges, Esq., of Montreal, has perfected machinery for the manufacture of peat fuel, which is different in principle and operation from the peat mills of the United States, or rather combining the wet and dry methods. Mr. Hodges has had his fuel tested, and the results were most satisfactory. He says:

"Chemical analysis shows that peat, weight for weight, contains only three-fifths of the heating properties of coal, and it is therefore the opinion of many that it is little more than half as valuable for raising steam. Now this is all very well in the closet, but as practice shows that even with the best constructed furnace, thirteen per cent. only of the heat-giving properties of coal are utilized, there is still a pretty good margin for peat, and a possibility that by being able to economize a greater per centage of the heat-giving properties it contains, to make it do double the work of coal."

A ton of Peat-fuel occupies a space of about 70 cubic feet. A cord of wood weighs 4,000 lbs., and occupies a space of 128 cubic feet. An experiment was made at the Montreal Puddling and Rolling Mills, the result of which was stated by the Manager as follows:—

"The peat fuel was tested in an ordinary puddling coal furnace, and no alteration or adaptation was made, although this might have been done, and a large saving of fuel effected.

"The pig iron used was Dalmellington brand A, a strong iron soft and very tough.

"The quantity of peat fuel consumed was nearly double the weight of coal used on ordinary occasions.

"In my opinion, and with the present furnaces, by mixing peat with Picton coal, we could produce iron equal to the best charcoal iron, and at no more expense than the present cost of our iron, the quality of which is equal to the best refined English iron.

"With the furnaces as at present constructed we could not use peat alone. The combustion of the gas given out not being sufficiently perfect to produce the heat required for puddling to advantage, resulting in waste of fuel, and additional labor to the men.

"If we could get the extra price for the quality of iron turned out, there would be no doubt about the result; but, I fear this could not be obtained, as almost any description of iron seems to suit this market, so long as it can be sold cheap.

"I send you samples of the iron made at the trial, which I consider equal in quality to best charcoal iron, and superior almost to any description of iron imported."

A number of experiments made with locomotives on the Grand Trunk Railway have demonstrated the superiority and economy of the new Peat-fuel over wood; and the proprietor of the Caledonia Iron Works, in this city, states that for giving toughness to the metal used for car-wheels, and for uniformity of chill, the Peat-fuel is unsurpassed.

The following is a statement of work performed by Engine No. 158, burning peat fuel with a mixed train of 18 cars, from Montreal to Prescott Junction 112 miles. Prescott Junction being 260 feet higher than Montreal:—

The train consisted of	16	freight cars
	1	passenger car
	1	van
Total	18	cars.

Weight of freight	320,000 lbs.
Do. of cars	345,000 "
Total weight of train, cars and freight	665,000 lbs.
Distance run	112 miles.
Lost time made in running between Vaudreuil and Matilda, 75 miles	110 minutes.
Total weight of peat fuel consumed, 3¼ tons	7,450 lbs.
Value of fuel at $3½ per ton	$11.65
Fuel consumed per mile run	66½ lbs.
Cost of fuel	10 cents.
Number of car miles run	2,016 miles.
Fuel consumed per car mile run	369 lbs.

Cost of drawing a car containing over 10 tons of freight, a distance of one mile, a little over half a cent.

The engine was in the same condition as when used for burning wood, with the exception of the blast nozzels, which were *enlarged from 2⅝ inches to 2¾ inches diameter, or 34 per cent.*

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

Experiments have been going on in Great Britain and the United States to test the applicability of Petroleum as fuel, in conjunction with superheated steam—the trials so far having been made on stationary and locomotive boilers. Some experiments were recently made in Canada, and will no doubt be repeated, when certain chemical experiments with the crude oil are completed. The success which has attended the attempts on both sides of the Atlantic, seems to warrant those who have been engaged in the investigations in claiming that the use of Petroleum as fuel for locomotives may yet result in great saving to Railway Companies; while the effect of its introduction into war and merchant steamships may be of such a nature as to admit of the vessel continuing three times longer under steam than if coal were used.

The obstacle to the "*Great Eastern's*" making a voyage to Australia or India, was at first purposed, was the necessity involved of carrying 10,000 tons of coal; with Petroleum for fuel that ship might carry thrice more than if coal were used. It is possible, therefore, that the great steamship may yet go to India or to Australia, and realize the idea of her projector. The Cunard steamship "*Persia*" is 3,500 tons burthen—1,400 tons being occupied by coal for the transatlantic voyage; such being the case, it requires little reflection to comprehend of how much value the successful use of petroleum fuel would be in ocean navigation. The direct and indirect saving would be immense. The introduction of Peat and Petroleum to supply the want of coal, and to reduce, if not to entirely stop, the consumption of wood, would be an incalculable boom to Canada; while it would bring into requisition the vast and increasing quantities of Petroleum, for which there is at present no adequate outlet. The quantity of Canadian Crude Petroleum likely to be available in 1867 has been estimated as follows:—

Stocks on 31st December, 1866	43,000 brls.
Yield at Petrolia (omitting small wells)	275.000 "
" at Bothwell and Oil Springs	10,000 "
	328,000 brls.
Estimated home consumption	143,474 "
Surplus	184,526 brls.

DEBT AND FINANCES OF MARYLAND AND CINCINNATI.

MARYLAND.

The funded debt of the State of Maryland as it existed on the 30th September, 1866, amounted in gross to $13,549,796 53; but deducting amounts cancelled and the amounts on which the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company are liable and pay current interest, the actual debt appears to be only $7,514,413 43 as shown in the following table:

Purposes for which issued.	Date of act authorizing.	Rate of int'st.	Principal when due.	Amount outstanding.	
Baltimore & Ohio RR	Ch. 104 of '27	5%	'45 or '80	$24,000 50	
" " (sterling)	" 336 of '38	5	1890	2,328,888 89	$3,301,389 39
" " (conv'rt.)	" 41 of '47	5	1890	948,500 00	
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal	Ch. 241 of '34	6	1870	2,000,000 00	
" "	" 395 of '35	6	1885	80,000 00	
" " (sterling)	" 336 of '38	5	1890	1,955,555 56	6,705,122 77
" " (conv'rt)	" 41 of '47	5	1890	1,314,060 00	
" " (sterling)	" 396 of '38	5	1889	1,032,222 21	
" " (conv'rt)	" 41 of '47	5	1889	373,285 00	
Baltimore & Susque. RR	Ch. 241 of '34	6	1870	1,000,000 00	
" "	" 302 of '37	3	1890	315,000 00	1,770,687 87
" "	" 395 of '38	5	1890	26,100 06	
" "	" 20 of '39	6	1890	429,587 81	
Annap. & Elk. RR. (st'ng)	Ch. 386 of '38	5	1889	60,000 00	155,420 25
" " (curr'cy)	" 12 of '39	6	1889	95,420 25	
Susque. & T. W. C. (st'g.)	Ch. 416 of '38	5	1865	802,000 00	1,017,622 00
" " (conv'rt)	" 41 of '47	5	1865	215,622 00	
East. Shore RR. (sterling)	Ch. 336 of '38	5	1889	60,000 00	98,554 25
" " (curr'cy)	" 323 of '39	5	1890	38,554 25	
Bounties to Volunteers	Ch. 15 of '64	6	after 1874		501,000 00
Total amount on September 30, 1866					$13,549,796 53

From which deduct as follows:

Issues under Chap. 241 of 1834 to Chesapeake & Ohio Canal & Baltimore & Susquehanna R.R. amounts cancelled from sinking Fund	$1,121,107 00	
Also, issues under Chap. 386 & 396 of 1838 to Baltimore & Ohio Eastern Shore & Annapolis & Elkridge Railroad, and Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, converted into currency and cancelled under Chap. 283 of 1864	1,636,887 21	$2,757,994 21
		$10,791,802 32

Also amounts on which Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Company pay the interest, viz.:

Sterling Debt, interest payable in London	$2,328,888 89	
Converted Debt, interest payable in currency	948,500 00	3,277,388 89
Amount of Debt for which interest is provided by State		$7,514,413 43

The sterling bonds issued under Chap. 416 of 1838, of which $802,000 are outstanding, were made redeemable at the pleasure of the State *after* Jan. 1, 1865. These bonds are payable in London, and in view of the present high rate of exchange, the comptroller recommends the cancellation of the existing issues and their replacement by a new series of bonds.

Against the above debt the State holds productive and unproductive property to the estimated value of $25,049,739 85, accounted for as follows

Bank stock		$91,160 00
Railroad stock (Balt. & Ohio $500,000, and Washington Branch $550,000)		1,050,000 00
Turnpike stock		15,000 00
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. stock, interest payable in London	$2,372,222 22	
do do do converted	901,450 00	3,273,672 22
Bonds of Susq. & Tidewater Canal companies	1,000,000 00	
Stock of Chesa. & Delaware Canal Co.	50,000 00	1,050,000 00
Dividend bond of Balt. & Ohio R.R. Co.	10,000 00	
Bond of Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co.	260,000 00	270,000 00
Due from incorporated institutions, collectors, sheriffs, inspectors, registers, auctioners, &c.		1,182,264 96
Total productive property		$6,932,097 18

Bonds of Ches. & Ohio Canal Co	$2,000,000 00
Loan to Potomac Co. $30,000, and interest to 1825	42,280 00
Stocks, viz.: Potomac Co $120,444 44; Ches & Ohio Canal $5,000,000; Annap. & Elk RR. $299,376 41; Md. & Del. R.R. (ch 303 of 1860) $125,245; Eastern Shore R.R. (do.) $112,700; Phil. & Balt. Central R.R (do) $35,000; Nanticoke Bridge Co. $4,333.33; Chesa. Steam Towing Co. $25,000	5,722,101 18
Bonds installed and not installed, exclusive of interest	10,000 00
Due from Chesa. & Ohio Canal Co., for interest	10,317,084 13
do Penitentiary for premium and interest	5,097 36
Stock in Elkton Bank	10,000 00
Dividend Bond No. 58 Balt. & Ohio R.R.	80 00
Total not now productive	$18,617,642 67
Total productive and unproductive	$25,049,739 85

Probably about a third of this property now unproductive owned by the State will ultimately become productive. But even as the matter stands at the present time the productive property is nearly equal to the whole net debt. The sinking fund at the close of the fiscal year 1866 amounted to $238,761 71, of which $61,582 99 were received in that year. The aggregate valuation of real and personal property in 1866 was $286,530,838 34, on which the following taxes were levied for the service of the year:

Amount of levy for direct tax @ 5 cents per $100	$143,265 42
do do do bounty tax @ 10 do do	286,530 84
do do do school do 15 do do	429,796 26
Total amount of levy for all purposes	$859,562 52

A new assessment law (chap. 157, of 1866) went into operation in 1866 under which largely increased values are expected to be realized, on which the levy for 1867 will be laid. Under this law assessors will make their returns to County Commissioners and Boards of Control and Review, whose duty it will be to equalize the rates etc.

The revenue of the State is derived from general and specific taxes and licenses, and dividends and interest on investments. The total collections (including $840,695 91 from sales of stocks owned by the State, and smaller sums from other sources) for the year ending September 30, 1866,

amounted to	$3,325,507 94
Balance in the Treasury, October 1, 1865	432,926 00
Total means for the year 1865-1866	$3,758,433 94
Total disbursements	3,390,617 58
Balance in the Treasury, September 30, 1866	$367,816 36

The principal items of income and expenditure were as shown in the following statement:

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
General tax on property	$740,194 26	Civil officers, salaries	$23,764 72
" " corporations	60,065 48	Legislature	70,104 07
" " on stocks	50,708 04	Judiciary	60,343 41
	$850,967 78	Militia	8,746 61
Special taxes & duties	83,034 68	Asylums and hospitals	46,475 00
Licences	462,138 23	Penitentiary & house of refuge	33,060 00
Charter tax of one-fifth passenger receipts on Washington Br. RR	459,368 50	Home of Friendless	11,000 00
		Colleges, academies &c	44,750 00
		School tax to counties	372,914 73
		U. S. surplus revenue—annual grant to school fund	34,069 36
Dividends & interest	509,407 49	Agricultural college	21,000 00
Sales of stocks & bonds	840,695 91	Public works, subscrip's. to	167,852 75
Loans	44,400 00	Public debt, repayments	33,241 97
Sundries	75,495 42	" interest, &c	707,042 94
	$3,325,507 94	Temporary loans repaid	895,033 64
Balance Oct. 1, 1865	432,926 00	Bounties	727,196 91
		Antietam National Cemt'y	10,000 00
		Sundries	124,071 54
		Balance Sep. 30, 1866	367,816 36
Total means	$3,758,433 94	Total disbursements	$3,758,433 94

The ordinary revenue for 1866–67 is estimated at $2,010,000, and the ordinary expenditures at only $2,007,600. The expenditures last year included unusual appropriations and extraordinary demands. The principal items are as follows:

For tax paid General Government	$371,300
Exchange for paying interest on sterling bonds (excess over previous rates	550,000
Bounties to volunteers, including appropriations for their relief	3,850,000
State's subscriptions to railroads	213,000
Total	$4,985,000

CINCINNATI.

The public debt of Cincinnati, as stated by the City Auditor in his report for the fiscal year 1865–66, amounted to $3,203,000. Of this amount $1,805,000 is guaranteed the interest by certain beneficiaries (railroad and canal companies and the water works) leaving the actual debt to be provided for from taxation $1,398,000. The following list describes the several issues:

Purposes for which issued.	Principal—Issued.	Principal—Payable.	Interest—Rate.	Interest—Payable.	Amount outstn'g
Funding city debts*	Apr. 1, '45	Oct. 1, '71	5	Apr. & Oct.	$100,000
" " †	....., '35	Nov. 1, '85	5	May & Nov.	80,000
Little Miami R. R ‡§	May 1, '44	Dec. 31, '85	6	June & Dec.	100,000
Whitewater canal ‡§	*Var.*,	'47-48 May 1, '97	6	May & Nov.	30,000
Funding floating debts†	*Var.*,	'47-48 May 1, '97	6	May & Nov.	149,000
Hillsboro & Cin. R. R †§	*Var.*,	'50-51 Aug. 1, '80	6	Feb. & Aug.	98,000
Eaton & Hamilton RR. †§	*Var.*,	'50-51 Jan. 1, '81	6	Jan. & July.	150,000
Covington & Lex. RR. †§	Oct. 1, '51	Jan. 1, '81	6	Jan. & July.	100,000
City Hall lott	Apr. 1, '50	May 1, '70	6	May & Nov.	60,000
Ohio & Mississippi RR. †§	*Var.*,	'51-52 Jan. 1, '82	6	Jan. & July	600,000
Funding floating debt†	*Var.*,	'53-54 Jan. 1, 1900	6	Jan. & July	83,000
Marietta & Cincin. RR. †§	June 1, '54	June 1, '84	6	June & Dec.	122,000
Wharf property†	*Var.*,	'55-56 Nov. 1, '85	6	May & Mar.	230,000
" " †	*Var.*,	'55-56 Nov. 1, '90	6	May & Nov.	229,000
Park* (in $1,000)	Mar. 17, '58	Mar. 17, '88	6	Mar. & Sep.	40,000
" * (one bond)	Mar. 17, '58	Mar. 17, 1908	6	Mar. & Sep.	100,000
Episcopal burying ground*	Nov. 1, '60	Nov. 1, '90	6	May & Nov.	34,000
Bounty†	....	July 27, '76	6	Jan. & July	100,000
" †	.....	July 21, '72	6	Jan. & July	50,000
" †	.....	May 1, '85	6	May & Nov.	8,000
Water works †§	*Var.*, '47	Apr. 15, '96	6	Apr. & Oct.	200,000
" †§	Apr. 15, '49	Apr. 15, '95	6	Apr. & Oct.	100,000
" †§	Apr. 15, '50	Apr. 15, '95	6	Apr. & Oct.	100,000
" †§	July 1, '51	Oct. 15, '90	6	Apr. & Oct.	100,000
" †§	June 15, '53	June 15, '90	6	June & Dec.	75,000
Schools†	Nov. 1, '35	Nov. 1, '85	5	May & Nov.	39,000
" †	Aug. 20, '45	May 1, '85	6	May & Nov.	25,000
" lots and houses†	*Var.*,	'61-64 Jan. 1, '90	6	Jan. & July	96,000

Against this indebtedness the city holds assets and property as follows:

Bonds of railroad companies		$1,050,000
Interest paid by city and refundable by railroad companies		706,500
United States Government for money advanced		18,437
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, rent of wharf property		150,000
School property sold		3,000
		$1,927,937
Market houses and public landings	$2,500,000	
School property	910,854	
Fire department property	598,205	
City property (miscellaneous)	1,724,603	
City water works	2,509,000—	8,242,662
Total assets and property		$10,170,599

Marked (*) are payable in Cincinnati; (†) in New York, and (‡) in Philadelphia; and (§) interest guaranteed.

The population and assessed valuation of property in the city, and the rate and amount of taxes, has been quinquennially as follows:

	Population of city.	Assessed valuation. Real estate.	Personal.	Total.	Taxation. Rate.	Amount.
1830	28,831	$3,157,675	$1,048,529	$4,206,204	1.20	$51,435
1835	31,000	4,314,080	1,394,542	6,208,572	1.90	107,445
1840	46,382	4,731,390	1,440,108	6,171,498	2.45	151,201
1845	74,699	6,15" 890	2,015,830	8,173,720	3.00	245,211
1850	115,438	34,19₂,430	8,668,298	42,862,728	1.70	728,666
1855	140,000	60,385,932	24,994,948	85,380,880	1.48	1,262,897
1860	161,044	61,428,917	30,532,458	91,961,375	1.74½	1,666,231
1865	200,000	67,610,611	68,135,382	180,745,993	3 29	3,050,000

—which levy includes the State and county taxes, and the taxes levied for war purposes.

The tax levy of 1866 for the service of 1866-67 is estimated as follows:

Schools	*mills* .225	Work House	*mills* .050	Com. Hospital	*mills* .050
Superior Court	" .015	Light Fund	" .070	Fuel Fund	" .100
Interest	" .140	Street clean'g, &c.	" .100	Gen. purp. Police & Fire Dep's & Inf.	.700
Sewerage	" .050	House of Refuge	" 040		
Aggregate on all city accounts					1.540

The following table exhibits the sources and amount of receipts and the amounts expended on city accounts, the amount of debt outstanding, and the receipts and expenses on account of schools at quinquennial periods:

	City Account. Receipts. Taxes.	Receipts. Total.	Total Expend'e.	Amount of City Debt.	Com Schools. Receipts.	Schools. Expen's
1830	$23,337	$78,645	$73,146	$97,100	$14,733	$9,183
1835	18,865	89,432	78,737	148,658	12,095	13,069
1840	46,445	73,713	69,325	725,000	24,956	22,004
1845	88,263	139,886	153,081	1,230,189	32,550	29,436
1850	222,464	428,795	448,951	1,750,000	67,246	50,529
1855	716,946	902,867	589,468	3,161,000	209,225	167,538
1860	998,621	1,166,887	764,559	3,752,000	232,134	191,714
1865	938,806	1,371,221	1,221,954	3,840,000	344,637	273,865
1866	1,210,322	1,776,416	1,922,368	3,208,000	465,376	333,470

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE—BALANCE OF TRADE.

The Bureau of Statistics, having its machinery now in working order, is furnishing commercial statistics so promptly as to be of real value to the trade of the country. Heretofore, we have had no official account of our foreign trade until eight or nine months after the completion of the fiscal year; under the present arrangement a monthly return of the commerce of the United States is published four our five weeks after the completion of the month. These statistics are of important practical value, in ascertaining the course of foreign exchanges and the comparative traffic in the several classes of products.

It has been very generally supposed, from the extent of our imports during late months, that we have accumulated a large adverse foreign balance, which would call for heavy shipments of the precious metals; the April report, however, shows that, so far as respects the first quarter of the year, this opinion is erroneous. The returns, which we presume are complete from all the ports, show an important excess of exports

over imports. We compile from the document the subjoined statement of the imports and exports (inclusive of specie and bullion), for each month of the first quarter, reducing the total exports entered in currency value to gold, on the basis of 136, which was about the average price of gold for the three months:

IMPORTS, GOLD VALUES.

In January	$27,931,899
February	35,740,444
March	31,082,119
Total imports	$94,754,462

EXPORTS.

In gold values—			
January	$5,335,013		
February	5,240,345		
March	3,950,322		
Total		$14,525,590	
In currency values—			
January	$39,999,449		
February	41,509,083		
March	43,834,106		
Total	$125,342,638		
Equivalent in gold at 136		$92,163,704	
Total gold value of exports			$106,689,294
Excess of exports			$11,934,832

It will be seen from this summary that while the imports for the three months have reached the large total of $94,754,462, the exports, reduced to gold value, have exceeded the importations by nearly $12,000,000. These figures take no account of the movement of stocks and bonds, which is now more than ever an element of importance in the adjustment of our foreign balances. Upon this unrecorded movement it is impossible to present any approximate estimate. There can, however, be no hazard in assuming that, during the quarter, we exported a larger amount of securities than we imported. During the last quarter of 1866, the high prices of stocks caused by speculation induced the return of a considerable amount of railroad stocks from London; but the fall in prices during the early weeks of this year, together with the cheapness of money at London, caused a brisk return movement; and it is a fact generally acknowledged among our foreign bankers that while comparatively no Five-twenties have been sent home this year, an important amount has been sent to London, Frankfort and Paris. Really, therefore, the balance in our favor, for this period, must exceed the twelve millions accruing on the purely commercial account above presented.

It is not to be overlooked that a large portion of the exports were consigned products, which may or may not have realized the value at which they were invoiced. Included in the exports is 288,000,000 pounds of cotton, valued at $90,430,000. As this averages only 31¼ cents per pound, including Sea Island, it may be assumed that this large portion of the exports has realized the value at which it was entered.

On the other hand, it must be considered that in the imports there is also a certain amount of consigned goods, a very small percentage of which is likely to have realized near the invoiced value under the extreme depression of the spring trade; so that our indebtedness is probably below the amount at which the imports were entered.

Those who have judged of the volume of our exports fromthe movement at the Northern ports have been misled in their estimate as to our surplus products. While the shipments from this port have been unusually light, those from the Gulf ports have more than compensated for our deficiency. Within three months we have exported from all the ports products worth in gold value $106,689,294, which is at the rate of over $425,000,000 per annum, a total which has never before been equaled. The unusually large amount of our exports, however, is due rather to the prevailing high prices than to an increase in the quantity of commodities, and is therefore a matter for but qualified gratulation. At the prices current in 1860, the quantity of cotton shipped within the first quarter of this year would have been worth only $31,250,000, or equal to $43,500,000 in our current currency values; while our shipments of breadstuffs and provisions would have realised, at the prices then ruling, but little more than half their late value.

The large extent to which we have paid for our purchases of foreign products by Southern produce is deserving of attention. For the purpose of showing what proportion of the quarter's exports consists of Northern products and what Southern, we present the following classification:

NORTHERN PRODUCTS.		
Breadstuffs	$6,131,334	
Provisions	6,817,104	
Other products	18,690,519	
Total Northern products		$31,638,957
SOUTHERN PRODUCTS.		
Cotton	$90,529,931	
Tobacco and manufactures of do	2,487,845	
Rosin and Turpentine	394,195	
Spirits Turpentine	201,962	
Sugar and Molasses	89,748	
Total Southern products		$93,703,681
Total domestic exports		$125,342,638
Proportion of Northern products		25 per cent.
" Southern "		75 per cent.

It is thus apparent that while we have exported only $31,638,957 of Northern products during the quarter, the shipments of Southern amount to $93,703,681, or about three times the amount of the former. It is of course usual, during the first quarter of the year, when the cotton crop is going forward rapidly, and the suspension of interior navigation curtails the shipments of breadstuffs, for the Southern exports to gain upon the Northern; but never has the disproportion been so great as is here shown. Before the war, the South generally contributed about three-fifths of the foreign exports; but, during the past quarter, it has

forwarded three-fourths. The following comparison shows the amount of Northern and Southern products exported in the year 1860:

NORTHERN PRODUCTS.		
Breadstuffs and Provisions	$45,271,850	
Other products	113,462,186	
Total Northern products		$158,734,036
SOUTHERN PRODUCTS.		
Cotton	$191,806,555	
Tobacco and m'frs. of do	15,906,547	
Sugar and Molasses	440,210	
Rosin and Turpentine	1,818,238	
Spirits Turpentine	1,916,289	
Rice	2,567,399	
Total Southern products		$214,455,238
Total domestic exports		$373,189,274
Proportion of Northern products		42¼ per cent.
" Southern "		57¼ per cent.

The foregoing figures show that notwithstanding our pur chases of foreign goods have been confessedly large, yet we have been far less deficient in the means of payment than is popularly supposed. The quantity of our surplus has as stated above been less than in former years, yet high prices have compensated for the diminished supply. During the nine months ending Mar[illegible] 31st, we shipped cotton valued at $143,000,000, which is 12 millions more than the value of the entire cotton export of 1858. These facts may furnish an antidote to the croakings of the alarmists who are making themselves unhappy over our "excessive importations." The payments of about nine millions of coupons upon Five-twenties held in Europe and the maturing of importers' acceptances upon their spring purchases, occuring cotemporaneously, have produced just now a demand for specie for the settlement of foreign balances; but there are no reasons for supposing that this movement will be of extraordinary dimensions, or that the year's shipments of gold will exceed the average of former periods.

ON THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE.*

BY EDWARD ATKINSON.

In the following essay, I propose to discuss the methods by which the Government of the United States may collect a revenue sufficient for its wants with the least injury to the productive power of the people. The advocates of an excessively high tariff were in a majority in the recent session of Congress, and would have carried their measures, had it no

* An essay read before the Economic Section of the American Social Science Association, of Boston.

been for the persistent opposition of the minority. I am, however, well satisfied that a considerable portion of the majority voted as they did in deference to the supposed wishes of their constituents, and not because they approved the proposed law, as it was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. It is quite evident that the whole controversy must be re-opened at the next session of Congress, and it therefore becomes the duty of the press to endeavor to enlighten public opinion by clear statements of the fundamental principles upon which the laws for the collection of revenue should be based.

I know not how clearly the controversy may have been conducted in former times, when protection and free trade were prominent in the political contests. In those days I was an ardent advocate of protection, having been educated in that school, and never having been led to doubt its wisdom. But I had begun to doubt, when the disturbing element of the war came in, and by common consent the Morrill tariff was enacted. Whether this was the best method of meeting the wants of the day or not, need not now be considered. Suffice it to say, that the country accepted a high tariff without argument, and as a war measure. It may fairly be said, that the men who are under forty years of age have never had their attention called to the fundamental principles which must, in the nature of things, underlie the respective theories of protection and free trade, by any real discussion of such principles in the newspapers. Few men begin to have any ideas upon the subject, that are drawn from their own experience, until they are at least thirty; and, during the past ten years, it has been treated mainly as if all men had real knowledge upon it, when, in fact, there is no subject so important about which men know so little.

The arguments of the *Tribune*, and other papers upon the side of protection, are addressed to those who are already convinced, and seem to the uninstructed mind to be founded upon the idea that a tariff is something good in itself, a measure which it would be wise for a community to adopt, even if they had no need of revenue. On the other hand the arguments of the *Evening Post* and other free-trade papers are seldom addressed to those who need elementary instruction, bnt generally to men who are supposed to have well-grounded ideas upon the subject.

The truth is that our country has such boundless resources, as yet but partially developed, as to have made it easy for any one possessed with ordinary intelligence and industry to get a good living under any system of revenue laws; and mistakes in such laws, injuring but few seriously, have not compelled the attention of the whole people to the methods requisite for their correction. A little irritation, rather than any real check to prosperity, has caused the enactment, first, of a free trade, and then of a protective policy, causing fluctuations and temporary embarrassment, but never forcing the great mass of the people to give close attention to the matter. Under the pressure of our present debt and the existing system of taxation, it is to be feared that the time has come when the people will be forced to learn wisdom by the hard teachings of adversity.

In the collection of revenue, the Government simply takes a portion of the annual product of the country for its own use, that is to say, secures to itself a portion of the result of each man's labor or effort. The method adopted is to impose a tax either under the name of "internal revenue" or of "tariff" upon the commodities consumed by the people. Hence

arises the axiom, that "the consumer pays all taxes," an axiom very likely to mislead, unless qualified by the statement that consumption depends upon production. If each person worked for himself alone, his own raising food, making his own clothing, and never exchanging the result of his labor or effort for that of another, he could only be reached by the tax-gatherer by being required to give up a portion of his product. It is production alone which yields revenue either to the Government, or to the capital by which production is aided and rendered greater; and it is by the increase of production only that we can bear the burden which the consumption or destruction of the war has imposed upon us.

To allege that the consumer pays all taxes leads to an utter absurdity, unless qualified by the statement, that the consumption of one commodity, not produced by the consumer, is only rendered possible by such consumer producing or aiding in the production of some other commodity which he can give in exchange for it; and it matters not to him whether his proportion of the taxes is levied upon the article which he consumes, let us say upon his tea, or upon the article which he produces, say upon his wheat. In either case, he simply gives to the Government a certain portion of the result of his labor—he either pays a higher price for his tea or he has less money from his wheat wherewith to purchase tea; but, if he had not produced at all, or had not by the use of his capital aided or caused some one else to produce, he would have had neither tea nor wheat, and could therefore have paid no tax.

The problem therefore is so to levy the taxes as not to impede production. It will be maintained hereafter, that capital can only be taxed through its income, without causing great disaster, and that the income of capital is a certain share of the product of labor; and therefore, in one sense, the income itself is a tax levied upon labor by capital. If this proposition can be maintained, then the tax levied by Governments upon the income of capital is ultimately a tax upon production, or the result of labor.

In this connection it becomes interesting to know who are the capitalists and who are the laborers, though I do not mean here to intimate that there is any natural antagonism between the two. On the contrary, there is no finer example of the real harmony of interest in the universe than the law so well enounced by Bastiat: "In proportion to the increase of capital, the absolute share of the total product falling to the capitalist is augmented, and his relative share is diminished; while, on the contrary, the laborer's share is increased both absolutely and relatively."

If there is any natural antagonism between capital and labor, then a man must often be his own antagonist; for many men, I may say most men, are both laborers and capitalists. The common laborer who owns his tools is to that extent a capitalist as much as the mill-owner running 20,000 spindles. He who works the spade with his hands is no more a laborer than he who directs the spindles with his head. Each is working for the general good, although his own aim may be selfish; for one is adding to the abundance of the food which we eat, and the other of the clothes we wear.

It is only when the Government interferes with natural laws, and, discarding the only legitimate object to be considered in the imposition of taxes, undertakes, under the name of revenue laws, to give a bounty to

more than 465,000 people who pay an income tax; let us admit that 135,000 avoid payment who are liable, and we have 600,000 heads of families; multiply by 5 and we have 3,000,000 people out of 36,000,000, who have a surplus, or who may be called capitalists in the ordinary use of the word. It would be interesting to know how many of the lobby-members, so called, who have been or may hereafter be in Washington to influence legislation upon the Tax and Tariff Bills, will represent the 3,000,000 who are capitalists, and how many the 33,000,000, who are not.

Yet the latter are the producers, to a far greater extent than the former, and therefore are the tax-payers to a far greater extent. Again I must state that I might imply no natural antagonism between laborer and capitalist; it is the law of God that all interests are harmonious; it is only our ignorance which produces antagonism. Neither do I impute to all the lobby-members purely selfish motives, or a desire to secure their own ends at the cost of the general interest. I only wish to point out, that there is a great preponderating mass of industrious laborers for whom no lobby-members will appear, who may not now be able to influence legislation, and who may now be unenlightened, but upon whose comfort and prosperity unjust laws may press heavily, and whose instinct, if not whose reason, will cause them to sweep from power the men who, even by mistake, shall oppress them with special laws, by which there shall be added to the oppression of the taxes a system of bounties to special interests yet more oppressive than the taxes themselves.

It has been said that no great abuses were ever reformed by the voluntary acts of legislators: all great reforms have been accomplished, either by the pressure of public opinion or by the revolutionary acts of the people; and most, if not all, of these reforms, have consisted simply in removing the impediments which law-makers have placed in the way of the natural development of the people. To establish justice is the function of law-makers, and only so far as they believe justice requires the enactment of laws giving a direction to labor which it would not otherwise have taken, can protective or bounty laws be defended.

I am satisfied that justice to the whole people never required such laws; but, since they have been enacted and have caused our industry to be directed from its natural channels, while justice requires the ultimate repeal of all such laws, it equally requires that such abrogation shall be reached by slow and cautious measures, and with fair warning to all who have been induced to employ or invest capital in consequence of their having been enacted. The capital of the community being the fund from which wages are paid, it is of equal, perhaps of greater importance to the laborer than to the capitalist, that capital should not be destroyed by sudden changes in the laws. Because we have not accumulated as much capital as we might have done, under a natural system, is no reason for destroying by sudden changes what we have accumulated.

We may be sure, that, on whatever platform the members of any Congress may have been elected, they will enact such laws as the opinions of their constituents shall demand. It is given to but few men to become leaders and to mould opinions: the average intelligence of the people dictates the policy of those who govern, or are said to govern; and upon the enlightenment of the people depends, with rare exceptions, the wisdom of the legislators. There is not in the present Congress a single man who

has proved his ability to lead public opinion in regard to the systems of protection and free trade by showing first that he could impress upon them an intelligent conviction of the truth of his premises. The Morrill Tariff, so called, and the subsequent acts, are purely empirical measures which will not bear the test of investigation upon any theory whatever.

Mr. Wells's bill was not claimed, even by himself, to be anything but a temporary device, well adapted to meet the abnormal condition of a paper currency—a condition which renders any permanent legislation for the collection of revenue practically impossible.

His report, on the contrary, contains an amount of information such as has not before been placed before the people, and statements of facts which are indispensable to sound legislation. His convictions are evidently changing somewhat, and I believe that a man of his ability, and with the opportunity which he has for observing the evils of legislation for special interests, cannot long avoid being a convert to the doctrine that free trade and not protection is the proper basis from which to enact a tariff law for the collection of revenue.

I do not mean to assert, that there are no men in Congress capable of leading and moulding opinion upon these matters, but the whole attention of those who are thus able has of necessity been given to questions which, up to this time, have been of more vital importance; and it is well that it is so, even if a temporary check be given to our material prosperity. Far better the rule of a Republican party, true to freedom but mistaken in its revenue policy, than of a sham Democratic party, false to freedom, but placed in power by means of correct views of the revenue question.

There are three fundamental premises which must be fully understood before any correct deductions can be reached upon the subject of collecting revenue.

First, That all taxes, either direct or indirect, are levied upon and collected from production—production being the result of labor; and that labor will be more or less effective according to the amount of capital by which it is aided or supplemented.

Second, That "tariff" is another name for "tax," and that a tax of any kind can only be more or less of a burden upon the people who pay it, and cannot in the nature of things be a benefit to them.

Third, That money is not an end, but only a means to an end, and that even gold and silver money is only useful up to a certain amount, which will define itself, if left to natural laws; from which it follows, that a country may be guilty of as great folly in the enactment of such laws as shall cause an accumulation of specie within its borders more than sufficient for its use, as the miser is guilty of when he hoards gold in a strong box.

Before we consider the first proposition, it may here be well to define what is meant by labor. Its technical meaning has come to be simply physical effort. I use it in the larger sense, in which is included any effort, either physical or mental, by which the gifts of God are moved into form for human consumption. Economic writers have sometimes made the statement that all that we do is to move things. We move the soil and we move the seed, but Nature *gives* the harvest. We move the wood and the stone, forming the dam, and we move the wheel into position; but Nature, or the God of Nature, *gives* the water and the law of gravitation.

And when we have moved things into what we call permanent form, they become capital—such as houses, or mills, or improvements upon land, or gold and silver money; but still, effort, movement or labor must be applied to keep the mills in motion, to work the land or the mines: capital renders labor more effective, causes it to yield a larger product, but can never take its place.

It seems but simple justice, that the capital of the country should bear the largest share of the taxes; but how can it be reached? An arbitrary division is impracticable, and a tax upon the income of capital is simply a share of the product of labor, which product the use of the capital has increased, not thereby displacing the labor. Labor, after all, gives the result; and a tax upon the income of capital is simply a tax upon the labor or effort which capital has caused to be put in motion, and thereby rendered more effective.

Is not the income or profit of capital a charge made by capital for the service which it renders in causing labor to be more productive? When capital took the form of a spinning jenny with eight spindles, and displaced the old spinning wheel of one spindle, it rendered service to labor by making it possible for labor in one hour to produce eight times as much as it did before. For the service of one hour of the spinning jenny of eight spindles, the laborer may pay to the owner the product of four spindles, and yet have four times as much left for his own use as he would have had by continuing to use the single spindle. The business being very profitable, the capitalist will continue to build spinning jennies until the demand is fully supplied; but, if you take a portion of his income by a tax, the rate at which he will build spinning jennies is retarded, and his share of the product is maintained much longer at a high point; so that ultimately the labor will have paid the tax in the form of a higher rate of profit upon capital than it could otherwise have commanded.

Capital is no use to the owner, when hoarded: it must be put into some form in which it can render a service to labor; and, as wealth or capital accumulates in a geometrical ratio, while population or labor only increases in an arithmetical ratio, the rate of interest or profit which capital can command must be continually less and less, if the whole matter is left to natural law. On the other hand, labor may continue to work wearily at the spinning-wheel of one spindle, until supplemented by capital in the form of a jenny, and will do so, unless some one, by an effort of invention or superior industry, provide such a machine.

It is a well understood rule, that the rate of interest or profit which capital can command of labor, for its annual use, is in the proportion which accumulated capital bears to the number of persons desiring its use; and their desire is in proportion to their intelligence and education. This law which regulates the profits of capital is fully proved by the high rates of interest always prevailing in new countries, and the low rates in old countries in which the accumulation and use of capital are both fostered, as in England.

Now since the avails of the taxes are mainly consumed, and not added to the aggregate of accumulated capital; and since the rent, interest or profit of capital is maintained, even by the imposition of an income tax, at a higher rate than it otherwise would be; and since by this retardation of the accumulation of capital, labor is not supplemented by as many or

as good tools it would otherwise be, it follows that taxation in any form, even that of an income tax, is mainly a burden upon labor, and not upon capital, which is the result of labor already expended.

The only manner in which accumulated capital could therefore be reached would be by an arbitrary division of such capital at a given time, in whatever form it existed, whether as money, mills, improved lands or railroads, etc.; but such arbitrary re-division of capital is impracticable upon any principle of equity, and to prevent even this being an injury to labor, even if it were practicable, it must be proved that the recipients would maintain it as accumulated capital, and not immediately consume it or what it would purchase.

I think it cannot be denied that all taxes are collected from the product or result of labor of each and every year, and are paid mainly by those who produce, and not by those who live upon the income of capital already accumulated; but I am very far from excluding from the class of laborers or producers the owners of capital who give their time and attention to the use of their capital; they are among the most effective laborers and the largest producers.

Neither do I intend to deny that capital can be reached by taxation, but only to define the usual effect of taxation. It is proved by the records of history that in all cases where the Government of a country has by taxation taken a portion of the capital of the people, the result has been disastrous. This will be evident to any one who fully appreciates the fact that the accumulated capital of the country is the fund from which all wages are paid, and when taxation has exhausted the income, and begins to impair the principal, of course nothing but injury can ensue to those who are employed and who receive wages.

Capital can be reached by an arbitrary but unequal assessment upon the principal, and the passage of the act by which paper money was made a legal tender, was of this nature. The effect of this act was to seize upon a portion of every debt due; it was a confiscation of a portion of the capital of every creditor; and should have been called "An act for the collection of a forced loan." As I have elsewhere said, it may have been necessary, but I think that although it was a tax upon capital, it has thrown a heavier burden upon labor than if it had not been adopted and the product of the country had been secured for war purposes in some other manner.

Again, the imposition of a tax upon incomes may not retard the accumulation of capital if it induces greater economy in the recipient of the income. If the capitalist, in consequence of the income tax, saves the amount by abstaining from luxurious expenditures, then the amount of the tax never falls upon labor; there is doubtless a certain amount of economy induced by our existing income tax. I have elsewhere stated that if fairly adjusted, an income tax is one of the most expedient methods for obtaining revenue, because it is very far removed from labor, and the retardation of the accumulation of capital is very slow and almost imperceptible.

It is absolutely necessary to discuss this branch of the question, although it may be urged that there is danger of arousing prejudice against capital. I do not share in any fear of this; our native population is too intelligent, and too well informed to cause any serious danger to be feared from such prejudice. If this were not so, our town-meeting, instead of being the

most economical organization for administrating municipal affairs and imposing taxes, would be the most lavish and wasteful. I suppose there are very few town-meetings held in this vicinity which might not be easily controlled by the residents of the towns who pay no property tax.

I have never seen any serious danger to property, even from the large foreign element in our population, so long as that foreign element acts in and through the town-meeting. In the cities, it is doubtless an element of danger until enlightened by more than five years' residence. But if we consider this matter fully, we find that the city organization is much less democratic than the town-meeting, and we have the best proof possible of the success of absolutely democratic institutions, when we prove that, by means of the town-meeting, which is absolutely democratic, we have the safest, purest and most economical management of municipal affairs, including taxation.

The drones of society, much more than the paupers, are the greatest burdens upon the community; using neither their hands nor their heads, making no effort by which they render a service or add a single product to the general stock, they waste the substance of the people. If the property of such men could be reached by heavy taxation, it might well be justified; but they are comparatively few in number, and must be treated as one of the results of imperfect education and of the low state of our civilization.

The vampires who gamble in time contracts in stocks, and under the name of "corners" steal the contents of each others' pockets, or pluck their silly victims, might well be assessed; but, as their capital commonly consists of brass, the result of the assessment would hardly pay the cost.

The avaricious man who gives his whole time and thought to the accumulation of capital, is working for the benefit of the community, as he is adding constantly to the tools by which production will be increased, while the spendthrift is an injury to the whole community, because he is, while merely spending his income, really wasting the proceeds or results of other men's labor. Hence the great and permanent injury to the country from extravagance of the present day, following the sudden and easily acquired fortunes which have resulted from the depreciation of the currency. Every man who is to-day securing an income by methods which do not tend to increase the aggregate production of the country or otherwise render a service to the people, and who, by means of an inconvertible paper currency, is producing changes of value in commodities not warranted by the relations of supply and demand, is stealing the product of other men's labor. The people have, by authorizing the law by which paper money was rendered a legal tender, created a tool with which skilful men can filch from the products of their labor without rendering an equivalent service.

This law may have been necessary, may have been a part of the destructive need of the war, and may have saved the people from worse evils; but let us call it by its right name; it was simply a law for the collection of a forced loan. The legal-tender note, or lawful money, as it is called, does not represent real money. Real must contain, *in itself*, two properties: first, *measuring power;* second, *actual value.* Coined money possesses measuring power by virtue of the stamp impressed upon it by the mint, which stamp is simply a guaranty that each coin contains a certain number of grains of gold or silver; but it also possesses actual

value because it represents the past labor or effort of the men who have been engaged in discovering, opening and working the mines and separating the metals from the ore.

Paper money possesses measuring power by virtue of the declaration of the Government that it is a dollar, and possesses value only because the people have confidence that it will sometime be paid in coined money. The legal-tender note is really the representative of a forced loan, and as such should be paid in coin or converted into bonds bearing interest as soon as possible; it represents not value or the result of past effort or labor, but debt, or the promise of payment from the result of future labor.

One of the injuries to the community arising from the use of inconvertible paper money as a measure of value, is in the fact that as it has no uniform value in itself and for itself; every one who receives it seeks to get aid of it as soon as possible; this leads to the willingness to pay a little higher price for articles of real value and stimulates exchange or speculation in commodities. From this arises a greater apparent profit to the individual exchange of, or speculation in commodities, rather than in their production, hence the community suffers. Production supports the whole community, including those who conduct the necessary exchanges, and when the number of the latter is greater than the absolute need, the producer is supporting an unnecessary number of agents, and the rents of stores and shops rise in an undue proportion. The business portion of the community are simply agents acting for the great mass to exchange their products and their warehouses are simply their tools, both useful when they promote cheapness of exchange, harmful when they increase the cost of exchange above the absolutely necessary point. The desire of every man to rid himself of paper money, or of bonds of the Government which pay him no interest, stimulates an unnatural exchange, advances prices, causes rents in cities to rise, repels young men from productive labor, and increases the number of agents or business men. Hence the absolute need of a steady withdrawal of legal-tender notes, and the return to coined money which has value in itself, or its representative, paper money convertible into coin on demand.

During this withdrawal, what is called business will suffer; men who are in debt may fail, but real prosperity will increase, because, by this very process, production will be enhanced. Hundreds of persons will be thrown out of employment, and forced to leave their business of exchange and seek employment in the fields or the workshop. Much real hardship will ensue; because, if we have broken a great economic law in declaring that to be real money which is not money, the innocent must suffer with the guilty, precisely as in the case of the infraction of a great moral law, the criminal causes misery and suffering to others than himself.

The wisdom and statesmanship of the legislators will be tested by their success in solving this difficult problem: in causing the change from fictitious to real money to be accompanied with the least disaster possible. If an unwise or mistaken course is followed, production may for a time be decreased, and the difficulty sought to be avoided may be aggravated.

As the return to specie payments must be accompanied by a steady reduction of the prices of all commodities to a uniform or specie stand-

ard; and as it is evident that the general interest demands the enforcement of this return by the gradual but steady withdrawal of all the legal tender notes or evidences of a forced loan, it would seem fit and proper that Congress should permit the community to return to a specie standard voluntarily, by rendering legal all contracts made in specie. Why should the Government arrogate to itself the right to make contracts payable in gold, and not permit the people, whose servants the members of the Government are, to do the same thing.

If such a law were passed, all contracts made on long time would be made payable in gold, and one of the great impediments now existing to the erection of houses, mills, and the like, and to the construction of railroads, would cease; and all contracts for the purchase or sale of foreign commodities would be made payable in gold (as many now are, without any warrant in the law, but dependent upon the honor and integrity of the merchants for their fulfilment, and not upon the law).

I have elsewhere said that gold will flow to, or remain in, that country which has a use for it. The product of our mines is $100,000,000 a year, and if we could retain this sum annually for four or five years, it would furnish all the currency we require. We certainly shall not retain it until we have a use for it. The Government has a use for gold, and therefore demands it in payment for duties and gets an ample supply. If the people begin to use it, as they will when specie contracts are legalized, then it will remain here; the demand will induce the supply.

And when it shall become evident that to conduct transactions upon a gold basis is better for the purchaser, since when the standard is uniform there can be no additional profit charged by the seller for the risk of variation, will not the use of legal tenders partially cease? What will they then be? No longer money, but bonds bearing no interest, which the holders will insist upon converting into bonds bearing interest, even at a low rate. They may depreciate, or in common language, gold may rise, but then the more inducement to the community to conduct its transactions in gold and not in currency. The more they depreciate the more will be the anxiety to convert these into bonds bearing interest, instead of the unwillingness to do so now manifested.

I believe that the passage of a law for the enforcement in specie, of contracts made payable in specie, would hasten the general return to specie payment, and that it would be one of the natural methods, because it would simply remove a legal obstacle now standing in the way of the free action of the people. Such a law would permit old-fashioned people, who prefer stability and a small profit, or a fair return for service rendered—to gambling and speculating—to conduct their business in such manner as would secure their desire.

(By speculation I mean rash transactions based on chance, not the wise foresight of the true merchant who buys heavily to meet a probable scarcity, thereby equalizing prices and rendering a valuable service to the community.)

Another illustration of the fact that taxation is paid chiefly by labor, and not by capital, may not be amiss.

Let us suppose a community of five men settled upon a given tract of land, near which is a city ready to take any farm product at a uniform

price. The men have each an equal amount of capital, represented by a spade. A, B, C and D raise just enough to feed themselves, and to procure in the city clothing and fuel, E, however, by working harder, and with more intelligence, and by denying himself some portion of the food and clothing which the others consume, is enabled to exchange a portion of his product for a horse and plough. He has now more capital, but only enough for his own use. The next year he has surplus product enough to procure another horse and plough, but cannot use it himself; he therefore offers it use to A, B, C and D, and the one who will give the largest proportion of his crop, say D, gets it—the competition is four to one, and the rent high. The next year E has not only the surplus from the horse and plough used by himself, but the rent from D, and would purchase two more ploughs, and in such case he would have three ploughs to let; there would be four competitors, and it would be the best use of his capital: the competition would not be as great as when it was four for one, but it would still be four for three; the aggregate rent would be larger, but the relative rent smaller. But now comes in an income tax, and takes from E such portion of his farm product as would buy one plough; and the officers of the Government consume such product—the avails of the tax. E can only purchase one more plough, making two instead of three to let: the competition is four to two, instead of four to three, as it would have been in the absence of the income tax. C and D bid high, and supplement their spade labor at the cost of a heavier share of their product; E gets not as large an aggregate, but a larger relative rent for two than he would have for three; C and D are poorer than they would have been, and A and B remain spade laborers.

In the absence of the income tax, B, C and D would each have had a plough at a low rent, and A would have been the only spade laborer. The next year all would have had ploughs, and some other use for capital would have had to be found—thus inducing enterprise. Then would come the natural time for E to become an employer, and to hire men from elsewhere to come in and use his ploughs, since no one will hire them and his market will still take all farm products at a uniform price—the inhabitants of the city having increased as fast as the farm products increased.

I have defined capital to be the surplus result of labor, not consumed, but put into a form for further use. The bonds or evidences of debt of the country must not be confined with the capital of the nation; they may represent capital to an individual, but to the community they can only represent a burden.

The utter ignorance of this economic law was not long since exhibited by the publication of a pamphlet entitled, "A National Debt a National Blessing." The same ignorance is constantly to be observed in the Congressional debates upon the currency, which would be amusing, if they were not dangerous, we may however feel tolerable assurance that there is wisdom enough to resist any further inflation. Those who propose the issue of more legal-tender notes are rapidly losing the confidence and even the respect of the community, and must soon cease their dangerous effort, unless they wish to be held responsible by an outraged community for attempting to steal from labor its reward, and to be esteemed not only wilfully ignorant, but intentionally criminal.

The absurd dogma that a national debt is a national blessing hardly needs notice, yet it may not be amiss to give a word to it. During the war a portion of the productions of the country were taken and used. For what? For destruction not only of the products thus taken, but of other accumulated capital. What was given for such productions? An evidence of debt, the interest, and finally the principal, of which must be gathered from the future production of the people. Who holds these evidences of debt? A portion of the people who are thereby enabled to live without work, on an income derived from property, which, while it represents property to the owner, represents only destruction of capital to the community.

Suppose a town wishes to build a school-house, and it employs one man who cuts and frames the timber, makes the bricks, and erects the building, receiving while thus employed his food and clothing, and at the completion of the building an annuity of three hundred dollars as long as he lives, on which sum he can live without further work; and suppose that he chooses so to do. The town has the service of the school-house in which its children are taught, and thereby made more effective in their work; their productive capacity is so much increased by the service rendered them by the school-house as to give them six hundred dollars more per year than they would have made without it, then their gain is three hundred dollars above the annuity. But suppose the school-house is destroyed by fire the day it is finished: the annuity remains, and the man who receives is as much a burden as if he were a pauper or a cripple; he lives by the labor or others, consuming only and not producing. Such is the evil of debt incurred for the purpose of war. Yet active, destructive war may be, as was our late war, a vast benefit; because it destroyed slavery, a condition of passive but destructive war of the most injurious kind, far worse in its effects than the active war by which it was destroyed.

The result of slave labor has not been, and cannot be the accumulation of any large amount of capital. It yielded a certain product at the cost of the natural fertility of the soil,—witness the testimony of one of the most intelligent southern writers, Dr. Cloud of Alabama, who says, "If the country or the climate has been cursed in our appearance as planters here, it has been in the wasting system that we introduced and continue to practice." Then after defining the great natural advantages of Alabama, he continues: "If this condition of things be fact, why is it that we find so many wealthy cotton planters, whose riches consist entirely of slaves and *worn-out* plantations?"

There is a great prejudice against having our bonds held abroad, but I think this is a very ignorant prejudice. It is much better that the bonds should be held out of the country than in it, if the holder intends to live upon the interest. Let me illustrate:

Suppose a community of six persons, five of whom are employed for a year in draining a swamp, while the other one raises the food on which the six live, he having capital in the form of farm-tools, horses, etc. For his services in raising food, he receives a bond of $1,000, the interest on which is to be raised by a tax on the whole future product of the six; but the capitalist who holds the bond can live on the interest, and refuses to produce anything more: then have not the five to support six? On the other hand, the capitalist sends the bond to another community, and pro-

cures for it a thousand dollars worth of better tools than he had before, and continus to work: the interest is still only sixty dollars, but there is the product of six plus the product of the improved tools to assess the tax upon. The interest is the same but the product greater.

If we send our bonds to Europe, and get for them, as will hereafter be proved, five parts good tools, or of the comforts of life to one part of luxuries, we make a good bargain, and are much better off than if we retained them here, and, by so doing, released a part of our own people from work.

But a tax of a given amount, even for interest on bonds, may be either a burden too grievous to be borne, or it may be slight in its effect, the given amount being the same in each case, upon which point some further remark will be made hereafter.

The greatest progress of a country will be secured by application, on the part of the people, of the greatest number of hours of labor consistent with health and education, to the production of raw materials, yielded by the soil or the mines, or in preparing such raw materials for use by the process called manufacturing. We may be sure that God has indicated the direction in which such labor can be expended with the best results, by giving to different countries different conditions of soil and climate; and that to interfere with the natural distribution of labor in accordance with these great laws, as has been done by all so-called protective legislation, is to cramp civilization and prevent the spread of Christianity throughout the world.

Commerce is the most effective agent of civilization, but protection, if carried to its legitimate result, would cause each nation to satisfy, as far as possible, all its desires within its own limits, and there could be no foreign commerce.

To illustrate this point. The Kaffir of South Africa was formerly a savage warrior; he is now a peaceful shepherd in whom some of the desires of civilized life have been developed. How has this come about? By the desire of the civilized men of Europe and America for a kind of wool which the climate and soil of South Africa will produce. It happens that, upon the hills of South Africa wool can be raised with no labor except that of the shepherd to tend the sheep and the annual shearing, but the wool is absolutely useless in that climate. On the other hand, wheat, tobacco, butter, cheese, ironware and tools cannot be raised or made there at all. What has happened from these conditions? The first settlers tempted the Kaffirs to become shepherds by offering them good bread, butter, cheese, iron and other luxuries hitherto unknown to them, but yet real necessities for the full development of the manhood in them. Europe and America took the wool and gave the wheat.

But now the United States say, or rather Ohio says, we can raise all this wool. True; but instead of expending only the labor of a Kaffir who can do nothing else, we must build great barns to protect our sheep in our cold winter, we must employ farmers to raise hay and roots to feed them; and we must expend two days labor of a civilized man, where the half civilized Kaffir need expend but one—yet we ought to be protected in our labor: we, the educated, civilized men of Ohio and Vermont and Massachusetts need to be protected against that poor, half civilized creature —we are afraid of him. God has given him more sunshine and a better position than ours, and, if he advances, we shall be degraded.

Suppose Europe were equally afraid of the poor Kaffir, and protected itself against his wool, what would become of it? No one would give him wheat or any other commodity for it; he cannot eat it or wear it, and it is the only thing he can raise; if he cannot sell it, he must cease work, cease progress, relapse into barbarism—all the missionaries in creation couldn't save him. Yet if protection against the Kaffir's wool is good for America, it is good for Europe and ought to be adopted. Is it not true, then, that the logical result of protection is to cramp civilization and check the spread of Christianity?

But, says the advocate of protection, when driven from the prohibitive doctrine, we only want such incidental protection as will come from a revenue tariff. The answer is that there can be no such thing as protection in a true revenue tariff, because just so far as a tariff stimulates the home production of the commodity upon which the duty is imposed, just so far it prevents the importation of that commodity, and therefore it so far fails to yield revenue. A true revenue duty must always be at a rate less than the one which will carry the cost of the commodity so high as to induce its production at home.

There can, it is true, be no tariff, except one that simply imposes duties on commodities which cannot be produced at all in the country which imposes it, without its affording some stimulus to the production of articles which would not otherwise be produced, and this is the protection incidental to a tariff. But it is a fault in the tariff as a revenue measure, and not a merit.

Take the case of the Kaffir's wool again. Ten cents worth of wheat will buy of him a pound of wool. The Ohio farmer can furnish ten cents worth of wheat, we will say, by one hour's labor; but a pound of wool will cost him two hours labor, or twenty cents.

Now, if you put a revenue duty of eight cents on the wool raised by the Kaffir, it will still come; as its total cost in the United States will still be only eighteen cents. The Ohio farmer will still make wheat to exchange for it, only we shall get less wool for the wheat; but, if you impose a duty which involves any incidental protection or any other kind of protection, it must be over ten cents so as to raise the cost of the Kaffir wool to over twenty cents. Suppose you put the duty twelve cents, then the Ohio farmer is protected, and can make it for less than its cost plus the duty; the Ohio farmer gives up raising wheat, but expends twice the labor on wool; commerce with the Kaffir ceases; woolen clothes cost double; the Government has no revenue; the civilized man has put his two hours labor against the Kaffir's one, and by means of protection has won the game; the Kaffir relapses into barbarism, and that is the end of it: but is the civilized man any better off than he was before? He has now to pay a direct tax for the support of the Government, and has less time to work it out than he had before. And this leads us to the second point, viz., that a tariff is a tax under another name, and that a tax of any kind can only be more or less of a burden upon those who pay it.

I may be more stupid than other people, and, at the risk of being considered so, I must say that the common arguments used in regard to a tariff, by the advocates of what is called protection to American industry, would lead an ignorant man to suppose that the Government was conferring a great favor upon the people by making the commodities which

they wish to purchase of foreigners cost them more than the foreigners are willing to sell them for.

The first question to be asked is, what is the object of a tariff? To which question I think very few men would make the one answer which is complete, viz., to raise a certain amount of money with which to pay the expenses of the Government. Very many would qualify this answer by adding, "To raise money, and to develope the resources of the country." But let us look a little deeper. Would any nation impose a tariff of duties, if it had no expenses to meet, if it had no money to raise? The answer is simply, no, of course not. Why not, if by a tariff the resources of the country will be developed? Can any one reply to this?

Next, let us examine into the nature of the expenses of Government. They are, 1st, The support of the army and navy. Are they productive? Not at all: their purpose is war, which is destruction. 2d. Interest on the national debt. Is it productive? No; it represents only the destruction of capital caused by the late war. 3d, The pension list and the expense of the civil service. Are they productive? Not at all; the pensioners are still representatives of the destruction of war, and the civil officers of the Government, while necessary to give organization and production, do not themselves add anything to the aggregate of material product, but simply consume a portion of it.

All the material of war, and all the dwellings, food and clothing of the officers of the Government must therefore be provided by the labor of the people. "But," answers some one [who is still in the state of haziness which obscured the vision of the writer for a long time] "if all those expenses are paid by a tariff, how are they provided by the labor of the people?" Because all foreign commodities imported are the result of the labor of the people of foreign countries, for which we exchange commodities which are the result of the labor of our own people (two of our commodities or products being gold and silver); and, if the Government adds to the cost of the foreign commodity by the imposition of a duty, it will take so much more of the home commodity to pay for it. Let us suppose that we can produce a given quantity of wheat with the expenditure of a less number of days labor than are required in England, and England can produce a given quantity of iron with a less number of days labor than are required by the United States: of course we shall exchange wheat for iron. The Goverment then imposes a duty upon iron, its object being to procure money for the payment of its expenses. If any revenue is expected from the duty on iron, it must represent less than the difference in the labor required in England to produce iron as compared with the labor required in the United States.

(To be Continued.)

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

COTTON, BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS, ETC.

The British Board of Trade returns for the first quarter of the present year indicate that notwithstanding the apparent slackness which has existed in Great Britain for the last few months, the export trade of the country is still quite satisfactory. In comparing these figures, however, with those for 1866, it should be remembered that the trade of the United Kingdom last year was more than usually animated. Very large purchases were then being made by ourselves, the declared value of the exports to United States ports, in the first three months being as much as £8,000,000, against only £3,000,000 in 1865. This year, in the same period, the shipments have reached a total value of £6,113,600, so that, as compared with 1866, there is a dimunition of nearly £2,000,000, but as compared with 1865, an increase of rather more than £3,000,000. Neither of these comparisons, however, can be considered fair, for during 1865 our purchases were much below the average, while last year our merchants were taking more than an average supply. If therefore, we extend the comparison to the year of 1864, we shall find that the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to the United States was £6,500,000, showing a dimunition this year of £400,000 only. This country still ranks as the best customer that England possesses for her manufactures, nearly one-fifth of the total shipments being on United States account.

The principal decline in the exports to this country in the first three months of the present year is in cotton piece goods, which show a falling off to the value of £410,000, in linen piece goods £46,300, and in woolen and worsted manufactures £789,000. Haberdashery and millinery, cutlery, linen thread, bar iron, wrought iron, iron hoops and boiler plates, tin plates, silk manufactures, and alkali, also exhibit a considerable reduction; but, on the other hand, there is an important augmentation in the shipments of railroad iron, the increase in the export of this article being nearly £233,000. In the annexed statement will be found all the leading articles of export to the United States, together with the aggregate value of these shipments hence during the first three months of each of the last three years:

EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES TO THE UNITED STATES FROM JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Alkali	£10,860	£381,971	£220,803
Beer and ale	6,405	20,941	25,694
Coals	15,969	19,361	16,135
COTTON MANUFACTURES—			
Piece goods	400,945	1,511,479	1,135,637
Thread	29,013	99,047	98,617
Earthenware and porcelain	88,975	190,204	207,053
Haberdashery and millinery	217,363	576,423	514,866
HARDWARES AND CUTLERY—			
Knives, forks, &c.	28,029	93,707	76,180
Anvils, vices, &c.	18,379	44,209	26,442
Manufactures of German silver, &c.	86,857	210,222	145,914
LINEN MANUFACTURES—			
Piece goods	505,725	1,418,111	944,821
Thread	38,322	67,906	46,047

METALS—			
Iron—Pig, &c.	8,071	88,108	91,212
Bar, &c.	44,013	172,537	105,504
Railroad	21,139	93,509	326,005
Castings	720	4,426	1,959
Hoops, sheets and boiler plates	13,218	82,973	50,651
Wrought	48,415	77,282	46,683
Steel	76,793	153,698	190,426
Copper, wrought	6,164	20,929	10,972
Lead, pig, &c.	5,077	51,829	27,814
Tin plates	152,351	423,024	290,852
Oil seed	39	42,555	46,495
Salt	6,142	37,237	25,182
SILK MANUFACTURES—			
Broad piece goods	14,887	70,947	38,971
Handkerchiefs, &c.	908	5,477	575
Ribbons	8,584	21,068	12,566
Other articles of silk	23,505	44,028	18,068
Other articles mixed with other materials	7,110	25,553	24,704
Spirits, British	180	1,657	997
Wool	....	242	715
WOOLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURES—			
Cloths of all kinds	142,028	391,640	319,515
Carpets and druggets	24,740	237,171	274,173
Shawls, rugs, &c.	7,329	14,918	21,414
Worsted stuffs of wool only, and of wool mixed with other material	472,166	1,461,189	727,969
Total	3,023,916	8,056,586	6,113,609

In the first two months of the present year, the total computed real value of the principal imports into the United Kingdom was £24,281,084 against £26,457,723 last year, and £19,253,701 in 1865. Of these the value of the cotton imported was as under:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
From United States	£56,046	£5,246,388	£3,309,885
Bahamas and Bermudas	705,477	22,767	....
Mexico	520,950	12,924	....
Brazil	691,693	872,092	520,786
Turkey	147,276	101,077	79,443
Egypt	3,046,455	1,455,690	1,706,511
British India	1,261,408	2,152,530	465,165
China	269,858	....	10,001
Other countries	58,454	162,683	173,098
Total	7,057,244	10,055,151	6,264,889

COTTON.

The import of cotton in March was 883,840 cwt., of which 512,988 cwts were from this country, 228,871 from Egypt, and only 50,521 cwt. from the East Indies. The total supply received last year was 872,827 cwts., and in 1865, 621,673 cwt. For the first three months of the present year the imports were 1,815,219 cwts., against 2,026,409 cwt. in 1866, and 1,433,274 cwt. in 1865. Annexed are the particulars of these imports:

	1865. cwts.	1866. cwts.	1867. cwts.
From United States	19,989	1,078,955	999,403
Bahamas and Bermudas	99,738	2,602	42
Mexico	75,675	2,850	....
Brazil	119,818	149,701	114,778
Turkey	57,226	41,874	33,215
Egypt	477,268	246,897	454,005
British India	404,610	457,450	147,030
China	106,146	....	2,041
Other countries	72,714	46,880	64,705
Total	1,433,274	2,026,409	1,815,219

The exports of cotton during the three months have fallen off to the

extent of 188,000 cwts., while as regards cotton goods there is a decline of about 40,000,000 yards. The following statement shows the extent of the exports of cotton and cotton goods to all quarters, from Jan. 1 to March 31:

COTTON.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
To Russia.....cwts	.....	3,864	.....
Prussia.....	.....	19,[illegible]72	50,319
Hanover.....	10,951	4,167	2,958
Hanse Towns.....	63,150	333,119	197,118
Holland.....	38,170	106,867	39,667
Other Countries.....	175,192	275,535	192,317
Total.....	287,463	731,124	542,399

COTTON GOODS.

Cotton yarns, lbs.....	15,615,337	34,679,987	33,801,660
Cotton piece goods, yards.....	433,340,912	661,618,356	621,976,79[illegible]
Cotton thread, lbs.....	1,001,163	1,337,215	1,598,36[illegible]

BREADSTUFFS.

At the date of our latest advices, the wheat trade in England was very quiet, but very firm. This arose out of the circumstance that a considerable inroad had been made into the stocks of old wheat, which had been held over from the fine harvests of 1863 and 1864, but as the weather was fine, and as the harvest prospects were good, while the imports from foreign countries were on such a scale that supply and demand were pretty equally balanced, millers exhibited great caution in making purchases, and hence the quietness of the trade. So long as the state of the weather justifies millers in believing that a good crop of wheat may be anticipated, there seems to be no doubt but that they will continue to pursue their present cautious policy. It may therefore be expected that, with the prevalence of fine weather, the wheat trade in England will assume a position for several weeks quite devoid of interest; but if unfavorable weather intervene, between now and harvest, there seems to be room for a considerable rise in prices. In the Board of Trade returns, this country still continues to exhibit a very inferior position with regard to our shipments of cereals. In the first three months of the present year, out of a total import of wheat of 6,061,852 cwts., 2,789,245 cwts were received from Russia, 901,117 from Prussia, and only 508,244 cwts. from this country. The total import of flour was only 885,183 cwts., being nearly 1,000,000 cwts. less than in 1866, and of this quantity only 59,560 cwts. were received from the United States. The annexed statement shows the imports of cereals into the United Kingdom from January 1 to March 31, 1865, 1866 and 1867:

IMPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM JANUARY 1 MARCH 31.

WHEAT.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
From Russia.....cwts	1,071,117	2,839,170	2,789,245
Denmark.....	68,699	42,594	170,915
Prussia.....	139,189	203,961	901,117
Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg.....	27,529	33,904	39,651
Mecklenburg.....	24,838	9,960	145,515
Hanse Towns.....	17,621	35,612	200,764
France.....	145,694	1,268,140	234,073

	1865.	1866.	1867.
From Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia	148,363	174,835	455,969
Egypt	.. ..	.....	10,058
United States	124,426	290,960	508,944
British North America	2,294	8,739	78
Other Countries	139,044	756,053	605,049
Total	1,912,614	5,671,948	6,061,852
Indian corn or maize	1,173,942	3,338,874	1,312,790

FLOUR.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
From Hanse Towns ..... cwts	66,671	47,837	120,052
France	538,219	1,589,482	315,182
United States	71,441	149,570	59,560
British North America	9,959	4,343	6,582
Other Countries	8,203	64,278	374,807
Total	694,493	1,855,510	885,183

PROVISIONS AND LIVE STOCK.

A decline has taken place in the value of these articles during the present year, and although prices are still high, a gradual downward movement in the quotations is perceptible. The imports in the three months had been :

PROVISIONS.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Bacon and hams ..... cwts.	121,745	111,866	67,768
Beef, salt	53,807	39,325	30,733
Pork, salt	21,669	52,161	26,331
Butter	209,056	200,931	202,712
Cheese	127,184	102,045	141,230
Eggs ..... Number	67,855,200	88,717,200	83,459,282
Lard ..... cwts	19,004	41,560	36,060

LIVE STOCK.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Oxen, bulls and cows ..... Number.	29,342	29,707	33,184
Calves	4,661	5,170	3,839
Sheep and lambs	55,012	134,049	111,685
Swine and hogs	14,256	11,976	7,335

TOBACCO.

The imports, exports and consumption in the three months ending 31, were as under :

IMPORT.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Stemmed ..... lbs.	600,181	2,864,640	1,208,080
Unstemmed	9,685,443	7,888,222	5,608,507
Manufactured and snuff	567,829	502,777	910,476

CONSUMPTION.

Stemmed ..... lbs	2,973,496	3,258,113	4,272,476
Unstemmed	6,851,410	6,788,557	5,792,823
Manufactured and snuff	203,502	223,648	235,825

EXPORTS.

Stemmed ..... lbs	77,402	179,904	187,489
Unstemmed	2,899,801	4,407,394	4,463,161
Manufactured and snuff	282,561	502,800	608,919

SHIPPING.

The annexed particulars relate to American shipping, so far as regards the United Kingdom, during the first three months of the year.

UNITED STATES VESSELS.

	No.	Ton'ge		No.	Ton'ge
Entered in March, 1865	16	17,790	Cleared in March, 1865	26	25,643
1866	49	47,516	1866	43	42,015
1867	32	34,674	1867	45	46,115
" 3 months, 1865	60	67,088	" 3 months, 1865	67	61,039
1866	123	122,965	1866	137	139,994
1867	91	99,529	1867	114	118,535

VESSELS ENTERED FROM AND CLEARED TO UNITED STATES PORTS.

	No.	Ton'ge		No.	Ton'ge
Entered in March, 1865	38	37,175	Cleared in March, 1865	61	73,241
1866	163	153,388	1866	131	121,965
1867	153	145,011	1867	141	163,305
" 3 months, 1865	121	180,992	" 3 months, 1865	146	174,876
1866	413	384,349	1866	302	293,657
1867	352	355,931	1867	372	402,147

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD.

Occupying the centre of the Lake Shore Line of railroads, and being the outlet for the Western markets generally, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad may fairly be considered as the northernmost stepping stone between the new and old States, and as such, one among the most important works of the Union. At Cleveland it receives the travel and trade from Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and extending thence 96 miles to Erie, it is continued to Buffalo by the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, and from Buffalo by the Central route to the seaboard at New York and Boston. As it is one of the most important of our railroads, so has it been one of the most profitable to its stockholders, and hence its stock being held for investment, is seldom quoted in the markets. Its real value, however, will be best understood by a careful study of the figures which represent the company's business for the last five years. The amount of the gross earnings of this road of less than a hundred miles, and the working expenses yearly have been as shown in the following statement:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	$	$	$	$	$
Passengers	408,141 49	602,691 13	834,254 85	1,069,323 68	954,538 08
Freight	1,095,060 66	1,347,482 21	1,527,994 14	1,135,502 73	1,468,445 99
Mails	21,600 00	21,600 00	21,600 00	21,600 00	21,600 00
Use of freight cars	....	.....	20,594 94	19,610 01	20,596 59
Interest	15,768 29	24,876 34	30,433 45	25,715 75	12,686 70
Miscellaneous	41,057 86	60,978 17	238,491 80	97,470 50	91,037 49
T't'l gross e'rn'gs	$1,551,628 30	2,056,622 85	2,434,396 68	2,359,222 80	2,568,884 68
Maintain'g road&c	157,349 78	258,413 13	279,755 46	378,166 49	697,243 26
Repairs of mach'y	96,965 96	150,870 29	105,225 21	141,578 83	255,781 92
Operat'g the road	300,697 51	338,587 35	337,225 81	544,861 64	521,196 92
U. S. & State taxes	20,641 58	52,967 19	67,974 31	146,084 84	152,571 35
T'l cost of working	$575,704 83	797,837 96	860,280 79	1,210,661 80	1,616,793 45
Net Earnings	$975,923 47	1,258,784 89	1,564,017 89	1,148,561 06	952,041 38

The amount of interest and dividends paid and other disbursements in each of the above years, was as follows:

Interest	$94,710 00	$105,000 00	$105,000 00	$105,000 00	$105,000 00
Dividends in cash	300,000 00	429,000 00	975,815 00	400,000 00	500,000 00
" in stock	300,000 00	330,000 00	.....	608,185 17	.....
" in bonds	400,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,700 00
Construction and equipment	180,994 83	263,610 72	396,747 22	35,375 59	79,306 01
Surplus		141,174 17	84,455 67	*	155,035 37

* The surplus of this and former years was distributed in stock to the stockholders to the amount of $1,000,000, being a 25 per cent. dividend.

The stock of engines and cars owned and operated by the company at the close of each of the last five years consisted of the following:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Locomotive engines	31	31	32	36	37
Passenger cars—first class	21	21	21	26	24
" second class	13	8	..	..	8
Baggage, mail and express cars	8	8	8	12	10
Freight cars	535	801	891	871	990
Coal cars	..	..	..	110	117

The operations on the road for the same years are shown in the following table:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Miles run by pass'ger trains	201,380	202,904	231,820	257,813	261,928
" by freight trains	282,917	346,567	360,379	301,149	298,124
" by coal trains	.....	12,925	15,390	13,955	23,010
Through passengers carried	134,530	137,409	245,662	299,360	389,735
Total " "	237,278	253,479	394,670	501,092	593,748
Through freight (tons of 2,000 lbs.) carried	423,766	544,842	606,964	482,723	385,173
Total freight (tons of 2,000 lbs.) carried	456,066	590,033	657,817	597,306	589,210

The freight carried on the road was classified as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Coal (bituminous) tons.	726	656	3,744	47,169	107,750
Iron (pig, castings, &c.) and ores "	7,420	9,094	11,142	19,184	32,411
Railroad iron "	1,785	3,969	3,733	4,327	948
Petroleum & other oils "	....	....	....	6,970	6,177
Agricultural products "	55,120	78,740	144,123	119,506	117,534
Merchandise "	84,362	180,643	148,397	121,154	111,651
Manufactures "	85,674	59,467	7,732	57,411	54,798
Live stock "	119,505	149,907	141,649	107,535	118,921
Lumber "	5,421	9,423	18,964	17,658	11,716
Other articles "	96,896	98,264	183,313	96,407	27,304
Total (tons of 2,000 lbs.)	456,066	590,033	657,817	597,306	589,210

The following shows the amount of stock and indebtedness and the cost of road and equipment yearly:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Capital Stock	$3,300,000 00	$3,600,000 00	$4,000,000 00	$5,000,000 00	$5,000,000 00
Funded Debt	1,500,000 00	1,503,000 00	1,501,000 00	1,500,000 00	1,500,000 00
Total	$4,800,000 00	$5,103,000 00	$5,501,000 00	$6,500,000 00	$6,500,000 00
Railroad	$3,452,143 36	$3,566,896 16	$3,766,159 38	$3,802,783 63	$3,882,089 64
Equipment	590,344 23	738,202 15	937,686 15	986,337 49	986,337 49
Total	$4,042,487 59	$4,305,098 31	$4,703,845 53	$4,789,121 12	$4,868,427 13

Assuming the stock of this company at $3,000,000 as at the commencement of the period above reviewed and taking the amounts divided to the stockholders through that period, we find that the latter have received the following amounts—in cash $2,604,815, in stock $1,630,000 and in bonds $400,000, or in all, for the five years embraced, the sum of $4,634,815, nearly 155 per cent., or at the rate of 31 per cent. per annum, not including the current interest on the dividends severally. The company are now paying 10 per cent. on their capital increased by these dividends to $5,000,000, which is equivalent to 16 2-3 per cent. on the original investment. Geographical position is the master-key to this grand result.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract statement, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Treasury Department, on the 1st of April, the 1st of May and the 1st of June, 1867, comparatively:

	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.
DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.			
5 per cent. bonds	$196,091,350	$198,431,350	$198,431,350
" " of 1867 and 1868	15,488,643	15,379,643	15,295,643
" " of 1881	283,745,600	283,746,200	283,746,350
" " 5.20's	989,562,000	1,031,146,150	1,092,640,600
Navy Pension Fund	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,500,000
	$1,499,381,592	$1,541,203,342	$1,602,643,942
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.			
6 per cent. bonds	$12,988,000	$12,988,000	$13,722,000
3-year Compound Interest Notes	139,028,630	134,774,510	130,030,340
3-year 7.30 notes	582,230,150	549,419,200	511,939,525
	$734,280,780	$697,115,710	$655,691,765
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.			
Various bonds and notes	$12,285,658	$11,982,540	$9,713,020
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.			
United States Notes	$375,417,249	$374,247,697	$373,209,737
Fractional currency	29,217,495	28,975,879	28,456,075
Gold certificates of deposit	12,590,000	15,400,410	17,323,980
	$417,225,344	$418 623,506	$418,991,792
Aggregate debt	$2,663.713,374	$2,668,875,099	$2,687,040,540
Coin and Currency in Treasury	140,285,304	148,098,002	171,424,583
Debt, less coin and currency	$2,523,428,070	$2,520,786,096	$2,515,615,957

The following statement shows the amount of coin and currency separately at the dates in the foregoing table:

	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.
Gold Coin	$105,956,477	$114,260,444	$98,756,418
Currency	34,328,827	33,838,558	72,666,165
Total gold coin and currency	$140,285,504	$148,099,002	$171,424,583

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR APRIL.

The gross earnings of the under-specified railroads for the month of April, 1866 and 1867, comparatively, and the difference (increase or decrease) between the two periods are exhibited in the subjoined statement:

Railroads.	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decr'se.
Atlantic and Great Western	$394,533	$443,029	$48,496	$.....
Chicago and Alton	269,249	283,921	14,672	.....
Chicago and Great Eastern	102,013	103,154	1,141	.....
Chicago and Northwestern	617,970	720,651	102,681	.....
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	249,370	280,283	30,913	.....
Cleveland and Toledo	223,113	217,940	.....	5,173
Erie	1,153,441	1,217,143	63,702	.....
Illinois Central	406,772	420,007	13,235	.....
Marietta and Cincinnati	82,722	92,768	10,046	.....
Michigan Central	343,736	362,783	19,047	.....
Michigan Southern	409,427	391,163	....	18,264
Milwaukee and Prarie du Chien	108,082	87,510	....	20,572
Milwaukee and St. Paul	144.950	192.548	47,598	.....
Ohio and Mississippi	277,423	284,729	7,306	.....
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	599,806	575,287	.....	24,519
Toledo, Wabash and Western	270,300	317,052	46,752	.....
Western Union	42,333	40,710	.....	2,623
Total (17 roads)	$5,696,940	$6,080,679	$384,426	$.....

This statement is the most favorable of the year. It will be seen from it that there was an increase in the gross earnings of these roads for April this year of $334,438 over the same month last year. The net increase must be proportionately larger, as expenses are necessarily somewhat less with the fall in prices. The gross earnings per mile of road for the same month of the years respectively, are shown in the statement which follows.

Railroads.	Length in miles 1866.	Length in miles 1867.	Earnings 1866.	Earnings 1867.	Differ'e Incr.	Differ'e Dec.
Atlantic & Great Western	507	507	$778	$874	$ 96	$...
Chicago and Alton	280	280	961	1,014	53	...
Chicago and Great Eastern	224	224	455	460	5	...
Chicago and Northwestern	1,032	1,145	599	629	30	...
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	423	423	590	663	73	...
Cleveland and Toledo	173	173	1,289	1,260	29	...
Erie	798	775	1,445	1,570	125	...
Illinois Central	706	706	574	593	19	...
Marietta and Cincinnati	251	251	330	370	40	...
Michigan Central	285	285	1,206	1,273	67	...
Michigan Southern	524	524	781	746	...	35
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	234	234	462	374	...	88
Milwaukee and St. Paul	275	370	527	520	...	7
Ohio and Mississippi	349	349	816	837	21	...
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	468	468	1,280	1,239	...	51
Toledo, Wabash and Western	484	484	559	655	96	...
Western Union	177	177	245	230	...	15
Total (17 roads)	7,168	7,368	$793	$818	$25	$..

RAILROAD REPORTS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

The operating accounts of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the two years 1865 and 1866, as given by the Auditor, compare as follows:

	Earnings 1866. E. Div.	W. Div.	Total.	Earnings 1865.	Difference. Increase.	Decr'se.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Passeng'rs	949,821 45	665,774 98	1,615,596 43	2,149,992 82	.....	534,396 39
Freight	929,907 95	651,568 15	1,581,476 10	1,458,557 43	122,918 67	.. ....
Exp's & m	107,904 42	75,606 55	183,510 97	184,455 20	.....	944 22
Total	1,987,633 82	1,392,949 68	3,380,583 50	3,793,005 45	.....	412,421 95
Ord'y exp	1,791,325 15	1,138,311 13	2,929,536 28	2,772,897 45	456,638 83	.....
Net earl'gs	196,308 67	254,738 55	451,047 22	1,020,108 00	.....	569,060 78

The comparative earnings of the year 1865 and 1866 shows a decrease on the whole line of $412,421 95. The military transportation for 1866 included in earnings was comparatively a small sum, amounting only to $89,813 74, which in 1865 reached $409,450 51, making a difference in favor of 1865 of $319,636 77, and showing that the regular business for 1866 was but a small sum less than for the previous year. And but for the prevalance of cholera in Cincinnati and St. Louis from July to December, and the unfortunate disasters to the road by floods, subjecting the company to the loss of the important bridge over the Miami, seriously interfering with the heavy fall business from which the largest half of the year's revenue is derived, the regular business of the road would have been larger than that of 1865. The disasters referred to added largely to ordinary and extraordinary expenses by the increase of labor and material required to put and keep it in order.

Included in the expenses for 1866 is the cost of 6,013¼ tons of iron renewed on the E. D., and 2,689¼ tons on the W. D.; besides 63,740 and 56,105 ties laid in the divisions respectively within the year. These, with the cost of washers, track bolts, chairs and spikes, and the increased cost of running the trains over the Indianopolis and Cincinnati Railroad from North Bend to Lawrenceburg, incident to the loss of the bridge over the Miami, makes a total of $565,565 70, swelling the expenses that amount. There is also included in the expenses the cost of road, coals and cross-ties on hand Jan. 1, 1867, $133,200 20.

The gross earnings of the road, by months, are shown in the following table:

1866.	Passengers.	Freight.	Express.	Mail.	Total.
January	$146,604 30	$106,803 00	$8,451 79	$5,683 34	$267,544 43
February	127,961 52	104,622 31	7,943 35	5,683 34	246,109 52
March	173,775 75	130,344 34	11,433 78	5,683 34	326,236 21
April	142,437 97	103,830 25	25,473 08	5,683 34	277,423 64
May	138,432 53	132,066 96	6,957 52	5,683 34	283,130 35
June	114,816 27	122,199 80	10,225 17	5,683 34	253,924 58
July	120,066 18	116,467 86	5,044 90	5,683 34	247,263 28
August	119,843 98	173,880 56	6,045 70	5,683 34	305,453 58
September	117,819 29	145,446 15	9,753 00	5,683 34	278,700 78
October	136,424 32	160,482 91	8,161 71	5,683 34	310,762 28
November	116,965 28	170,384 25	9,392 28	5,683 34	302,425 80
December	155,449 04	118,948 71	6,531 96	5,683 34	231,613 05
Total 1866	$1,615,596 43	$1,581,476 10	$115,310 89	$68,200 08	$3,380,583 50
Total 1865	2,149,992 82	1,458,557 43	116,255 24	68,199 96	3,793,005 45
Decrease	$534,396 39	$.....	$944 35	$.....	$412,421 95
Increase	.....	122,918 67	.....	0 12	.....

MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY.

The fiscal year of this Company closes on the 28th of February. The following statement shows the results of operations for the last five years:

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.
Canal open	(264 days.)	(265 days.)	(261 days.)	(258 days.)	(223 days.)
Tonnage	(712,018 t.)	(718,519 t.)	(733,927 t.)	(716,587 t.)	(839,220 t.)
Tolls, &c.	$303,154 39	$374,601 76	$590,393 26	$600,584 30	$616,350 36
Current interest	.....	7,391 69	6,994 67	8,167 76	10,033 22
Total earnings	$303,154 39	$381,993 45	$597,387 93	$608,752 06	$626,383 58
Repairs of works	$79,857 14	$103,035 58	$159,995 69	$178,597 27	$235,305 55
Operating canal	33,268 22	37,712 32	48,497 22	58,290 47	79,259 45
Salaries, &c.	21,062 30	27,643 93	32,289 61	42,949 16	37,284 91
Transportation exp.	1,686 85	1,828 67	2,669 16	893 43	7,561 50
Total expenses	$135,814 51	$170,221 21	$243,452 38	$281,032 33	$330,413 41
Nett earnings	$167,339 88	$211,772 24	$353,935 55	$327,719 73	$375,970 17
Balance from last y'r	12,720 76	10,108 21	16,490 94	90,919 57	117,351 97
Total means	$180,060 64	$221,880 45	$370,426 49	$418,639 30	$393,322 14

From this was disbursed as follows, viz.:

Divid'nds pref. stock	$117,500 00	$117,500 00	$117,500 00	$117,500 00	$117,500 00
" consol. "	.....	35,875 00	102,500 00	102,500 00	82,000 00
Interest on bonds	41,310 00	44,840 00	45,330 00	45,060 00	35,334 72
U. S. Tax	.....	.....	11,902 96	9,988 49	8,894 59
Disc't on bond loans	.....	.....	.....	24,963 12	22,869 02
Boat loan, bonds bought & cancelled	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000 00
Depreciation of boat stock	11,142 48	.....	2,273 96	725 72	1,526 89
Bad debts	.....	7,674 00	.....	.....	275 69
Bal. at close of year	10,108 21	16,490 94	90,919 57	117,351 97	96,914 14

The financial condition of the company on the 1st March, yearly, is shown in the statement which follows :

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1866.
	$	$	$	$	$
Cost of works, &c	2,925,489 71	2,973,029 39	3,002,205 17	3,110,679 59	3,269,756 13
Cash	10,326 00	10,084 56	24,524 05	35,011 45	64,151 96
Bills, accounts, &c	24,522 68	15,241 82	60,151 52	56,130 65	61,661 85
Materials	12,518 64	8,623 08	10,059 71	7,387 66	21,055 11
Total	$2,972,857 03	3,006,981 85	3,096,940 45	3,209,209 35	3,416,625 05
Stock—consolidated	1,025,000 00	1,025,000 00	1,025,000 00	1,025,000 00	1,025,000 00
" —preferred	1,175,000 00	1,175,000 00	1,175,000 00	1,175,000 00	1,175,000 00
Mortgage bonds	727,250 00	750,000 14	761,250 00	761,250 00	768,250 00
Boat loan bonds	.....	.....	.....	99,852 50	232,097 50
Current Liabilities	35,498 82	40,240 91	44,770 88	30,754 88	119,373 25
Profit and loss	10,108 21	16,490 94	90,919 57	117,351 97	96,914 30
Total	$2,972,857 03	3,006,981 85	3,096,940 45	3,209,209 35	3,416,625 05

CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND NEW JERSEY RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

The first joint report of the consolidated companies—The Camden and Amboy R.R. Company—The Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and the New Jersey R.R. Company—has been made to the stockholders, from which it appears that the three corporations, although preserving distinct organizations, are united in interest, and have one general management by officers of the consolidated association. We have compiled the following statistics as to the condition of the companies Jan. 1st, 1867, and their operations in 1866, from the report. The Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy R.R. are known as the " old joint companies."

Stock and Debt.	Del. & Raritan Canal.	Camd. & Amboy R.R.	Old "Joint Compan's."	New Jersey R.R.	Phil. & Trenton R.R.	Total.
Full paid stock	$2,521,300	$5,000,000	.....	$5,000,000	$1,099,120	$13,620,420
Less held by associated co's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	645,000
						$12,975,420
Scrip stock 25 p. c. paid issued by old "j'int c'mp'n's," Jan. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	466,112
Undiv'd ear'gs Jan. 1st	.....	.....	1,072,994	657,448	565,065	2,295,508
						$15,737,041
Funded debt	.....	.....	10,182,137	855,000	200,000	11,237,134
Total liabilities						$26,974,178
Assets—						
Works & eq'p's	$4,331,251	10,099,500	.....	$5,658,788	$1,675,790	$21,814,831
R.R. stocks	.....	.....	2,517,065	629,245	151,455	3,297,765
R.R. bonds & advances	.....	.....	1,284,670	.....	.....	1,284,670
Other accounts	.....	.....	115,571	.....	.....	115,571
Cash, &c	.....	.....	199,985	224,415	36,989	461,340
Total						$26,974,178
Earnings in 1866—						
Tolls and other receipts	$1,294,157	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$1,294,157
From passeng's	.....	1,437,440	.....	1,275,588	782,322	3,495,350
From freight	.....	1,842,082	.....	269,768	16,437	2,128,287
Miscellaneous	.....	42,306	238,805	225,506	38,055	544,672
Steam towing	.....	609,067	.....	.....	.....	609,067
From operating Ph. & T. R.R.	.....	382,000	.....	.....	.....	382,000
Total	$1,294,157	$4,312,895	$238,805	$1,770,862	$836,814	$8,453,533
Expenses in 1866—						
Operat'g expe's	$343,494	$2,562,100	$52,837	$981,647	$659,934	$4,500,214
Taxes	117,019	247,409	49,033	137,327	37,088	587,876
For stm towi'g	.....	610,223	.....	.....	.....	610,223
Operat'g Ph. & T. R. R.	.....	382,000	.....	.....	.....	382,000
Total	$360,513	$3,801,732	$101,871	$1,119,174	$697,023	$6,080,315

Net earnings	933,642	511,162	136,934	651,687	139,791	2,373,218
Interest paid	.....	.....	633,511	55,629	16,929	706,069
Total dividend fund						$1,667,148
Traffic—						
Tons on canal	2,837,244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Through pass's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	689,110
Other passeng's	.....	887,862	.....	2,998,452	887,862	4,575,424
Total tonnage of freight on R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	824,895

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The earnings and expenses of the Northern Central Railroad, its branches and leased lines, for the year ending December 31, 1866, are shown in the following statement:

	Northern Central. (138 m.)	Wri'tsv'le Branch. (13 m.)	Shamokin Division. (28 m.)	Elmira Division. (78 m.)	Chemung Division. (22 m.)	Canand'g Division (47 m.)
Freight	$1,869,293	$12,990	$314,484	$348,873	$39,665	$60,916
Passengers	786,665	14,028	21,010	133,145	88,395	40,898
Express	69,329	.....	151	16,766		
U. S. mails	25,450	650	1,400	11,550	2,935	7,047
Rents	142,721	.....	8,292	.....		
Sundries	65,555	.....	2,799	7,698		
Gross earnings	$2,959,013	$27,598	$348,138	$517,531	$80,995	$108,861

The expenses of transportation, maintenance, &c., were—

Transportation	$496,959	$5,773	$52,992	$139,010	$41,041	$40,216
Motive power	574,601	12,777	106,923	285,372	18,331	39,619
Cars	165,517	3	11,536	43,832	4,235	8,471
Way	531,873	7,423	40,324	116,622	.....	75,592
General	31,869	446	3,972	11,626	1,621	3,378
Total expenses	$1,800,819	$26,621	$217,746	$596,462	$65,228	$167,276
Net earnings	$1,158,194	$977	$130,391	.....	$15,757	.....
Loss	.....	.....	.....	$78,931	.....	$58,415

The following is a recapitulation of the above account of earnings and expenses:

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Gain.	Loss.
Main line	$2,959,013 82	$1,800,318 95	$1,158,193 87	$.....
Wrightsville branch	27,597 85	26,621 21	976 64	.....
Shamokin division	348,138 11	217,746 80	130,391 31	.....
Elmira division	517,530 65	595,461 79	.....	78,931 14
Chemung division	80,984 60	65,227 43	15,757 17	.....
Canandaigua division	108,861 55	167,275 92	.....	58,414 37
Total	$4,042,125 58	$2,874,152 10	$1,167,973 48	$.....
Extraordinary expn's	.....	127,314 85	.....	.....
Actual result	$4,042,125 58	$2,746,837 25	$1,295,288 33	$.....

The general financial account showing the total financial operations for the year, reads as follows:

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Earnings as above	$4,042,125 58	Expenses as above	$2,874,152 10
Interest on investments	5,020 12	Interest and discount	433,268 79
" on sinking funds	31,627 49	Dividends	361,406 00
Augmented capital stock	400 00	Taxes on cap'l & divid'ds	27,098 79
Sk'g f'd for $1,500,000 lo'n	146,945 97	Rents of railroads	277,985 42
Bonds of 1900 sold	724,500 00	Sinking funds	103,717 49
Cash liabilities	192,114 23	Additions to property	553,870 34
		Loan of Bal. & Susq. R.R.	150,000 00
		City of Baltimore	361,244 46
Total	$5,142,733 39	Total	$5,142,733 39

The condition of the company at the close of the present year is shown in the following abstract:

Capital stock	$4,518,900 00	Property	$10,905,750 60
Bonds (see b'nd list, p. 569)	5,424,500 00	Sinking funds	495,801 25
Bills payable	1,043,743 75	Cash	368,317 89
Other liabilities	869,867 88	Materials and supplies	309,834 70
Profit and loss	787,769 40	Bonds of other compn's	148,483 62
		Current accounts	417,192 87
Total	$12,644,780 98	Total	$ 2,644,780 98

For some years it has been the policy of this company, the report says, to charge whatever additional equipments was purchased and put upon the road to the ordinary working expenses, until we have an equipment now worth, at a gold valuation, $2,132,000, instead of $1,382,000, as represented upon our books, the difference amounting to $750,000. This, with the $787,769 already credited to profit and loss, shows a surplus fund of over a million and a half.

Speaking of the wear of roads, the same report remarks: "We have, in common with all the railroads of the country, suffered very much from the rapidity with which the iron rails wear out. The average life of a rail has diminished fully 50 per cent. during the last ten years, they lasting now but three years. This causes an expenditure in maintaining the road which tells severely upon the working expenses. We are not prepared to say that the railroad iron now manufactured in this country is inferior in quality, but in the increase of speed by our passenger trains and the increase in weight of engines, together with the increased tonnage, may account for their rapid destruction."

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The 19th annual report of this company gives the following results of operating their road for the year 1866, which we compare with those of 1860:

	1860. (415 m.)	1866. (486 m.)	Increase.
Earnings from passengers	$392,247 23	$902,719 04	$510,471 81
" freight	958,030 91	1,433,491 15	475,460 24
" mails	41,925 75	42,794 00	868 25
" express	10,654 50	70,281 90	59,627 40
Total gross earnings	$1,402,853 30	$2,449,286 09	$1,046,427 79
Cost of repairs and operating	707,488 17	1,390,398 46	682,910 29
Earning less cost	$695,370 13	$1,058,887 63	$363,517 50
Earnings per mile of road	3,379 00	5,037 00	1,658 00
Expenses per mile	1,704 00	2,861 00	1,157 00
Earnings per mile run by trains	1 71	2 35	0 64

The road commenced running on federal currency May 15, 1865. The earnings for the seven and a half remaining months of that year amounted to $1,418,976 30. The earnings for the same months in 1866 amounted to $1,496,517 86. The increase of total earnings has thus been very small, while the receipts from freight fell from $894,541 38 in 1865 to $833,494 29 in 1866, the cotton crop along the road having signally failed, and disappointed the natural anticipations of a largely increased business, expressed by the President in his report for 1865. The cotton transported on the road in 1866 was only about one half the quantity reported for 1860.

The financial condition of the company has not been materially changed since the previous report; on Dec. 31 1865, the amount of indebtedness, except bonds, was $1,492,757.53; and on Dec. 31 1866, $1,621,611.13. The changes in the bonded debt are as follow.

	Am't outstanding Dec. 31, 1865	Am't outstanding Dec. 31, 1866.	Difference Increase.	Difference Decrease.
Income bonds of 1861	$146,200	$85,000	$.....	$61,200
do do 1862	91,000	46,000	.....	45,000
do do 1865	305,800	96,000	.....	209,800
do do 1867	228,900	228,900	.....	.....
do do (Ten years)	75,343	81,685	6,342	.....
First mortgage sterling	4,187,000	4,503,000	316,000	.....
Tenn. State bonds	1,099,000	1,275,000	176,000	.....
do do do (interest funded)	.....	388,800	388,800	.....
Interest bonds	.....	526,300	526,300	.....
Total	$6,133,243	$7,230,685	$1,097,442	$.....

This shows that some progress has been made in funding; but owing to the unfavorable course of business during the past year the resumption of the payment of interest has been put off to May 1, 1868, the foreign creditors having acceded to this arrangement, with the condition that simple interest at 6 per cent be allowed on the coupons matured, and that will mature up to Nov. 1, 1867, the company to issue for the amount, coupon bonds the same in form as the original bonds; the coupons in the meanwhile to remain in trust as collateral security. Regarding the home bonds, the President says—"As the assurance has always been given that bondholders on both sides of the Atlantic should fare as nearly alike as possible, it only remains for those on this side to enter into a similar agreement in order to close this arrangement."

COMMERCIAL LAW.—No. 33.

(Continued from page 363, vol. 56.)

FIRE INSURANCE (CONTINUED).

OF THE INTEREST OF THE INSURED.

As to what interest in the insured is sufficient to support an insurance, the principle is the same in fire as in marine insurance. Any legal interest is sufficient. And if it be equitable in the sense that a court of equity will recognize and protect it, that is sufficient; but a merely moral or expectant interest is not enough. So one has an insurable interest in a house placed on another's land with that other's consent, but not if placed there without license or shadow of title. So, too, one who has made only an oral bargain with another to purchase that other's house, cannot insure it; but if there be a valid contract in law, or if by writing or by part performance it is enforceable in a court of equity, the purchaser may insure. So he may, although there be a stipulation, the breach of which has made the contract void by its terms, if the other party might waive the condition and enforce the contract. So, if a debtor assign his property to pay his debts, he has an insurable interest in it until the debts are paid, or until the property be sold. This was so held where it appeared that

the property would pay the debts and leave a surplus for the assignor; but we should expect the same ruling where thir was not the case.

A mortgagor may insure the whole value of his property, even after the possession has passed to the mortgagee, if the equity of redemption be not wholly gone. So he may if his equity of redemption is seized on execution, or even sold, so long as he may still redeem. And in case of loss he recovers the whole value of the building, if he be insured on it to that amount.

A morgagor and a mortgagee may both insure the same property, and neither need specify his interest, but simply call it his property. The mortgagee has an interest only equal to his debt, and founded upon it; and if the debt be paid, the interest ceases, and the policy is discharged; and he can recover no more than the amount of his debt. And if a house insured by a mortagee were damaged by fire, even considerably, or perhaps destroyed, it might be doubted, on what we should think good grounds, whether he could recover, if it were proved that the remaining value of the premises mortgaged was certainly more than sufficient to secure his debt, and all reasonably possible interest, cost, and charges.

Whether he can hold what he thus receives from the insurers, and also recover his debt from the debtor, we have considered in the article on Marine Insurance. We will only say, that, while recent decisions have thrown much doubt upon this question, we are still of opinion that he cannot do both; and that the insurers should generally be, in some way, substituted, as to his rights against the debtor, for the amount which they pay to him.

The question might possibly arise, whether the debtor could compel or require him to enforce his claims against the insurers, and then consider the debt paid thereby, for his benefit; but we should hold, very confidently, that he could not. In a recent case in Massachusetts, to which we have heretofore referred more than once, and which has been somewhat doubted, it was held that a mortgagee who, at his own expense, insures his interest in the property mortgaged against loss by fire, without particularly describing the nature of his interest, is entitled, in case of loss by fire before payment of the mortgage debt, to recover the amount of the loss from the insurers to his own use, without first assigning his mortgage, or any part thereof, to them. In an elaborate opinion, the court maintain that, notwithstanding respectable authorities to the contrary, when a mortgagee causes insurance to be made for his own benefit, paying the premium from his own funds, in case a loss occurs before his debt is paid, he has a right to receive the total loss for his own benefit; that he is not bound to account to the mortgagor for any part of the money so recovered, as part of the mortgage debt; but has still a rigat to recover his whole debt of the mortgagor. And so, on the other hand, when the debt is thus paid by the debtor, the money is not, in law or equity, the money of the insurer, who has thus paid the loss, or money paid to his use. Decisions which seem to oppose this ruling may be found in Pennsylvania, in New York, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in England. But the question is not without its difficulty.

It has been held, for strong reasons, that if a mortgagor is bound by his contract with the mortgagee to keep the premises insured for the benefit of the mortgagee, and does keep them insured in his own name, the

mortgagee has an equitable interest in, or lien upon, the proceeds of the policy.

One who holds property only in right of his wife, may insure the property, even if his wife be only a joint tenant. And a tenant for years, or from year to year, may insure his interest, but would recover only the value of his interest, and not the value of the whole property.

We have said that, generally, any one having any legal interest in property may insure it as his own. But there is one important exception to, or modification of, this rule. By the charters of many of our mutual insurance companies, the company has a lien, to the amount of the premium note, on all property insured. It is obvious, therefore, that no such description can by given, or no such language used, as would induce the company to suppose they had a lien when they could not have one, or would in any way deceive them as to the validity or value of their lien. In all such cases, all encumbrances must be stated, and the title or interest of the insured fully stated in all those particulars in which it affects the lien.

A trustee, agent, or consignee may insure against fire, as he may against marine loss. Generally the consignee is not bound to insure against fire, but may, at his discretion. If the insurance is expressly on goods held on commission, the insurers must take notice that the owner does not retain possession of them, and that they are to be in the custody, and under the vigilance, integrity and care of the consignor only. He may insure, expressly, his own interest in them for advances, or the owner's interest. It has been held in a recent case, and we think on excellent reasons, that a consignee may, by virtue of his implied interest and authority, insure, in his own name, goods in his possession against fire, to their full value, and recover for the benefit of the owner. And if the interest be not expressed, the policy will be construed as not covering the interest of the owners, if, upon a fair construction of the words and facts, it seems to have been the intention of the parties only to secure the consignee's interest. And an insurance against fire upon merchandise in a warehouse, "for account of whom it may concern," protects only such interests as were intended to be insured at the time of effecting the insurance.

It is now common for a commission merchant to cover in one policy, in his own name, all the goods of the various owners who have consigned to him. It has been held that the words "goods on commission," in fire policies, have an effect equivalent to the words "for whom it may concern," in marine policies. And it was also intimated, but, as we think, on doubtful grounds, that, if the goods actually were held on commission, they would not be covered by the policy, unless so described, although the insured had a lien for advances; in this case, however, the condition in the policy excluded such goods.

A consignee of goods, sent to him, but not received, may insure his own interest in them against marine risks, and we know no reason why he may not against fire.

So, any bailee (which means any person to whom property has been delivered for any purpose), who has a legal interest in the chattels which he holds, although this be temporary and qualified, may insure the goods against fire. Thus it has been held that a common carrier by land, who

has a lien on the goods, and is answerable for them if lost by fire (unless it be caused by the act of God or the public enemy), may insure the goods to their full value against fire.

The insurers must know whom they insure; for they may have a choice of persons, and it is important to them to know whether they are to depend on the care and honesty of this man or that man. The insured must so describe the owner as not to deceive them on this point, and so he must the ownership. Thus, if he aver an entire interest in himself, he cannot support this by showing a joint interest with another; and if in his action he declare the latter, proof of the former is not sufficient.

So, too, there must be actual authority to make the insurance. This may be express, or implied, in some cases, as it seems to be implied with the consignee, or the carrier, and perhaps, generally, with any one who has an actual possession of, interest in, and lien on, the property. But a tenant in common does not derive from the cotenancy authority to insure for his cotenant; nor could a master of a ship or a ship's husband, merely as such, insure the owner's interest against fire, any more than against marine loss.

OF REINSURANCE.

Reinsurance is equally lawful in fire policies as in marine policies, and in general is governed by the same rules. The reinsurance is an insurance, not of the risk of the insured, for that is a merely ideal thing; but it is an insurance of the property originally insured, in which the first insurers acquire by their insurance an insurable interest. If a common policy be used, with no other change than that the word reinsurance is used instead of insurance, all its requirements are in force. If, for example, in cases of loss, this policy requires a certificate from a magistrate as to character, circumstances, &c., that must be furnished by the reinsured. But if a suitable certificate were given by the party first insured to the original insurer, and he transmit the same forthwith to those who insure him, that is enough; and so it would be with notice, preliminary proof, and all similar requirements. And an insurer who obtains reinsurance is bound to communicate (in addition to whatever else should be stated by one asking insurance) all the information he has concerning the character of the party originally insured; and a material concealment on this point would avoid the policy.

As the insurer, who is reinsured, effects an insurance not on his risk, but on the property, it seems to be very strongly held, that he recovers in case of loss, not merely what he actually pays—although this might be an adequate indemnity—but all that he was legally liable to pay. Of course, if he has any valid defence against the party whom he insured, he must make it; and if it discharges him, it destroys his claim on his insurers. But if there be a loss which he is bound to pay, he recovers from his insurers the whole amount of it, whether he actually pays it or not.

A question then arises, whether, if an insurer who is reinsured becomes insolvent, so that the originally insured does not get a payment upon his policy, this originally insured has not a lien upon him, or a specific interest in the policy of reinsurance. But it is held that he has not. The reinsured assignees, or trustees, take all that is payable under the policy of

reinsurance, and hold it for the creditors generally of thereinsured; and the originally insured takes only his proper share or dividend as one of the creditors of the first insurer.

OF DOUBLE INSURANCE.

Double insurance, although sometimes confounded with reinsurance, is essentially different. By this, the party originally insured becomes again insured; but by reinsurance, the original insurer is insured, and, as we have seen, the original insured has no interest in, and no lien on, this policy. If, by a double insurance, the insured could protect himself over and over again, he might recover many indemnities for one loss. This cannot be permitted, not only because it is opposed to the first principles of insurance, but because it would tempt to fraud, and make it very easy. The effect may be obviated in two ways, one, by considering the second insurance as operative only on so much of the value of the property insured as is not covered by the first; and then, as soon as the whole value is covered, whether by the first or by subsequent policies, any further insurance has no effect. A second way is by considering the second insurance as made jointly with the first. Then only as much would be paid on any loss on many insurances, as on one only; but this payment is divided ratably among all the insurers. All the policies are considered as making but one policy; and therefore any one insurer who pays more than his proportion, may claim a contribution from others who were liable.

In this country, fire policies usually contain express and exact provisions on this subject. They vary somewhat; but, generally, they require that any other insurance must be stated by the insured, and indorsed on the policy; and it is a frequent condition that each office shall in that case pay only a ratable proportion of a loss; and it is often added that, if such other insurance be not so stated and indorsed, the insured shall not recover on the policy. And it has been held that such a condition applies to a subsequent as well as to a prior insurance, or to an insurance of any part of the property covered by the other policy. Nor will a court of equity relieve, if sufficient notice and indorsement have not been made. But it has been held that a valid notice might be given to an agent of the company, who was authorized to receive applications and survey property proposed for insurance.

In some instances the charter of the company provides that any policy made by it shall be avoided by any double insurance of which notice is not given, and to which the consent of the company is not obtained, and expressed by their indorsement in the policy. But this would not apply to a non-notice by an insured of an insurance effected by the seller on the house which the insured had bought, if this policy were not assigned to him.

We have seen that several policies insuring the same party on the same interest are taken to be one policy, and therefore a payment of more than a due proportion gives a claim for contribution. But it seems that this is not the case where there is a clause in the policy like that above mentioned, providing that only a ratable proportion shall be paid by each insurer. For this clause gives each insurer an adequate defence, if more than his share be demanded, and therefore the ground of contribution

fails; for the right to demand contribution exists only when two or more are bound severally to pay the whole, and one pays it, or more than his his share, *by compulsion*, and therefore may ask the rest, who were bound in the same way, to contribute.

It is a double insurance if both policies cover the same insurable interest, and they are all in the name of the same assured, or perhaps, if all, or a part, are in the name of another, for his benefit. Insurance made by a mortgagee, at the expense of the mortgagor, may operate as a subsequent insurance, if the mortgagor had made a former one.

OF WARRANTY AND REPRESENTATION.

The law of warranty and representation is, in general, the same in fire as in marine insurance. A warranty is a part of the contract; it must be distinctly expressed, and written either in or on the policy, or on a paper attached to the policy, or, as has been held, on a separate paper distinctly referred to and described as a part of the policy. Then it operates as a condition precedent; that is, as a condition of the policy, which if it be not performed, the policy never takes effect; if it be not performed there is no valid contract; nor can the non-performance be helped by evidence that the thing warranted was less material than was supposed, or, indeed, not material.

It may be a warranty of the present time, or as it is called, affirmative or of the future, and then it is promissory. And it may be, although of the present and affirmative, a continuing warranty, rendering the policy liable to avoidance by a non-continuance of the thing which is warranted to exist. Whether it is thus continuing or not, must evidently be determined by the nature of the thing warranted. A warranty that the roof of a house is slated, or that there are only so many fireplaces or stoves, would, generally at least, be regarded as continuing; but a warranty that a building was five hundred feet from any other building, would not cause the avoidance of the policy if a neighbor should afterwards put up a house within one hundred feet, without any act or privity of the insured. This subject has, however, been somewhat considered under the topic of alteration.

We have seen, that statements made on a separate paper may be so referred to as to make them a part of the policy. And it is usual to refer in this way to the written application of the insured, and to all the written statements, descriptions, and answers to questions, which he makes for the purpose of obtaining insurance. And although there is in the decisions some indication of distinguishing between the application itself and the conditions on which the policy is made, we see no reason for saying that any statements whatever, made in writing, for the purpose of obtaining insurance, and referred to distinctly in the policy as a part of it, and therein declared to be warranties or conditions on which the policy is made, are anything less than positive warranties. But a fair and rational, or, in some cases, a liberal construction will be given to such statements. Thus, where a charter of a company provided that no insurance on any property should be valid to the insured, unless he had a good and perfect and unincumbered title thereto, and unless the true title of the insured be disclosed, and two persons made application for insurance upon a tannery

and the stock therein, and were insured jointly; and it turned out that one of them owned exclusively the building, and the other exclusively occupied it and owned the stock, the insurers were held.

It is quite certain that the word warranty need not be used, if the language is such as to import unequivocally the same meaning. And an indorsement made upon the policy before it is executed may take effect as a part of it.

A statement may be introduced into the policy itself, and be construed not as any warranty, but merely as a license or permission of the insurers that the premises may be occupied in a certain way, or some other fact occur without prejudice to the insurance.

A representation, in the law of insurance, differs from a warranty, in that it is not a part of the contract. If made after the signing of the policy or the completion of the contract, it cannot of course affect it. If made before the contract, and with a view to effecting insurance, it is no part of the contract; but if it be fraudulent, it makes the contract void. And if it be false, and known to be false by him who makes it, it is his fraud. To have this effect, however, it must be material; and there is no better test or standard for this than the question, whether the contract would have been made, and in its present form or on its actual terms, if this statement had not been made and believed by the insurers. If the answer is, that the contract would not have been made if this statement had not been made, it is material, otherwise not. The general rule is, that the statements in the application on a separate sheet have the effect only of representations, and do not avoid the policy unless void in a material point, or unless the policy makes them specially a part of itself, and gives them the effect of warranties.

A representation may be more certainly and precisely proved if in writing, but it will have its whole force and effect if only oral.

In some instances, by the terms of the policies, any misrepresentations or concealments avoid the policy. And it is held that the parties have a right to make such a bargain, and that it is binding upon them; and the effect of it would seem to be to give to representations the force and influence of warranties.

There seems to be this difference between marine policies and fire policies. In the former, a material misrepresentation avoids the policy, although innocently made; in the latter, it has this effect only when it is fraudulent. This distinction seems to rest upon the greater capability, and therefore greater obligation, of the insurers against fire to acquaint themselves fully with all the particulars which enter into the risk. For they may do this either by the survey and examination of an agent, or by specific and minute inquiries. If a *warranty* is broken, however innocently, it avoids all policies, whether material or not.

The question whether a statement which is relied upon as a representation be material, and whether there is or has been a substantial compliance with it (for this is all the law requires), seems to be for the jury rather than for the court. But it is not unfrequently determined by the court, as matter of law. And if the jury find the representation to be material, and to be false, the consequence follows as matter of law, and the policy is avoided.

Concealment is the converse of representation. The insured is bound to

state all that he knows himself, and all that it imports the insurer to know, for the purpose of estimating accurately the risk he assumes. A suppression of the truth has the same effect as an expression of what is false. And the rule as to materiality and a substantial compliance is the same. And we know no reason why the distinction above mentioned between fire policies and marine policies as to representation, should not be made, for the same reason, in regard to concealment. Indeed, in one respect adjudication has gone somewhat further. Where the by-laws of a company provide that a surveyor should always examine, report, etc., and there was a material concealment by the insured, the court say it was the duty of the insurers to examine for themselves, and their neglect shall not be permitted to operate to the injury of the insured; and the judge, delivering the opinion, adds: "I will never agree to extend to them (mutual fire insurance companies) the law as it has been settled in cases of marine insurance."

In another case, the plaintiff owned one of several warehouses, next but one to a boat-builder's shop which took fire, and on the same evening, after it was apparently extinguished, sent instructions to his agent, by extraordinary conveyance, for insuring that warehouse, without apprising the insurers of the neighboring fire. It was held that, although the terms of the insurance did not expressly require the communication of this fact, the concealment avoided the policy. In another, where, pending the negotiations for a policy, the insurers expressed an objection to insuring property in the vicinity of gambling establishments, and the applicant knew at the time that there was one on the premises, it was held that, if in the opinion of the jury the risk was materially increased by such occupancy, the policy should be avoided. So it seems that the fact that a particular individual had threatened to burn the premises in revenge for a supposed injury, should be disclosed to the insurer. And even the rumor of an attempt to set fire to a neighboring building should be communicated; because the insurer should be informed of any unusual fact, or any use of the building materially enhancing the risk.

Where the plaintiffs underwrote a policy on the household goods and stock in trade of a party, and after being informed that the character of the insured was bad, that he had been insured and twice burnt out, that there had been difficulty in respect to his losses, and he was in bad repute with the insurance offices, effected a reinsurance with the defendants without communicating these facts, and the property insured was shortly after destroyed by fire; it was held that there had been a material concealment, which avoided the policy, and whether occasioned by mistake or design was immaterial.

A pending litigation, affecting the premises insured, and not communicated will not vitiate the policy.

Insurers must be understood as knowing all those matters of common information, that are as much within their reach as in that of the insured; and these need not be especially stated. But any special circumstance, as a great number of fires in the neighborhood, and the probability or belief that incendiaries were at work, should certainly be communicated; and silence on such a point—especially if the place of business of the insurers was at a considerable distance from the premises—would operate as a fraud, and avoid the policy. And any questions asked must be answered, and all answers must be as full and precise as the question requires. If there were a provision in the policy, that a certain fact, if existing, must be stated, silence in reference to it would be fatal, however immaterial the fact. Concealment in an answer to a specific question can seldom or never be justified by showing that it was not material. Thus, in general,

nothing need be said about title. But if it be inquired about, full and accurate answers must be made.

Where the insurance company has, by the terms of the policy, a lien upon or interest in the premises insured, to secure the premium note, here it is obvious that any concealment of encumbrance or defect of title would operate as a fraud, and defeat the policy. But in all such cases it is probable that specific questions are put respecting the estate and title of the insured.

A requirement that all buildings standing within a certain distance of the property insured should be stated, might not always be considered as applicable to personal and movable property. Still, an insurance of chattels, described as in a certain place or building, would be held to amount to a warranty that they should remain there; or rather it would not cover them if removed into another place or building, unless, by some appropriate phraseology, the parties expressed their intention that the insured was to be protected as to this property wherever it might be situated. It is not uncommon to insure goods in course of transit against fire; but them it is usual to name the places from which and to which the goods are passing.

COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE AND REVIEW.

Public Debt Statement—Necessity for Publicity—Large Balance of Currency—Business for May—Monetary Affairs—Movement of Coin and Bullion—Prices of Gold—Course of Governments, Exchange, etc.

The advantages of publicity in reference to the doings of the National Treasury have just received a conspicuous illustration. For some weeks past indications of a positive character seemed to show that currency was being withdrawn from the circulation and locked up in Treasury vaults to so large an extent, and with such rapidity, that the withdrawal cramped business, checked the symptoms of recovery which were making incipient efforts to develop themselves, and at almost any other time of the year might have produced a temporary panic. The proofs that something wrong was going on were talked over in financial circles, and they were freely canvassed by the press; but if we had had no such means of auditing Mr. McCulloch's accounts as the monthly debt statement affords, we should still have been comparatively in the dark. As it is we know pretty fully the extent of the mischief; and in this case as in ten thousand others, to know the evil is to cure it. Rarely, indeed, have the doings of the Treasury for a single month presented so many serious anomalies, or been so difficult of vindication. By our comparative tables which occupy their usual place on another page, it will be seen that the currency balance in the Treasury has increased $38,827,606, or more than a million a day on the average. The paralysis produced in business by locking up currency in large amounts, and suddenly abstracting it from the current of the circulation, have been often shown since the memorable occasion when Mr. Chase in 1864, "to knock gold down," was induced against his better judgment to adopt this mischievous expedient and brought on a panic in which more than a hundred millions of private property are estimated to have been sacrificed. The influence conferred by the control of the volume of our paper money, and the absolute power it gives over the movements of business, the course of prices, the fortunes of private citizens

the rise or fall of stocks, produce, merchandise of every kind—all this power is too much to be placed in hands where it can be exercised even for a few weeks in secret. The eye of the public should be ever on the movements of the currency, the increase or decrease which constitute, as it were, the thermometer of prices, the regulator of values, the standard measure controlling all exchanges between buyer and seller.

But the value of publicity is only one of the lessons taught us by the June statement of the National debt. The current of the circulating money having been depleted some 40 millions—how has it been done? The taxes paid into the Internal Revenue Department were not sufficient, if not a dollar had been disbursed. How, then, has Mr. McCulloch effected the transfer of 40 millions from the pockets of the people to the vaults of the Treasury? A glance at the official table answers the question. He has converted and sold for cash more than 61 millions of Five-twenty bonds, and has sold them at a low price in order to attract buyers, and to get rid of them at the average of two millions a day. He has made a concession in price in order to stimulate purchases. That the Secretary has sold these bonds for less than they would have fetched if they had not been hurried into the market is proved by the fact that during the three or four days which have elapsed since he stopped selling, the price has gone up ¼ per cent. This ¼ per cent might apparently have been gained for the Treasury had not so much urgency been used in getting in the currency rapidly, and had the sales of the new Five-twenty long bonds been allowed to run on gradually to 40 or 45 millions, to correspond with short obligations withdrawn, instead of being forced up to the extraordinary figure of 61 millions in four weeks. Thirdly, we may enquire why this sacrifice has been submitted to. For what purpose has so much currency been hoarded up by a costly and mischievous process? To what pressing emergency is it due that not only 8 per cent interest is paid for immense sums of money to be kept idle in the Government coffers, but that the ordinary balance is swelled by the sale of bonds for cash at a sacrifice? The accumulation cannot be necessary for the extraordinary payments on account of Compounds and Seven-thirties. For, as we showed last week, these payments during the entire months of June and July will require but 40 millions, all of which Congress was careful to provide for by directing that the annual taxes should be paid earlier than usual this year. We do not offer any explanation of the problem. The following extract from the *New York Times* gives a fair view of what is thought of the affair by those who usually approve and support Mr. McCulloch's general policy:

> The finances of the month have the appearance of gross improvidence, eventuating in a currency balance at the close of the month almost double that of the 30th April—the result, we take it, of large sales of United States Five-twenties in the excess of the ability of the Treasury to re-invest the proceeds in Seven thirties or Compounds. The difference is over twenty millions, and the effect has fallen chiefly, week by week, on the New York money market, and in a two-fold measure—first, by locking up this excess in the currency in the Treasury, and secondly by making the brokers in the public funds, both great and small, the principal borrowers of money at bank and on the street, at extreme rates of interest, in their extreme competition as buyers at the Treasury, and their anxiety to turn a trifling rate of commission on large sums. That this state of things should not have been realized at Washington until the close of the month, or rather until the very day (June 3 or 4) of

making up the monthly schedule of the public debt, is not only surprising, but the subject of mortification, we have no doubt, to the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as a useful lesson for his future government in funding his temporary obligations. We feel quite sure the blunder will not be repeated, and to guard more strictly against its recurrence, it is to be hoped that less latitude will be allowed in future as between the daily sales or engagements and exchanges of the Five-twenties, and the purchase and exchange of Seven-thirties and Compounds. The eager and persistent applications of the brokers in government securities in May, to engage the Five-twenties in advance of their own sales, have undoubtedly wrought the present discrepancy. It was not the result of favoritism as between the large and smaller brokers in government securities, we dare say. It is more likely that the excessive sales of Five-twenties were run up by the anxiety of the officials of the Treasury to accommodate all parties, and to avoid even the semblance to partaility.

We repeat that we do not venture any solution of our own to this singular anomaly. It is well that by the publicity to which the Treasury doings are subjected the mistake was so soon discovered, and that the unnecessary mischief which might otherwise have been done has been averted.

The course of business during May has varied but little from what we have noted during several months past. Trade has been generally depressed, and the results of operations unsatisfactory. Merchants are beginning to comprehend that the present state of business is due, in a great part, to a general reaction from high prices, and are adapting their operations to the existing position of affairs, buying with extreme caution and carrying the lightest possible stocks. The tendency of this course of action is, evidently, to further precipitate the decline in prices; and on many classes of merchandise, especially dry goods, that result has been more or less observable.

Monetary affairs have, during the greater part of the month, shown a very decided tendency toward ease. There has been a steady flow of currency from the interior, and capital which has left active employment, owing to the risks peculiar to the times, has sought temporary investment in the public funds, causing an unusual firmness in National securities. But for the operations of the Treasury, this movement must have produced an extreme ease in money.

The following are the rates of loans and discounts for the month of May:

RATES OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

	May 3.	May 10.	May 17.	May 24.	May 31.
Call loans	4 @ 6	4 @ 5	4 @ 5	4 @ 5	4 @ 5
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	6 @ 7
A 1, endorsed bills, 2 mos	6½@ 7	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	6 @ 6½	6 @ 6½
Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 mos	7½@ 8	6½@ 7½	6½@ 7½	6½@ 7½	6½@ 7½
" " single names.	8 @ 9	8 @ 9	8 @ 9	7½@ 9	7½@ 9
Lower grades	10 @18	10 @15	10 @15	10 @15	10 @15

The Secretary of the Treasury, however, in preparation for the semi-annual interest on the June and July series of Seven-thirties, and for the redemption of June and July Compound Notes, has found it necessary to largely increase its balances by the sale of bonds of Sixty-five and of gold. In consequence of these operations, the balances in the Sub-Treasury have increased from $113,000,000 on May 1 to $130,000,000 on the 30th; which, considering that about $18,000,000 of coin interest has been paid out, while probably only $5,000,000 of the customs receivable have remained unsold, would show that nearly $30,000,000 of currency has been taken from circulation into the Treasury. This

movement has caused at the end of the month a partial stringency, and the rate on demand loans closes at 6@7 per cent. There has been considerable irregularity in connection with cotton bills, some important houses in that trade, on both sides the Atlantic, having failed; while there is much protested paper of firms not yet announced as having actually suspended. This condition of things appears to be due, to a large extent, to the reported refusal of the Bank of England to discount American cotton paper, a course which it is difficult to explain simply on grounds of banking prudence, but which may perhaps be accounted for from a peculiar regard in the Bank direction for Manchester interests.

The gold premium has been, upon the whole, firmer than last month. The balance of current maturing obligations has been against the United States, principally, it would seem in consequence of the payment of the Five-twenty coupons due to foreign holders, and over eight millions of specie have been shipped during the month. The demand for export has been partially met by sales from the Sub-Treasury; but still the premium has advanced from 135 at the opening of May to 138¾ later.

The imports and exports of coin and bullion at the port of New York for the first quarter of the current year, and for the months of April and May, and since January 1, have been as shown in the following statement.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF COIN AND BULLION.

	First Quarter.	April.	May.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts from California	$6,109,861	$3,149,654	$1,181,128	$10,440,643
Imports from foreign ports	409,077	271,710	376,735	1,057,512
Total receipts	$6,518,938	$3,421,364	$1,557,853	$11,498,155
Exports to foreign ports	6,566,958	2,261,283	9,043,154	17,871,395
Excess of imports	.....	$1,160 081	$....	$.....
Excess of exports	$48,020	.....	7,485,301	6,373,240

The following statement shows the amount of receipts and exports in May and since January 1, for the last seven years:

	California Receipts— May.	Since Jan. 1.	Foreign Imports— May.	Since Jan. 1.	Foreign Exports— May.	Since Jan. 1.
1867	$1,181,128	$10,440,643	$312,000	$992,737	$8,307,000	$17,135,241
1866	3,992,148	14,578,574	393,073	1,085,637	22,744,194	39,891,474
1865	1,257,651	8,191,843	177,035	815,791	7,256,071	12,716,218
1864	983,770	5,089,620	660,092	1,280,283	6,460,930	22,619,612
1863	776,123	6,487,737	197,217	743,771	2,115,673	19,264,189
1862	1,939,771	10,070,968	110,388	450,532	5,164,636	18,108,737
1861	1,977,877	15,118,025	2,486,812	20,532,515	128,9 0	3,005,196

The movement of specie at this port during the month shows that six millions have been received from unreported sources, the bulk undoubtedly having been derived from sales of gold by the Treasury. For the first five months of the year the movement shows a supply from sources of which there is no record, amounting to $32,727,232, most of which, it is to be presumed, has come from Government sales.

GENERAL MOVEMENT OF COIN AND BULLION.

	1st quarter.	April.	May.	Since Jan. 1.
In banks near 1st	$13,185,222	$8,522,609	$7,404,304	$13,185,222
Receipts from California	6,109,861	3,149,654	1,181,128	10,440,643
Imports of coin and bullion	409,077	271,710	376,735	1,057,512
Coin interest paid	10,838,303	247,626	16,308,317	27,394,246
Total reported supply	$30,542,463	$12,191,599	$25,270,474	$52,077,623

Export of coin and bullion	$6,566,958	$2,261,283	$9,043,154	$17,871,395
Customs duties	33,170,648	9,511,075	9,634,697	52,316,400
Total withdrawn	$39,737,586	$11,772,358	$18,677,851	$70,187,895
Excess of reported supply	$.....	$419,241	$6,592,623	$.....
Excess of withdrawals	9,195,123	.....	.....	18,110,172
Specie in banks at close	8,522,609	7,404,304	14,617,060	14 617,060
Derived from unreported sources	$17,717,732	$6,985,063	$8,024,437	$32,727,232

COURSE OF GOLD AT NEW YORK, MAY, 1867.

Date.	Open'g	Lowest	High'st	Closing	Date.	Open'g	Lowest	High'st	Closing
Wednesday ... 1	135¼	133	135½	135¼	Tuesday ... 21	137½	137	137¾	137¾
Thursday ... 2	135¾	135¼	135¾	135½	Wednesday ... 22	138	137⅞	138¾	138¼
Friday ... 3	135¾	135¾	136¾	136¼	Thursday ... 23	138¼	138¼	138¾	138¾
Saturday ... 4	136¼	135⅞	136½	136	Friday ... 24	138⅝	137½	138¾	138⅜
Sunday ... 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Saturday ... 25	137⅜	137	137½	137
Monday ... 6	135¾	135¾	137¾	137¼	Sunday ... 26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday ... 7	137¾	137¼	138¾	137⅝	Monday ... 27	136½	136¼	137¼	137
Wednesday ... 8	138¼	137¼	138¾	137¾	Tuesday ... 28	136¾	136¾	137½	136½
Thursday ... 9	138¼	136¾	138¾	137	Wednesday ... 29	137	137	137¾	137¾
Friday ... 10	136½	136½	137¾	137¼	Thursday ... 30	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾
Saturday ... 11	136½	135½	136⅞	135¾	Friday ... 31	136½	136¼	137¼	136¾
Sunday ... 12	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Monday ... 13	135¾	135¼	135¾	135¾	May... 1867 ...	135¾	135	138¾	138¾
Tuesday ... 14	135¾	135¼	137¼	137¼	" 1866 ...	125¼	125¼	141¼	140¼
Wednesday ... 15	136¾	136¼	137¼	136⅞	" 1865 ...	145¼	128¾	145¼	137
Thursday ... 16	137	137	137¾	137¼	" 1864 ...	177	168	190	190
Friday ... 17	137¼	136¾	137¼	137¾	" 1863 ...	151	143¾	154¾	145
Saturday ... 18	137¼	136¾	137¼	136¾	" 1862 ...	102¼	102¼	104¼	103¾
Sunday ... 19	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Monday ... 20	136¾	136¾	137¼	137¼	S'ce Jan. 1, 1867 ...	132¾	132¼	141¾	136¾

Business at the stock boards has been dull, and lower prices have prevailed. There has been a marked absence of that interest in speculative operations by the outside public which generally exists at this period of the year, and transactions have been almost entirely on brokers' own account. The total number of shares sold at both boards, during the month, has been 1,678,699, against 2,113,581 for April, and 2,514,451 for May, 1866.

VOLUME OF SHARES SOLD AT THE STOCK BOARDS, MAY, 1867.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	5 mos.
Bank shares	2,461	1,029	3,425	3,518	4,051	15,384
Railroad "	2,200,510	1,282,251	1,597,017	1,688,205	1,468,041	8,426,034
Coal "	24,286	10,369	33,145	8,348	7,515	83,663
Mining "	65,375	29,980	28,502	36,050	18,930	178,837
Improv'nt "	20,344	18,950	41,975	30,000	41,900	1 3,169
Telegraph "	49,501	33,857	34,615	57,275	42,671	217,919
Steamship "	56,504	91,618	80,561	78,087	61,180	367,900
Expr'ss&c "	4,703	6,409	6,562	12,128	34,411	64,213
At Exchange Board	765.359	634.121	672.926	820,157	642,614	3,535,177
At Open Board	1,658,325	841,242	1,152,876	1,293,424	1,036,085	5,981,952
Total 1867	2,423,684	1,475,363	1,825,802	2,113,581	1,678,699	9,517,129
Total 1866	2,459,517	1,743,431	1,968,839	1,754,439	2,514,451	10,411,377

United States securities have showed unusual activity. The amount of idle funds coming into the market has been exceptionally large, and the owners have shown a decided preference for Governments as a means of temporarily employing this capital. At the same time, Five-twenties have been firm in the foreign markets, and a moderate amount has been exported, which has further contributed to sustain prices. From a subjoined statement it will be seen that the sales at the Exchange show a large increase upon preceding months.

The amount of Government bonds and notes, State and City bonds, and com

pany bonds, sold at the Stock Exchange board in each of the past five months, and the total since Jan. 1, is given in the table which follows:

VOLUME OF BONDS, &C., SOLD AT THE EXCHANGE BOARD, MAY, 1867.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	5 months.
U. S Bonds	$6,863,300	$6,150,300	$5,6-9,050	$10,118,800	$16,226,800	$45,048.250
U. S. Notes	1,988,200	1,764,850	1,089,430	1,122,150	1, 30,100	7,044,730
S. & City B'ds	2,534,800	2,422,800	3,936,500	2,117,400	2,863,300	13,874,800
Co'y Bonds	732,500	752,200	731,500	680,400	930,300	3,826,900
Total, 1867	$12,108,800	$11,090,150	$11,396,480	$14,088,750	$ 1,150,500	$69,784,080
" 1866	12,155,700	8,822,000	10,632,840	12,036,150	12,279,450	56,936,140

The following are the closing quotations at the regular board each Friday of the last seven weeks:

	April 19.	Apr. 26.	May 3.	May 10.	May 17.	May 24.	May 31.
Cumberland Coal	29¼	30¼	....	31	....	30	....
Quicksilver	29	28¼	29¾	....	27	25	25
Canton Co.	43	42½	44	43	..	41¼	43
Mariposa pref	....	20¾	....	19¾	....	17¾	....
New York Central	97¾	97¾	98¼	97⅞	97¼	97	98¾
Erie	55¾	58¾	63¼	63¼	62¾	58⅝	58⅞
Hudson River	....	91¾	96¾	97⅝	100¾	100	102
Reading	99¾	102½	104	103⅛	103	102¾	103⅝
Michigan Southern	69¾	67¼	68⅞	67¾	67¼	66¼	68⅞
Michigan Central	107¼	....	108¾	....	109¾	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsburg	69¾	70	72¼	....	72¾	71⅛	75
Cleveland and Toledo	112	112¾	113	113	113	....	....
Northwestern	31¾	33¾	35⅛	34¾	34¼	31½	33¾
" preferred	57¾	59¼	62	60¾	59¾	56¼	57¼
Rock Island	85¼	88¾	89¾	89¼	88¼	87½	87¾
Fort Wayne	92¼	93¼	97⅛	96¼	96¼	95	96¾
Illinois Central	113¾	114¾	118¾	114	114¼	115	115¾

The daily closing prices of the principal government securities are shown in the following statement:

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT NEW YORK, MAY, 1867.

Day of month.	6's, 1881. Coup.	6's, 1881. Reg.	6's, (5-20 yrs.) 1862.	6's, (5-20 yrs.) 1864.	6's, (5-20 yrs.) 1865.	Coupon 5's, new.	5's, 10-40yrs. Coup.	7-30s 1867.
Wednesday 1	110¾	110¾	x107¾	x105¾	x105¾	107¾	99¼	....
Thursday 2	110¾	110¾	107¾	105¾	105¾	107¾	99	106¼
Friday 3	....	110¾	107¼	105¾	105¾	107¾	99¼	106¼
Saturday 4	110⅝	....	107¾	105¼	106	107⅝	.	.....
Sunday 5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monday 6	111	110¾	107¾	105¾	106¼	107¾	99¾	....
Tuesday 7	111¼	111¾	107¾	105¾	106	107¾	99¼	106¼
Wednesday 8	111¾	.....	107¾	106¾	106¾	107¾	99¾	106¼
Thursday 9	111¾	111¾	107¾	105¾	106	107¾	99¾	106¼
Friday 10	111¾	....	108	105¾	106	107¾	99¾	106¼
Saturday 11	111⅝	111⅝	108⅛	105⅝	106¾	107¾	99⅛	.....
Sunday 12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monday 13	111⅝	111⅝	109	105¾	106¾	108	99¾	.....
Tuesday 14	.....	.....	108¾	105⅝	106¾	108	99¾	106¼
Wednesday 15	111¾	.....	109¾	105¾	106¾	108	99¾	.....
Thursday 16	111¾	.....	109¾	105¾	106¾	108	99¾	.....
Friday 17	111¾	.....	109¼	105¾	106¾	108	.....	.....
Saturday 18	.....	.....	108¾	105¾	106¾	107¾	.....	106¼
Sunday 19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monday 20	111¼	111¾	109¼	105¾	106¾	108	.....	106¼
Tuesday 21	.....	.....	109¼	105¾	106¼	108¼	.....	106¼
Wednesday 22	112	.....	109¾	105¾	106¾	108¼	99¾	.....
Thursday 23	.....	112	109¾	106	106¾	108¼	99¾	.....
Friday 24	112	111¾	109¾	106	106¾	108¼	99¾	.....
Saturday 25	111¾	.....	109¾	105¾	106¾	108	99¾	.....
Sunday 26	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monday 27	111¾	.....	109¾	105¾	106¾	108¼	....	106¼
Tuesday 28	.....	.....	109¾	106¾	106¼	108¾	99¾	106¼
Wednesday 29	111¾	.....	109¼	105¾	106¾	108	.....	106¼
Thursday 30	111¾	.....	109¾	.....	.....	108	99¼	106¼
Friday 31	.....	.....	109¾	105¾	106¾	108	99¾	.....
First	110¾	110¾	107¾	105¼	105¾	107¾	99¼	106¼
Lowest	110¾	110¾	107¾	105¾	105¾	107¾	99	106¼
Highest	112	112	109¾	106	106¾	108¼	99¾	106¼
Range	1¼	1¼	2¼	¾	1¼	¾	¾	¾
Latest	111¾	111¾	109¾	105¾	106¾	108	99¾	106¼

The quotations for three-years compound interest notes on each Thursday of the month have been as shown in the following statement:

PRICES OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AT NEW YORK, MAY, 1867.

Issue of	May 2.	May 9.	May 16.	May 23.	May 30.
June, 1864.....	119 @119¼	119 @119¼	119 @119¼	119¼@119¾	119¼@119¾
July, 1864.....	118⅛@118⅜	118⅛@118⅜	118⅛@118⅜	118⅛@118⅜	118⅛@118⅜
August, 1864....	118 @118¼	118 @118¼	118 @118¼	118¼@118¾	118¼@118¾
October, 1864....	117 @117¼	117 @117¼	117 @117¾	117¼@117¾	117¼@117¾
December, 1864..	116 @116¼	116 @116¼	116 @116	116¼@116¾	116¼@116¾
May, 1865.....	113⅜@113⅝	114 @114¼	114¼@114¾	115¼@115¾	115⅜@115⅝
August, 1865	112⅜@112⅝	113 @113¼	113¼@113⅝	114½@114¾	114½@114¾
September, 1865.	111⅛@111⅜	112⅛@112¾	112¾@'13	114 @114¼	114 @114¼
October, 1865....	111⅛@111⅜	112 @112¼	1.2¼@112¾	113¼@113⅝	113⅛@113⅜

The first series of figures represents the buying and the last the selling prices at first-class brokers' offices.

COURSE OF CONSOLS AND AMERICAN SECURITIES AT LONDON—MAY, 1867.

Date.	Cons for mon.	Am. securities U. S. 5-20s	Ill. C. sh's.	Erie shs.	Date.	Cons for mon.	Am. securities. U. S. 5-20s	Ill. C. sh's.	Erie sh's.
Wednesday..... 1	(Holl day.)				Sunday 19	....	....	....	....
Thursday 2	91¼	71¾	75¾	42⅛	Monday.....20	93	72¾	76¾	42¼
Friday 3	91	71¾	75¾	42	Tuesday.....21	93	72¾	76¾	42¼
Saturday 4	91¼	71¾	75¾	42	Wednesday 22	93	72⅜	76¾	42¼
Sunday..... 5	....	....	....	....	Thursday 23	93¼	72	75¾	41
Monday..... 6	91¼	71¾	75¼	42¼	Friday..... 24	93¼	72¼	76¼	41
Tu-sday 7	91¼	71¾	75¼	41¼	Saturday.....25	93¼	72¾	76¼	39¼
Wednesday 8	90¼	71¼	75¼	40¾	Sunday 26	....	....	....	....
Thursday..... 9	91⅛	71¾	75¼	41¼	Monday..... 27	93¼	72¾	76	39¼
Friday 10	92	72¾	76	42⅛	Tuesday.....28	93⅛	72¼	76¼	39¾
Saturday.....11	92	72¾	75¾	42	Wednesday 29	94	72¾	76¼	40
Sunday.....12	....	....	....	....	Thursday 30	94¼	73¾	76¼	40
Monday.....13	92	72¾	76¼	42¼	Friday..... 31	95¾	73¼	77	40
Tuesday..... 14	92	72¾	76¼	42¼					
Wednesday 15	92¼	72¾	76¼	42¼	Highest.....	95¾	72¾	76¼	42
Thursday 16	92¼	72¾	77¼	42¼	Lowest.....	91	71¼	75¼	39¼
Friday 17	92¼	72¾	76¼	42¼	Range.....	4¾	1½	1½	3¾
Saturday 18	92¼	72¾	76¼	42¼	Lowest since Jan. 1....	90	67¾	72¼	35¾

The lowest and highest quotations for United States 6's (5 20 years) of 1862, at Paris and Frankfort, in the weeks ending Thursday, have been as follows:

	May 2.	May 9.	May 16.	May 23.	May 30.
Paris.....	@80¼	@....	@....	@....	@....
Frankfort.....	76¼@76⅝	76⅝@76⅝	77¼@77¼	76⅝@77¼	77¼@77¼

There has been no report from Paris since the 1st of May.

Foreign Exchange has ruled for the greater part of the month at the specie shipping point. The large amount falling due on account of Five-twenty coupons held by foreigners, together with the failure of Frazer, Trenholm & Co. Liverpool, have been the principal causes of the firmness of the market. Toward the close of the month, the market experienced some relief from the offerings of bills against the sale of iron-clads to the French Government; but upon the reduction of the Bank of England rate of interest to 2½ per cent, prime 60 days' sterling bills advanced to 110@¼.

COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE (60 DAYS)—MAY, 1867.

Days.	London. cents for 54 pence.	Paris. centimes for dollar.	Amsterdam. cents for florin.	Bremen. cents for rix daler.	Hamburg. cents for M. banco.	Berlin. cents for thaler.
1.....	109⅜@109¾	520 @515	40⅜@41¼	78¼@79	86 @86⅜	71¾@72¼
2.....	109⅜@109¾	517½@518¾	41¼@41½	79 @79¼	86¼@86½	72¼@72½
3.....	109⅜@109¾	517¾@512½	40¾@41¾	78¾@79	86¼@86¾	72 @72½
4.....	109⅜@108¾	520 @515	40¾@41¾	78¾@79¼	86¼@86¼	72 @72½
5.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6.....	109¼@109¾	515 @512½	41¼@41¾	79 @79¼	86¼@86¼	72¾@72½
7.....	109¾@109¾	520 @515	41 @41¾	78¾@79¼	86¼@86¼	72 @72½
8.....	109¾@109¾	520 @515	41 @41¾	78¼@79	86¼@86½	72 @72½
9.....	109¾@109¾	517¾@515	41¼@41¾	78¾@79¼	86¼@86¼	72¼@72½
10.....	109¾@109¾	515 @512½	41¼@41¾	78¼@79¼	86¼@86¼	72¼@72½
11.....	109¾@109¾	520 @515	40¾@41¾	78¼@79¼	86 @86¼	72 @72½

12						
13	109⅜@109⅞	520 @513⅜	41 @41⅜	78⅜@79⅛	36⅛@36⅜	72⅜@72⅜
14	109⅜@109⅞	513⅛@510	41⅜@41⅜	79 @79⅛	36⅛@36⅜	72⅛@72⅜
15	109⅜@109⅞	518⅜@512⅛	41⅛@41⅜	79 @79⅛	36⅛@36⅜	72⅛@72⅜
16	109⅞@110	512⅛@511⅛	41⅛@41⅜	79⅛@79⅜	36⅛@36⅜	72⅛@72⅜
17	109⅜@109⅞	512⅛@511⅛	41⅛@41⅜	79⅛@79⅜	36⅛@36⅜	72⅛@72⅜
18	109⅜@109⅞	518⅜@512⅛	41 @41⅜	79⅜@80	36⅛@36⅜	72⅛@72⅜
19						
20	109⅜@109⅞	518⅜@512⅛	41 @41⅜	79⅜@80	36⅛@36⅜	72⅛@72⅜
21	109⅜@109⅞	518⅜@512⅛	41 @41⅜	79⅜@80	36⅛@36⅜	72⅛@72⅜
22	109⅜@109⅞	518⅜@512⅛	41 @41⅜	79⅜@79⅝	36⅛@36⅜	72⅛@72⅜
23	109⅜@109⅞	512⅛@511⅛	41⅛@41⅜	79⅛@80	36⅛@36⅜	72⅛@72⅜
24	109⅜@109⅞	512⅛@511⅛	41⅛@41⅜	79⅜@80	36⅛@36⅜	72⅛@72⅜
25	109⅜@109⅞	517⅛@512⅛	41⅛@41⅜	79⅜@79⅝	36⅛@36⅜	72⅛@72⅜
26						
27	109⅜@109⅞	512⅛@511⅛	41⅛@41⅜	79⅛@80	36⅛@36⅜	72⅛@72⅜
28	109⅜@110	512⅛@511⅛	41⅛@41⅜	79⅜@80	36⅛@36⅜	72⅛@72⅜
29	109⅜@110	512⅛@511⅛	41⅛@41⅜	79⅜@80	36⅛@36⅜	72⅛@72⅜
30	109⅞@110	512⅛@511⅛	41⅛@41⅜	79⅜@80	36⅛@36⅜	72⅛@72⅜
31	109⅞@110	512⅛@511⅛	41⅛@41⅜	79⅜@80	36⅛@36⅜	72⅛@72⅜
May	109⅜@110	520 @510	40⅜@41⅜	78⅜@80	36 @36⅜	71⅜@72⅜
Apr	108⅜@10 ⅞	522⅛@512⅛	40⅜@41⅛	78⅜@79⅛	35⅞@36⅜	71⅛@72⅜
Mar	108 @109⅛	525 @515	40⅜@41⅜	78 @79⅛	35⅛@36⅜	71⅛@72⅜
Feb	108⅜@109	522⅛@515	40⅜@41⅜	78⅛@79⅛	36 @36⅜	71⅛@72⅜
Jan	108⅛@109⅛	520 @513⅜	41⅛@41⅜	78⅜@79⅛	36⅛@36⅜	72 @72⅜
Since Jan. 1	108 @110	525 @510	40⅜@41⅜	78 @80	35⅞@36⅜	71⅛@72⅜

Short Exchange on London has ranged from 110 to 110.⅛

JOURNAL OF BANKING, CURRENCY, AND FINANCE

Return of the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Banks.

Below we give the returns of the Banks of the three cities since Jan. 1 :

NEW YORK CITY BANK RETURNS.

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tend's.	Ag. clear'gs
January 5	$257,852,460	12,794,892	32,762,779	202,533,564	65,026,121	486,967,787
January 12	258,985,468	14,613,477	32,625,103	202,517,606	63,246,370	605,132,006
January 19	256,082,223	15,365,207	32,864,928	201,500,115	63,235,386	530,040,028
January 26	251,674,801	16,014,007	32,957,198	197,952 076	63,426,559	568.822,8 4
February 2	251,264,355	16,332,98	32,995,347	200,511,596	65,944,541	512,407,258
February 9	250,368,895	16,157,257	32,777, 00	198,241,855	67,628,992	508,825,532
February 16	253,131,328	14,797,626	32,956,309	196,072,292	64,642,940	455,833,829
February 23	257,823,994	13,518,456	33,006,141	198,420,347	63,153,895	413,574,086
March 2	26 ,166,486	11,579,881	33,294,433	198,01 ,914	6 ,014 195	46 ,534.5 9
March 9	262,1 1,458	10,268,1 3	33,409,81	200,2 3,527	64,523,440	544,173,256
March 16	263.0 2,972	9,968,722	3 ,4 0,684	197,958,04	62,813.089	496,558, 19
March 23	259,400,315	9, .43,913	33,519,401	19 ,375,6 5	60,904,958	472, 02,3 8
March 30	255, ,82,364	,532,6 9	33,669,195	188,48 ,250	62,459,811	459,850,602
April 6	254,470,027	8,138,814	33,774,573	183,861,269	59,021,775	531,835,184
April 13	250,102,178	8,856,229	33 702,047	182,861,286	60,204,515	595,943,462
April 20	247,561,781	7,632,535	33,648,571	184,090,256	64,006,916	447,814,375
April 27	247,737,381	7,404,304	33,601,285	187,074 341	67,920,351	446,484.422
May 4	250,871,558	9,902,177	33,571,747	195,721,072	70,587,407	559,860,11
May 11	253,682,829	24,95 ,590	33,595,869	200,342,832	67,996,689	524.819,76
May 18	257,961,874	15,567,252	33,63 ,301	201,436,854	63,828,501	503,675,79
May 25	256,091,805	14,068,667	33,697,252	198,673,345	60,562,440	431,732,62

PHILADELPHIA BANK RETURNS.

Date.	Legal Tenders.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 5	$20,209 064	52,812,317	903,863	10,388,820	41,308,327
January 12	20,006.255	52,528 491	903.320	10,380,577	41,023,421
January 19	19,448,099	53,45 ,807	877,548	10,381,595	30,048,645
January 26	19,363,374	52,168,478	880,582	10,384,683	39,001,719
February 2	19,269,128	55,55 ,180	871,564	10,430,8 8	39,592,712
February 9	19,659,250	52,384,349	873,614	10,419,982	39,81 ,595
Febru'ry 16	18,892,747	52,573,180	867,110	10,522,972	40,050.717
Febru'ry 23	17,887,598	54,394,721	841,228	10,556,434	38,646,013
March 2	18,150,657	51, 79,173	816,843	10,5 1,600	39,367,288
March 9	17,52 ,705	51,851,403	8 2,655	10,572,068	37,314,672
March 16	16,955,6 3	50,5 8,294	858,022	10,590,911	3 ,526,001

March 23	16,071,780	50,572,190	807,4 8	10,611,987	34,5-1.545
March 30	15,856,948	50.880.906	602,148	10,631,532	34,150.285
April 6	15,882,745	50,996,231	64,719	10,651,615	33,794,595
April 13	16,188,407	51,283,776	546 625	10,645,387	34,827,683
April 20	16,582,246	51,611,44	485.535	10,647,234	35,820,580
April 27	6,787,01	51,890,959	383,817	10,638,021	36,234,870
May 4	17,196,558	53,054,267	386,053	10,639,693	37,371,064
May 11	17,278,919	53,474,888	408,762	10,627,953	38,172,169
May 18	16,770,491	53,826.320	402,978	10,630,831	38,230,833
May 25	16.019,180	53,536,170	369,123	10,635,520	37,773,763

BOSTON BANK RETURNS.

(Capital Jan. 1, 1866, $41,900,000.)

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation—National.	Circulation—State.
January 7	$97,009,242	1,188,451	17.033,387	40,824,618	24.560.307	312 664
January 14	98 4 1,778	1,334 300	16,829. 85	40,246,216	24.997,446	311,749
January 21	95,298,952	1,078,160	16.59 ,.99	38,679,604	24.275,162	301,911
January 28	97.891,329	1,058,329	16,816,481	39,219,241	24,716,597	302,298
February 4	97,742,461	936,569	16,394,604	39,708,053	24,691.075	306,014
Febru ry11	97,264.162	873,396	1 ,102.479	39,474,359	24,686,663	305,603
Febru'ry18	96,949,4 3	929,940	15,898,338	38,900,5 0	24,765,420	305,60 :
Febru'ry25	95.33 ,900	779,402	15,741,046	37,893,963	24.953,605	303.223
Mar h 4	95,05 ,727	958,387	1 ,9-8,103	38,316 578	24.675,767	301,430
March 11	2.078,975	695,447	15,719,479	36,712,052	24,346.631	89,5 8
March 18	93.156,4 6	568,294	16.270,979	36,751.733	24,809,523	299,133
March 5	92,661,060	516.154	16,557,905	36,7 1.72	24,738,722	299 091
April 1	91,723,34	435,113	17, 12,423	37,056,388	24,843 876	296,625
April 8	91,679,549	456,731	16,860,418	37,258,775	24,851,522	296,011
April 5	91.712,414	376,318	16,815,355	37,218.525	24,838,819	287,205
April 22	92,472,815	343,712	16.549,598	38.207,548	24,852,200	286,701
April 29	92,353,922	329,851	16 9 6.564	37,837,092	24,81 ,437	284,982
May 6	92,671,149	5-9,878	16.571,736	38,721,769	24 784,332	283,506
May 13	92,428,114	517,597	16,552,421	38,501,761	24,80 ,992	283,514
May 20	92,633,587	507,806	16.499,819	37,874.8 2	24,838,469	288,491
May 27	92,228,677	441,072	16,883,361	37,132,051	24,805,860	280,961

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The following advertisements appear in our advertising pages this month:

MERCANTILE.

Little's Fire & Burglar-Proof Safes—198 B'way
Fowler & Wells—389 Broadway.
L. Prang & Co.—Boston and New York—Holiday Publicat ons, etc.
Howard & Co.—619 Broadway—Diamonds, Watches, Holiday Gifts, etc.
Mercantile Library—Clinton Hall, Astor Place and Eigh h St.
Ferdinand Korn—191 Fulton St.—Eau de Cologne.
Lewis Audendried & Co.—1 0 Broadway—Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.
Kellogg's U. S. Mercantile Register for 1867-8.
A. B. Sands & Co.—139-141 William St.—Drugs
J. W. Bradley—97 Chambers St.—Hoop Skirts.
Chickering & Sons—652 Broadway—Pianos.

BANKERS & BROKERS.

Tenth National Bank—336 Broadway.
Barstow, Eddy & Co.—26 Broad St.
Lockwood & Co.—94 Broadway.
Vermilye & Co.—44 Wall St.
Eugene Kelly & Co.—36 Wall St.
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.—88 Wall St.
Simon De Visser—52 Exchange Place.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.—Cor Pine & Nassau.
L. P. Morton & Co.—30 Broad Street.
Robinson & Ogden—4 Broad St.
Howe & Macy—30 Wall St.
Gilmore, Dunlap & Co.—Cincinnati.
Lewis Johnson & Co., Washington.
Ninth N tional Bank—363 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Insurance Co—61 Willi m st
Fidelity Insurance Co.—1 Broadway
Marine—Atlantic Mut al Ins. Co.—51 Wall St.
Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co.—35 Wall St.
Orient Mutual Ins. Co.
Sun Mutual Ins. Co.—49 Wall St.
Great Western Insurance Co.
Fire—Hope Fire Ins. Co.—92 Broadway.
Germania Fire Ins. Co.—175 Broadway.
Ætna Insurance Co.—Hartford.
U. S. Life Insurance Co.—49 Wall St.

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